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AN
INTRODUCTION

TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF
RARE AND VALUABLE EDITIONS

OF THE

Greek and Latin Classics;

Including an Account of

POLYGLOT BIBLES;

The best Greek, and Greek and Latin, Editions of
THE SEPTUAGINT AND NEW TESTAMENT;
THE SCRIPTORES DE RE RUSTICA;

GREEK ROMANCES,

AND

Lexicons and Grammars.

- BY THE

REV. THO. FROGNALL DIBDIN, F.S.A.

THIRD EDITION.

WITH ADDITIONAL AUTHORS,
AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES, (CHIEFLY OF ENGLISH EDITORS.)

- Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

Hor. De Art. Poet. v. 344.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME,
PATERNOSTER ROW.

1808.



17161

N. B. *Of this edition there are no copies printed on*
LARGE PAPER.

P R E F A C E.

THE differences between the last and the present edition of this “ Introduction ” are chiefly as follow :

I. Thirteen authors are added in this edition ; viz. *M. A. Antoninus, Apollodorus, Apuleius, Aristides, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Herodian, Josephus, Maximus Tyrius, Oppian, Orpheus, Photius, and Theophrastus*. If it be asked why more works are not described, as is the case in Harwood’s “ View,” it may be replied, that, the principal authors of antiquity are probably enumerated within these volumes ; and that it may be more profitable for the student to have the editions of such, specified with a degree of copiousness and accuracy, than to notice all the authors that are in Harwood in a superficial and erroneous manner.

It may also be remarked, that, where *one* student is disposed to read Aretæus, Athenagoras, Cleanthes, Faustinus, Plotinus, Stesichorus, or Xiphilin ; *thousands* are induced to make themselves acquainted with the authors

specified in this "Introduction." Where a bookseller is solicited for *one* edition of the preceding writers, he parts with *hundreds* of those to which the subsequent pages relate.

II. *Biographical Notices*, or memoranda, of some of the most celebrated editors (chiefly English) of ancient classics, are contained in various notes of this edition. This plan was adopted in order to relieve the unavoidable dullness of a work of this nature, and to excite, in the student, a love of *Classical Biography*.

III. The account of *Greek Bibles and Testaments*, as well as of *Lexicons, Dictionaries, and Grammars*, is considerably enlarged in the present edition. And here I take the opportunity of expressing my obligations to MICHAEL WODHULL, Esq. the present father of bibliography! for much valuable intelligence with which he has favoured me.

IV. The more recent editions of classical writers, whether printed abroad or at home, have been added in this edition; and among the latter, those which have been published by the University of Oxford.

This edition, however, (in order that it might not be swelled to an inconvenient size,) does *not*

contain the *Index Analyticus* of the last; nor the account of *Latin editions of Greek writers*—many references to catalogues, and the specification of prices for which rare books have been sold, are also here suppressed; so that, probably, the curious reader may not complain of the total inutility of the last publication.

Upon the whole, although I am sufficiently sensible of the imperfections of the present attempt, yet I should be happy if I could, in any degree, apply to myself the concluding words of the preface of the last editor* of Velleius Paterculus: “Nihil unquam lætius, nihil optatius mihi contingere poterit, quam si judices periti atque æqui, operam meam haud esse contemnendam, neque male me de litteris Romanis [et Græcis] esse meritum, judicaverint. Tum profecto laboris atque sudoris gratissimum tulerim pretium.”

THOS. FROGNALL DIBDIN.

Kensington,
December 1, 1807.

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CORRECTIONS.

- Vol. I. p. 53. After the second word ("follows") of the third paragraph in the note, a *comma* should be inserted.
- Vol. I. p. 69. "NOV. TESTAMENTUM, GR." last line but six. The word "Pulres," instead of "Plures," is said to occur in the *O mirificam* edition, by Rob. Stephens, of 1546—instead of 1549. De Bure has led Peignot, as well as myself, into this mistake. The Abbé Rive attacked the former upon the subject, who acknowledged his error in his "*Appel aux Savans*, 1763." See Peignot's *Dict. Raisonné de Bibliologie*, t. iii. 122.
- Vol. I. p. 203. "ATHENÆUS." Schweighæuser's edition is said to consist of 9, instead of 14 volumes. The *first five* are devoted to the *text*,—the *last nine* to the *Commentary*—After the third word of the third line, p. 205, add, therefore, "of the Commentary or Notes."
- Vol. II. p. 425. Transpose the *dates* of the 4to. (Oxford) Cicero and Celsus.
- Vol. II. p. 438, line 9, for 1758, read 1778.

ADDITIONS.

A new edition of Creech's Lucretius is just finished at the Clarendon press; and the *Scholia* to the Pindar, printed by Mr. N. Bliss, is to be immediately published.

LIST OF WORKS REFERRED TO:

CHRONOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

I AM induced to give the following sketch, in order that the student may have a general idea of the comparative merit of those works to which I have been so greatly indebted.

PHILOLOGICAL.

HISTORIA *Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ*, &c. Wolffenbut.
4to. 1717, &c. 6 vols. Thus cited, "*Hist. Fabr. Bibl.*"

This work, by JOHN FABRICIUS, contains a number of pleasing biographical and critical tracts; and as it is neither scarce nor dear in this country, I recommend it to a place in the student's library.

FABRICII *Bibliotheca Græca*. Hamb. 4to. 1718, &c.
14 vols. Thus cited, "*Fabr. Bibl. Græc.*"

This incomparable work will always be esteemed, as containing an interesting account of the treasures of ancient learning. We have nothing in our own language which can be put in competition with it. Fabricius is, perhaps, unrivalled in variety of scholastic attainments, and in diligence and accuracy of research.

List of Works referred to.

IDEM. Cura HARLES. Hamb. 4to. 1790-1807.
10 vols. Thus cited, "Harles, *Fabr. B. G.*"

This work is not yet completed. It will contain the whole of Fabricius; but there is a heaviness and want of taste in the selection of additional materials, which renders it not so interesting as the original. Such an extensive collection of literature is, however, very valuable, and should be found in every bibliographical library.

Like almost all voluminous works, which are begun with ardour but carried on with a diminution of spirit and research, the present one is more valuable in the first four or five volumes—the latter being executed with less care and correctness. The not strictly adhering to the volumes and arrangement of the matter observed by Fabricius, appears to me to be a material defect. The diligence of Harles is, however, amazing, and absolutely invincible.

There are copies on what is called *writing paper*.

MAITTAIRII *Stephanorum Historia**, Vitas ipsorum
ac Libros complectens. Lond. 8vo. 1709.
Thus cited, "*Vit. Steph.*"

———. *Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium*,
&c. Lond. 8vo. 1717.

Thus cited, "*Hist. Typ. Paris.*"

These are scarce and curious works; but "the lives of the Stephenses" are not composed in an interesting or judicious manner. The events succeed one

* "Maittaire's *Account of the Stephani* is a heavy book. He seems to have been a puzzle-headed man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logic in his head; without method, and possessed of little genius." Dr. Johnson. *Boswell's Life*, vol. ii. 329, 4to. edit.

another abruptly; and the account of many important works published by those printers is frequently superficial. Both volumes are, however, necessary to the bibliographer; although they are difficult to be found in good condition.

The life of *Robert Stephens* was corrected and enlarged in the preface to the London edition of the *Thesaurus*, 1734, with a new and complete list of *Stephens's* works. Vide *Thesaurus*.

FABRICII *Bibliotheca Latina*. Hamb. 12mo. 1721.
3 vols. Thus cited, "*Fabr. Bibl. Lat.*"

———. Cura ERNESTI. Lips. 8vo. 1773. 3 vols.
Thus cited, "*Ernesti, Fabr. B. L.*"

The first of these productions has been greatly excelled by the second; and *Ernesti* is entitled to our warm thanks for an interesting and valuable work. It is not, however, as *Renouard* justly remarks, free from many errors and objections: especially in the bibliographical department. A complete edition of it, in English, is undoubtedly a desideratum in classical literature: at present there is no similar work in our language; while the want of an Introduction to the study of the ancient *Belles-Lettres*, is generally acknowledged and regretted by the classical student.

STOLLII *Introductio in Historiam literariam, &c.*
Jenæ. 4to. 1728.

Cited, "*Stollus, Introd. Hist. lit.*"

A very judicious work; and which every student will peruse with advantage, as it contains, in a concise and perspicuous arrangement, an outline of the best critical and philological publications in almost every department of philosophy and literature.

List of Works referred to.

MORHOFII *Polyhistor literarius, philosophicus, et practicus*, &c. Lubec. 4to. 1747. 2 vols. Cur.

J. A. FABRICIUS. *Edit. quart. et opt.*

Thus cited, "*Morhofii Polyhist. literar.*"

The merits of this excellent work are well known. I have found in it a fund of curious and interesting matter. The first edition was published by Morhof at the latter end of the seventeenth century. This last, which is now rather scarce, is deserving of a conspicuous place in the student's library.

HARLES. *Introductio in Notitiam Literaturæ Romanæ.*

Norib. 8vo. 1781. 2 vols. *Brevior Notitia Literaturæ Romanæ.* Lips. 8vo. 1789. *Supplementa*, &c. pt. i. 8vo. Lips. 1799: pt. ii. 8vo. 1801.

———. *Introductio in Historiam Linguae Græcæ.* Altenb. 8vo. 1702, &c. 3 vols. *Supplementa*, &c. Jenæ. 8vo. 1804-6. 2 vols.

Thus cited, "Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.:*" and
" *Suppl. Nat. Lit. Rom.*"

"——— *Introd. Ling. Græc.*"

As paper and printing are extremely reasonable abroad, it is "devoutly to be wished" that Harles would give us an entirely new impression of these works, with their errors corrected, and the supplementary parts incorporated into their proper places—for, at present, a reference to them is rendered extremely troublesome and perplexing. The Introduction to the Roman Literature is not uniformly printed; the first two volumes being in demy, and the other three in crown, octavo.

These works are undoubtedly necessary to the student and critic; though they are now very rare in this country. Those volumes which relate to *Grecian literature* seem to be executed with more care and research than the others.

BIBLIOTHECA CRITICA. Amst. 8vo. 1779-87. vol. i.
ii. iii. Thus cited, "Bibl. Crit. Amst."

This learned Review is supposed to have been conducted by Rhunkenius, Santenus, Rualdus, Wagner, and Wyttenbach. It is allowed to be executed with great skill, and a profound knowledge of ancient classical learning.

BRUGGEMANN'S *View of the English Editions, Translations, and Illustrations of the ancient Greek and Latin Authors*, with Remarks. Stettin, 8vo. 1797. With a "Supplement" to the same, 8vo. 1801. The first part, including the Index, contains 838 pages; the second, or Supplement, including the same, 150 pages.

It is a little extraordinary that a foreigner, "Counsellor of the Consistory at Stettin in Pomerania, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Prussian Majesty," should have undertaken a work of this nature; especially as he has been indebted, for almost every article, to the Reviews, Journals, and periodical publications of this country. From page xiii of the preface, it seems that Bruggemann was at the whole expense of the work; but when he relied upon the "public spirit of the British nation to patronise every undertaking of general utility," &c. he was probably not aware that his book would necessarily bring a very high price in this part of the world; where there are not, perhaps, three copies of it sold in a twelvemonth. It must be allowed, that, although the author might have executed his task with greater success by the assistance of a few English coadjutors, yet he has, upon the whole, performed it with infinite credit to himself, and with much instruction to his readers. The compiler of the Bibliographical Dictionary, 6

vols. 8vo. seems to have borrowed more from it than has been acknowledged.

LE LONG. *Bibliotheca Sacra*. Paris. Fol. 1723. 2 vols.

——. Cura MASCH. et BOERNER. Halæ. 4to. 1778-85. 4 vols.

This latter very excellent work contains the whole of the former, and may be considered as a standard authority in matters of biblical literature. The additional materials are as valuable as they are large and numerous, and reflect lasting celebrity on the application and ability of the editors. It is greatly to be lamented that these learned men were never enabled to carry their design into complete effect.

MARSH's Michaelis; or, *An Introduction to the New Testament, by J. D. Michaelis*, translated and considerably augmented, with Notes, by HERBERT MARSH, B. D. F. R. S. Lond. 8vo. 1804, 4 vols. or 6 parts.

Thus cited, "Marsh's Michaelis, vol. pt."

The excellent and erudite notes of Mr. Marsh do not extend beyond "the Gospels;" "on the Origin and Composition of the *three first*" of which he has given a learned dissertation. The public anxiously expect the conclusion of his notes on the Epistles and Apocalypse. This work is extremely valuable: the character of Mr. Marsh, as a biblical critic, is noticed in the account of Wetstein's edit. of the Greek Testament. See post. vol. i. 104.

Dr. HARWOOD's "*View of the Classics*" is well known in this country. It has the merit of being the first work which excited here a spirit of inquiry into the relative value of editions: it also kindled a strong passion for the possession of rare and valuable books. To a perusal of it I confess myself indebted for the

idea of the present attempt. An *Italian* edition of it appeared in 1780, but more completely in 2 vols. 1793; this latter is extremely rare. The reader will consult Peignot, in his *Dict. de Bibliologie*, t. ii. 358-9. Harles thus observes of Harwood—"HARWOOD quidem non dedit historiam criticam editionum, nec de dignitate curaque editorum ubivis intelligenter judicat: sed maximam habet curam formæ externæ et textus typis diligenter descripti." *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 68.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND TYPOGRAPHICAL.

MALLINKROT *De Ortu ac Progressu Artis typographicæ*, &c. Colon. Agripp. 4to. 1640.

This is rather an interesting work, and is considered of some authority. It was reprinted in the "*Monumenta typographica WOLFH*," t. i. from p. 547 to 812; but I do not discover that the "*Additiunculæ*, &c. *inserendæ*," which precede the *Index Rerum* in the original work, have been inserted, either in the text, or at the end, of this republication. The former method should have been adopted. Mallinkrot's dissertation was also reprinted in 4to. 1693.

CHEVILLIER. *L'Origine de l'Imprimerie de Paris*, 4to. 1694. Cited, "Chevillier."

Fabricius, in his "*Bibliographia antiquaria*" (edit. 1760), p. 968, has justly observed, that Chevillier's work "contains many pleasant things worthy of being known." It is, indeed, an interesting and well-printed book.

ORLANDI. *Origine e Progressi dell'Arte impressoria*. Bologn. 4to. 1722. Cited, "Orlandi."

Although this work has been greatly exceeded by

Maittaire's and Panzer's, it is nevertheless necessary to be procured. Panzer formed his plan on Orlandi's. Copies on strong writing-paper are rather valuable.

SCHELHORNII *Amœnitates literariæ*. Francof. &c. 12mo. 1730. 14 vols.

Thus cited, "Schelhornii *Amœnitat. literar.*"

These fourteen elegant little volumes are generally bound in five, six, or eight. They contain some rare and curious tracts in every department of bibliography; many of them never before or subsequently printed. Fortunate is that student who possesses such a fund of various and amusing information.

REIMANNI *Catalogus Bibliothecæ theologicæ*, &c. with the "*Accessiones uberiores ad Cat. Bibl. theolog.*" 8vo. 3 vols. 1732-43-47.

Thus cited, "Reimanni *Bibl. Theol. Cat.*"

The first volume contains 1142, the second 850, and the third 488 pages, exclusively of indexes. The latter volume was published by the son, J. W. Reimannus; which, with the former, contain the notes and sentiments of the father, on various theological works that he had perused. It is an interesting publication.

MAITTAIRE. *Annales typographici*, &c. Amst. 4to. 1733, 5 vols.; but the first edition of the first part of vol. i., published in 1719, is necessary to make the set complete.

Thus cited, "Maittaire."

This elaborate compilation is well known. Notwithstanding some errors (unavoidable in such a work), and much tedious detail, it will always be considered as a standard book. Fine copies of it begin to be scarce; and those on LARGE PAPER very rarely occur. It is beautifully executed.

WOLFII *Monumenta typographica*. Hamb. 12mo. 1740. 2 vols.

Thus cited, "Wolfii Monument. Typog."

This work contains a numerous and pleasing collection of tracts relating to typography. It is not scarce; although the nature and extent of the work will always render it valuable to the bibliographer. There are more curious tracts in it than is generally supposed.

CLEMENT. *Bibliothèque curieuse, historique, et critique*. Gottingen. 4to. 1750-60. 9 vols.

Cited, "Clement."

My opinion on this very scarce and interesting production is given, in a note, at vol. i. p. 370.

DE BURE. *Bibliographie instructive, ou Traité des Livres rares et singuliers, &c.* Paris. 8vo. 1763-8. 8 vols.

Cited, "De Bure."

This popular work requires little discussion: whatever be its defects (and they are many, especially in the critical department), it will never cease to be admired for the variety, pleasantry, and importance of the materials which compose it. The eighth volume, published in 1793, contains an Index of the "Anonymous Books" enumerated in the foregoing volumes, and is necessary to make the set complete. Preceding the body of the 8th volume there is a "*Discours sur la Science bibliographique et sur les Devoirs du Bibliographe*," in 22 pages. Copies of the entire set, in good condition, are becoming very scarce. Some impressions are struck off on LARGE PAPER, in 4to.

MEERMANNI *Origines typographicæ*. Hag. Com. 4to. 1765. 2 vols.

Cited, "Meerman."

An erudite and excellent work, and deservedly held in estimation by bibliographers.

LAIRE. *Specimen Typographiæ Romanæ* xv. Sæculi, &c. Romæ. 8vo. 1778. Thus cited, "Laire, *Spec.*"

This book, which is elegantly printed, is not common: its numerous errors, however, render it but of little *intrinsic* value to the bibliographer.

DENIS. *Annalium typograph.* M. Maittaire Supplementum. Viennæ. 4to. 1789. 2 vols.

Cited, "Denis."

A very valuable publication, and necessary for every bibliographer. It is considered an indispensable supplement to Maittaire, and is, in my opinion, far superior to that work in perspicuous arrangement and useful references.

VOGT. *Catalogus hist. crit. Librorum rariorum.* Hamb. 8vo. 1753-93. Cited, "Vogt."

This is an interesting publication, and quoted by the most respectable authorities: the edition of 1793 contains many corrections and additions, and is rare in this country: indeed, all the editions begin to be scarce. It is chiefly valuable for an account of foreign works, of which very little is comparatively known in England.

AUDIFFREDI *Catalogus hist. crit. Romanarum Editionum* Sæculi xv. &c. Romæ. 4to. 1783.

Cited, "Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.*"

———. *Specimen hist. crit. Editionum Italicarum* Sæculi xv. &c. Romæ. 4to. 1794.

Cited, "Audiffredi, *Edit. Ital.*"

These are productions of very great importance to the bibliographer. Audiffredi appears to have had access to the first libraries in Italy; and his care, accuracy, and research, entitle him to a superiority over all his predecessors: there are few that venture to question the fidelity of his descriptions. These two volumes should be in every bibliographical collection. They are rare and dear.

The death of Audiffredi prevented the completion of the latter work: which does not extend beyond the letter "G" of the towns of Italy, considered in alphabetical order.

BANDINI. *Juntarum Typographiæ Annales*. Lucæ. 8vo. 1791. pt. i.-ii.

A sensible and judicious, but in general, a heavy performance. Renouard has taken it for the model of his *L'Imprimerie des Alde*, but how much he has eclipsed it, may be soon discovered upon a comparison of the two works. It is rarely, if ever, that Bandini mentions *curious* or *scarce* copies of the editions printed by the Juntæ; who, next to the family of Aldus, deserve the remembrance and gratitude of posterity.

PANZER. *Annales typographici*, &c. Norimb. 4to. 1793-1802. 11 vols. Cited, "Panzer."

The labours of Orlandi, Maittaire, and Denis, are eclipsed by this very elaborate and valuable production, which comprehends a complete and systematic account of all books printed from the origin of the typographical art to the year 1536. The fifth volume is an index to the four preceding ones, of books printed in the fifteenth century; the tenth and eleventh volumes form an index to the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth. Panzer has adopted the plan of Orlandi. In his account of books he does not, in general, state their rarity or value; but after having given the colophon, &c. he refers to a variety of catalogues in support of their existence. Of English catalogues, he rarely quotes any other than Dr. Askew's. Although this voluminous publication be without that elegance and vivacity which so particularly characterize Clement and De Bure, it is nevertheless held in great respect by the curious, as containing the most ample account of books, for the period it is confined

to, that has ever appeared. It is a very rare and dear work in this country, and copies on LARGE PAPER are of extreme scarcity.

BIBLIOTHECA KROHNIANA. Hamb. 8vo. 1796. By Rambach. Cited, "Bibl. Krohn."

I consider this catalogue of the books of B. N. Krohn, as one of the most judicious and useful of any that have hitherto been published. It is in Latin. The preface, by Rambach, is elegant and affecting; his account of Krohn exhibits a pure picture of the life of an amiable and erudite pastor.

HORÆ BIBLICÆ, or *Miscellaneous Notes on the original Text, early Versions, and printed Editions of the Old and New Testament.* Part i. ii. 2 vols. Lond. 8vo. 1799-1807. Cited, "*Horæ Biblicæ.*"

The author of this elegant outline of scriptural bibliography is CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn; whose *legal* and *classical* attainments are well known and admired. The latter edition, in two volumes, is beautifully printed, and contains an interesting appendix and notes. The account of the "Apparatus Criticus" of Walton's Polyglot, noticed at p. 19 post, is inserted in the first volume.

RENOUARD. *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde.* Paris. 8vo. 1803. 2 vols. Thus cited, "*L'Imp. des Alde.*"

This is, in every respect, one of the most pleasing, correct, and valuable productions that has graced the department of bibliography. The first volume comprises a complete "Catalogue raisonnée" of all the publications of the "THREE ALDUSES:" the second contains the history of their lives and labours. To each volume an engraved head of one of these printers is prefixed. It is unquestionably a performance which

reflects great credit on the ability and application of Mons. Renouard. We may hope to have the annals of the Stephens', Plantin, and the Elzevirs, compiled on the same interesting plan.

DICTIONNAIRE *Bibliographique, Historique, et Critique*, &c. Paris. 8vo. 1802. 4 vols.

Thus cited, "Dictionn. Bibliograph."

The first three volumes are a reimpression of the former edition of 1793; the *fourth*, which is the most valuable, is new, and rather rare in this country. It contains, at the end, copious lists of the principal sets of the classics.

PEIGNOT. *Dictionnaire Raisonné de Bibliologie*. Paris. 8vo. 1802. 2 vols. with a third Volume by way of *Supplement*. Thus cited, "Peignot, *Dict. Bibliol.*"

This is a very useful and entertaining miscellany. If it were remodelled, and translated into English, it might perhaps form, in one closely printed volume, the most amusing bibliographical work extant.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, &c. published by Baynes. Lond. 12mo. 1802-6. 8 vols.

Cited, "Bibliograph. Dict."

Whatever be the defects of this work, and defects, like all similar ones, it must undoubtedly have! it is upon the whole very creditable to the publisher; and that part of it which relates to Bibles and Testaments, is highly so to Mr. CLARKE, its editor. It has supplied, in some measure, a desideratum long felt; and the two latter volumes, which relate to translations, treatises of printing, bibliography, &c. are exceedingly interesting and useful: these are called a "*Bibliographical Miscellany.*"

List of Works referred to.

J. FOURNIER. *Dictionnaire portatif de Bibliographie*. Paris. 8vo. 1805.

Thus cited, "Fournier, *Dict. Portat.*"

This book is beautifully printed, and contains, according to the title-page, "more than 17,000 articles of rare, curious, and valuable books"—but its typography is perhaps its chief merit. The greater part of the articles have been already described by De Bure and others, and of the new ones the description is not always accurate, nor is the account interesting; nevertheless, it is indispensable to the bibliographer. The last 33 pages contain lists of classical authors published by the Alduses, Elzevirs, &c. &c.

M. DE LA SERNA, SANTANDER. *Dictionnaire Bibliographique choisi du xv. Siècle*. Bruxelles. 8vo. 1805-6-7. 3 vols. or parts.

This is a splendid and valuable work, especially the first volume, which is confined to an historical essay on the origin and progress of the art of printing. The articles of which the second and third volumes are composed, have been, the greater part of them, before described; although there is occasionally some curious additional information. Rare copies of editions, printed *on vellum*, or on *large paper*, are very carefully specified. Upon the whole, this work is a considerable acquisition to the bibliographical department.

CATALOGUES.

The Catalogue of the Harleian collection * (1743), of the library of Mr. Bridges (1725), Dr. Mead (1755), Consul Smith † 4to. (1755), Martin Folkes (1756), Sir Thomas Hoblyn (1769), Dr. Askew (1775), Cæsar de Missy (1776), Mr. Beauclerk (1781), Rev. Mr. Crofts ‡ (1783), Count Revickzky § (1784), Maffei Pinelli ¶ (1789), and Mr. Paris (1790), are the principal Catalogues I have referred to, of books which have been sold in *this country*.

Those of Mons. Gaignat (1769), the Duke de la

* In spite of its imperfections, this is the only English "Catalogue raisonnée" that we possess; and students will do well to procure it before its price be extravagantly raised. It is published in 5 vols. 8vo.

All these Catalogues are cited "Bibl. Harl." "Bibl. Bridges." "Bibl. Mead." "Folkes." "Hoblyn." "Askev." "Pinell." "Crevenn." &c. &c.

† A very valuable Catalogue, compiled by Paschalius, of the books of Mr. Smith, our then consul at Venice. It contains *the preface* of every important edition specified in it, of the fifteenth century, and an alphabetical list of the authors. This sumptuous collection was purchased, it is said, for the ROYAL LIBRARY.

‡ An excellently-well arranged Catalogue, and, in my opinion, the chef-d'œuvre of PATTERSON.

§ Berol. 8vo. 1784. This is a very scarce Catalogue of a magnificent collection of books that were purchased by EARL SPENCER. The Count's name is concealed under that of "PERIERGUS DELTOPHILUS," which appears in the title-page.

¶ I have always referred to the *Sale Catalogue* of Pinelli's library, because that work is in every one's hands, and the books were sold according to the arrangement of it. The *complete analyzed Catalogue* is in 6 vols. 8vo. Venez. 1787—and besides containing a fuller description of the books, has the advantage of an *alphabetical index*, which occupies the whole of the 6th volume. This latter is an elegant and interesting publication.

Valliere* (1783), and of A. B. Crevenna (1789), have been the chief *foreign* Catalogues which I have consulted.

I omit many other foreign ones, such as the Bibl. Sarraziana, Rotsgardiana, Menarsiana, Heinsoniana, &c. and upwards of forty Catalogues of booksellers (including six of Osborne's, from the year 1748 to 1766), which it would be tedious here to enumerate.

It may not be amiss for the student to procure a collection of the above Catalogues of the principal libraries sold in this country: they will furnish him with an idea of the best works published in every department of literature, science, and philosophy. The curious generally have them *priced*—and in this state they are rather interesting, as the progressive value of books may be compared.

* In my humble opinion, this Catalogue is the *chef-d'œuvre* of De Bure. It is now scarce and dear.

In order to have the complete collection of the above nobleman's books, the following publication is necessary: "Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Duc de la Valliere. *Seconde partie.* Disposée par JEAN LUC NYON L'AÎNÉ, contenant une très grande Quantité de Livres anciens et modernes, nationaux et étrangers, imprimés en différentes Langues, dont la Réunion forme des Collections presque completes dans tous les Genres, et principalement dans la Classe des Sciences et Arts, de la Poésie en general, et de l'Art Dramatique, des Romans, de l'Histoire, &c." Paris. 8vo. 1788. 6 vols.

This is the most valuable part of the Catalogue of the Duke de la Valliere's library, inasmuch as it contains an account of the most useful books in every department of science, philosophy, and literature: it is very uncommon in this country. These six volumes comprise 26,537 articles; which, united with the 5668 articles of the previous Catalogue, affords no small idea of the extent and value of this celebrated collection!

Mattheus.

Cap. i.

/ Το^α κατά^β ματθαίου^α ἁγίου^ν ευαγγελίου. Cap. i.

Euangelium^a scdm^b Mattheu. Cap. i.



ἰβλος^β γενεσεως^ε ἰησού^ν χρισ=
 τού^ε νιού^ν δανίλ^δ νιού^ν ἀβραάμ.
 ἀβραάμ^μ ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ἰσαακ.^κ ἰσα^α
 ακ^κ δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ἰακώβ.^β ἰα^α
 κώβ^β δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ἰούδα^δ.
 καὶ/τομ^ν ἀδελφούς^ν αὐτοῦ.^ν ἰούδα^δ δέ^ε ἐγε^ν
 νησε/τομ^ν φαρές^ς καὶ/τομ^ν ζαρά^ρ ἐκ^κ τῆς^ς θάμαρ.
 φαρές^ς δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ἑσρώμ.^μ ἑσρώμ^μ δέ^ε ἐγέ^ν
 νησε/τομ^ν ἀράμ.^μ ἀράμ^μ δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν αμι^μ
 μαλαβ.^β αμιμαλάβ^β δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ναασώμ.^μ
 ναασώμ^μ δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν σαλμών.^ν σαλμών^ν
 δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν βοόζ^ζ ἐκ^κ τῆς^ς ραχάβ.^β βοόζ^ζ δέ^ε
 ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν ὠβήδ^δ ἐκ^κ τῆς^ς ῥούθ.^θ ὠβήδ^δ δέ^ε ἐ^γ
 γεννησε/τομ^ν ἰεσσαί.^α ἰεσσαί^α δέ^ε ἐγέννησε/τομ^ν



Iber^b gnationis^c iesu^d chri^e
 sti^f filij^g dani^h filijⁱ abraa.^a
 i^a abraa^b genuit^c isaac.^m i^s
 saac^a aut^o genuit^r iacob.^q i^a
 cob^r aut^s genuit^t iudam:
 et^r fratres^r eius.^s iudas^a autem^b genuit^c
 phares^d et^e zaram^f de^g thamar. ooooo
 b^h phares^a aut^h genuitⁱ esro.^m esroⁿ aut^o ge
 nuit^r aram.^s aram^t autem^u genuit^v ami
 nadab.^w aminadab^x aut^y genuit^z naason.
 a^a naason^b aut^c genuit^d salmon.^e salmon
 aut^f genuit^g booz^h deⁱ raab.^j booz^k autem^l
 genuit^m obethⁿ ex^o ruth^p obeth^q autem^r ge
 nuit^s iesse.^t iesse^u autem^v genuit^w ooooo

Ucc. 3. c.
 Johan. 1. a.
 Gen. 21. a.
 1. Paral. 2. a.
 Gen. 25. d.
 Gen. 29. g.
 Gen. 38. g.

Math. 4. c.

1. Paral. 2. a

Etc. Simile of the Greek & Latin Text of the New Testament, in the Complutensian Polyglot.

BIBLIA POLYGLOTTA.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, complectentia
Vetus Testamentum, Hebraico, Græco et
Latino Idiomate; Novum Testamentum Græ-
cum et Latinum, et Vocabularium Hebrai-
cum et Chaldaicum Veteris Testamenti, cum
Grammaticâ Hebraicâ, necnon Dictionario
Græco : Studio, operâ, et impensis Cardinalis
FRANCISCI XIMENEZ DE CISNEROS. In-
dustriâ ARNALDI GULIELMI DE BROCARIO
artis impressorie Magistri.

Compluti. Fol. 1514-17. 6 vol.

THIS is the celebrated Polyglot Bible*, of which
Cardinal XIMENES was the promoter and patron. In

* Renouard observes that the honour of having projected
the first plan of a Polyglot Bible is due to ALDUS. In one of
this printer's letters to Currado Celta and Vincenzio Longino
(9th July 1501), he remarks, "Vetus et Novum Testamentum
Græce, Latine, et Hebraice, nondum impressi, sed parturio."
At the beginning of the preface of the Aldine Psalter (printed
in 1497) mention is made of the probability of a *Hebrew, Greek,
and Latin Bible* being speedily executed by Aldus. Of this
projected work, however, *only one sheet* was printed, in colla-
teral columns of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. In the national
library at Paris (among the MSS. No. 3064) there is a copy of
it; perhaps the only one in the world: the typography of the
Latin, Hebrew, and Greek characters is extremely beautiful.
See Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. ii. 27-8. I cannot think
with Renouard that this sheet was published before the plan of
the Complutensian Polyglot had been formed; for, although
the New Testament of this latter work was *not finished* till 1514,
it was *begun to be printed* in 1502; and it seems improbable that
the scheme or plan of it should not have been digested at least

order to become acquainted with the more learned parts of it, it is said he undertook to make himself master of the Hebrew tongue, though upwards of sixty years of age. He employed various learned men* to compose it, and gave 4000 crowns for seven MSS. of the Hebrew Bible: the entire expense of this magnificent production, amounting to 50,000 ducats, was cheerfully defrayed by the liberality of the Cardinal.

The first four volumes comprehend the Septuagint: at the bottom of the Greek text is a Chaldee paraphrase with a Latin interpretation, and the margin is filled with Hebrew and Chaldee radicals. The fifth volume forms the New Testament, in Greek†, with a collateral Latin translation (the Vulgate): in the margin is a sort of concordance, referring to similar passages in other parts of the Old and New Testament. The sixth volume is an Hebrew and Chaldaic vocabulary of the Old Testament. According to Clement (t. iv. 147), there are only two marginal *observations* in the N. T.; one relating to the omission of the doxology, the other to the insertion of the three witnesses in Heaven—passages well known to the biblical student, and on which a great number of commentators have written with various ability and success.

as early as the specimen of Aldus was executed—namely, in 1501; to say nothing of the want of proof of an intercourse between Ximenes at Alcalá, and Aldus at Venice. The Cardinal might *afterwards* have seen this Aldine specimen; but between the month of July 1501, and the year 1502, the probability is *against* his having seen it.

* Ælius Antonius Nebrissensis, Demetrius Cretensis, Ferdinandus Pintianus, Lopez de Sturica, Alfonsus (a physician of Alcalá), Coronel, Zamora, and Vergara.

† Of the Greek and Latin text and marginal references, in the New Testament, I have given an engraved fac-simile, as there have been *disputes* about the accentuation of the Greek text.

The Complutensian Polyglot was begun to be printed in 1502, was completed in 1517, but not published till 1522, owing to some doubts which were started by the church of Rome, whether it was proper to bring it into general circulation. See Masch, tom. i. 195; and Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. 432. The bull of Pope Leo X. giving permission for the publication, was dated 22d March 1520; the copies were not circulated till 1522.

The Epistle Dedicatory to Leo X. was written by *Cardinal Ximenes*, but whether he was the author of the prefaces may be doubted. At least this is Marsolier's opinion. See his *Life of Ximenes*, tom. i. 379, &c. *Demetrius Ducas* furnished the Latin interlineary version, together with the Greek text. *Lebrica* was particularly employed in the corrections and disposition of it. *Zamora* translated into Latin the several Targums of Onkelos, Jonathan, Joseph the Blind, and others; and made likewise the Hebrew version of the Epistle to the Hebrews. *Vergara* undertook what are called the "Libri Sapientiales," as Gomecius (the first biographer of Ximenes) reported, who had often heard the Cardinal say so; it was his intention to have published "SCHOLIA" upon the book of Ecclesiasticus, but he was prevented (according to the same authority) by extreme indisposition.

A great anxiety prevailed in the literary world to examine the MANUSCRIPTS from which the Polyglot was composed. Professor Moldenhawer, who was in Spain in 1784, went to Alcala for the very purpose of discovering those MSS.; and there learnt, to his inexpressible chagrin, that about thirty-five years before they had been sold by an illiterate librarian, "*como membranas inutilis*," to one TOYRO, a dealer in fireworks, for the purpose of making rockets! Martinez, a man of learning, and particularly skilled in the Greek

language, heard of it soon after they were sold*, and hastened to rescue these treasures from destruction: he arrived time enough to save *a few scattered leaves*! which are now preserved in the library at Alcalá. "Oh," says Michaelis, "that I had it in my power to immortalize both librarian and rocket-maker!"—"The author," continues he, "of this inexcusable act, was the greatest barbarian of the present (18th) century, and happy only in being unknown."

Of the intrinsic value of this work, Mill observes, speaking of the New Testament—"In grandi illo, nunquam satis celebrando Opere Bibliorum Complutensium, &c. Optandum omnino esset, ut editio hæc magnifica, sicut omnium prima erat, ita sola quidem fuisset, cujus textus (demto uno et altero vitio supra memorato quæ in iterata proinde Bibliorum is-

* Moldenhawer supposed the number of MSS. to be very considerable from the following circumstance: "One Rodan," says he, "assured Bayer that he had seen the receipt which was given to the purchaser, from which it appeared that the money was paid at two different instalments." See note 2, Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 441.

Mr. MARSH (vol. ii. pt. ii. 853) has endeavoured to console us for the loss of these MSS. by the supposition of their having been *paper*, and *not vellum* ones; as vellum, he observes, is not employed for the purpose of making rockets. But I am not quite sure whether it be a fact that rockets were not, or cannot be, made of vellum—I have seen *parchment* on the exterior of a rocket, and vellum would certainly be equally serviceable; especially that delicate sort of which the greater part of ancient MSS. were composed. A sight of the *few scattered leaves* which are still preserved, would certainly determine the question. Professor Moldenhawer, in the above note, does not appear to have himself seen them. Moreover, although the term "*como*," as Mr. Marsh rightly observes, is indeterminate—yet I think it does not do away the specific expression, "*membranas*:" the seller probably meant "*membranas como inutiles*." The terms "*membrana* or *pergamena*—*charta* or *papyrus*," have such distinct meanings, that one can hardly imagine *paper* was meant by "*membrana*."

torum editione sustulit Arias Montanus) integer et illibatus in editiones posteriores quasque transiisset." See Prolegom. (edit. Kuster.), sect. 1115. The opinion of Wetstein is not so favourable: he says, "Hanc editionem Complutensem ejusque editorem tantum non in cœlum tollunt laudibus." And again — "Denique si quis ea, quæ hactenus proposuimus, ignorare malit, hoc saltem sciat, editionem Complutensem V. T. Græcam, omnium doctorum consensu, *depravatissimam* judicari," &c. See Prolegom. (edit. Semler.), p. 310-16-17. It must, however, be remarked, that, according to Michaelis, Wetstein has inserted readings in his own edition of the New Testament, which are generally found in the Complutensian edition; and which he preferred to the common text. "He degrades it, therefore," says Michaelis, "in words, but honours it in *fact*."

From the bull of Pope Leo X. affixed to the work, it appears that about 600 copies were struck off; a small number, exclaims Clement, and not sufficient for *public* libraries! Michaelis informs us (vol. ii. pt. i. 442), that it is wanting in many of the public libraries in Germany, and was not, for many years, even in that of Gottingen; the copy in the Gottingen library cost 480 florins *, and the late Münchhausen gave an order to his commissioner to bid as high as 900 florins. Goetze informs us, that about fifteen copies are to be found in Germany. See Masch, t. i. 339, and the various authorities cited in note i: according to the preface of the Antwerp Polyglot, p. 26,

* The Polyglot was *originally* sold for six dollars and a half, by mandate of the Pope. According to Le Long, in his "Discours historique sur les Polyglottes," this sum was worth forty livres of French money, and at that time must have been considered a very high price.

it appears to have been rare even at the latter end of the sixteenth century.

De Bure, who is copious on the article of Polyglot Bibles, informs us that the *five pieces* which compose the vocabulary of the sixth volume, are not always arranged according to the order in which he has placed them—but are sometimes indiscriminately put together by the binder.

It is rather singular that both himself and Clement, should have omitted to notice the copies* of this work struck off UPON VELLUM. It appears that there were

* In our two universities I understand that the following colleges are in possession of a copy: viz. in OXFORD, All Souls, Queen's, and St. John's: there is also one in the Bodleian Library. In CAMBRIDGE, the public library of the University, Trinity, King's, Queen's, Clare Hall, and Corpus Christi: there is a copy in the British Museum, and in Sion College, London. But many copies may be traced beside those which are contained in public libraries. The Harleian copy, Bibl. Harl. vol. i. No. 1, was purchased of Osborne, the bookseller, by the Rev. Caesar De Missy for 42*l.* and this very copy brought the same sum at the sale of De Missy's books in 1777, No. 388. At the late sale of Dr. Geddes's (March 1804), an imperfect copy was sold for 11*l.* 9*s.* The history of *this imperfect* copy is curious enough. Dr. Geddes bought it of Marsom the bookseller: Marsom knew it to be imperfect (but could not tell where), and candidly told Dr. G. so; however, the copy must be bought, and Dr. G. gave, in exchange, a certain quantity of books. At Dr. G.'s sale, Dr. GOSSET bought this copy for Mr. Payne the bookseller, late of Mews Gate; and it was found by Mr. P. on a careful collation, that only two leaves of the preface were wanting. An occasion soon offered of making the copy complete—at the sale of the Rev. Mr. Boucher's books (1806), a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot, extending only to the end of the Septuagint, in four volumes, was purchased by Dr. Gosset, for Mr. Payne, for 4*l.* only—Mr. P. took out the two leaves of the preface, which were wanting in Dr. Geddes's copy, and thus made a *complete copy* for 15*l.* He had it elegantly bound, and justly valued it at 52*l.* 10*s.*!

about *three copies* struck off in this manner. At the Pinelli Sale, No. 4909, a very sumptuous one of this kind, supposed to have been originally in the Cardinal's own library, was purchased for Mr. Maccarty *, of Toulouse, for 483*l*. In the royal library of Madrid there is another vellum copy, and a third in the Imperial library at Turin.

Upon the whole, the Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes † is a publication of great rarity and beauty ‡; and its intrinsic excellence, considering the infantine period of biblical criticism when it was executed, redounds to the eternal honour of its patron. See the histories of Baudier, Flechier, and Marsolier (the latter is the more modern one), whose accounts of the University of Alcalá, the Polyglot Bible, and other literary

* I have understood that Mr. Maccarty is in possession of the greatest number of books PRINTED UPON VELLUM, of any individual in Europe. His collection, in this respect, is exceeded only by that of the national library at Paris.

† Mallinkrot, Le Long (t. i. p. 12. E.), and his continuator Masch, have all preserved the following interesting anecdote from Gomecius. "I have often heard John Brocarius (says Gomecius), son of Arnoldus Brocarius, who printed the Polyglot, relate to his friends, that, when his father had put the finishing stroke to the last volume, he deputed *him* to carry it to the Cardinal. John Brocarius was then a lad; and having dressed himself in a very elegant suit of clothes, he approached Ximenes, and delivered the volume into his hands. 'I render thanks to thee, O God!' exclaimed Ximenes, 'that thou hast protracted my life to the completion of these biblical labours!' And afterwards conversing with his friends, the Cardinal would often observe, that the various difficulties of his political situation, so successfully surmounted, afforded him not half the solace of that which arose from the finishing of his Polyglot. Ximenes died the same year (1517), not many weeks afterwards."

‡ "Character," says Maittaire, "quo Novum Testamentum Complutense exaratur, prorsus peculiaris est; largus, plenus, et æquabilis; nullis litterarum nexibus aut compendiis involutus." *Annal. Typog.* t. ii. 125.

projects suggested by the Cardinal, are very interesting. The chief historian of Ximenes is ALVARO GOMEZ, or GOMECIUS, whose work, in one volume folio* (Complut. 1569), is extremely rare: it was the basis of every subsequent history. (In the year 1671, Vaughan translated the imperfect work of Baudier.) Mallinkrot, p. 110, has given some account of this Polyglot; and a short sketch of it appears in Mr. Butler's elegant and interesting work, "*Horæ Biblicæ*." See p. 123-7. Consult also Panzer, t. vi. 441-2; and Vogt, 92: Antonio's *Nov. Biblioth. Hispanica*, tom. i. 293; *Hispania illustrata*, tom. i. 966-7. In Bowyer's "*Origin of Printing*" (p. 153) there is a long, ingenious, but unfinished essay, by the Rev. Cæsar De Missy, on the Complutensian Polyglot: he thinks that it is *antedated*; but his reasons, besides being in contradiction to the united testimony of all historians, do not appear to me to be conclusive. I may observe, in concluding this article, that the Cardinal's arms in the *title-page* of the first volume, are printed sometimes in red, as well as in black, ink.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Græce et Latine, *Philippi II. Regis* Cathol. pietate et studio ad Sacrosanctæ Ecclesiæ usum, CHRISTOPHORUS PLANTINUS excudebat. *Antverp.* Fol. 1569-72. 8 vol.

This is called the ANTWERP POLYGLOT, and is well known for its rarity and extreme beauty of typographical execution. It contains, besides the whole

* "*De Rebus gestis a Francisco Ximenio Cisnerio Archiepiscopo Toletano.*" A copy of it was sold for 1*l.* 16*s.* at Mr. Bridges's sale. See *Bibl. Bridges.* 127. I saw a very fine one in Dr. Hunter's museum; it contains a head of the Cardinal on the first page of the text, which is indifferently executed.

of the Complutensian Polyglot, a Chaldee paraphrase of part of the Old Testament, which Cardinal Ximenes, having particular reasons for not publishing it, had deposited in the theological library at Complutum. It has also a Syriac version of the N. Test. with a Latin translation of the Syriac, by Boderianus. The contents of the first six volumes comprising the Old and New Testament, are arranged in a very obvious manner; but the *seventh* should contain sixteen different pieces or tracts, and the *eighth*, five lexicographical and grammatical ones.

The merit of having projected this great undertaking is entirely due to PLANTIN*, the printer, who was fortunate enough to find, in Cardinal Spinosa, a warm and zealous friend that promoted his schemes with Philip, and at last prevailed on that monarch to sanction the publication, and to defray the expenses of it †. Only 500 copies were printed, and of this number the greater part were lost by sea in a tempestuous voyage to Spain. The chief editor was

* The celebrity of Plantin must have been considerable in his day, and his business very great; for we are told by the authorities quoted in Chevillier, p. 58, that his expenses amounted to 100 golden crowns a day, and that seventeen presses were at work at once. There is a fine portrait of him in Foppens's *Bibliotheca Belgica*, vol. i. 180. His physiognomy is full of expression.

† It is said that Philip had the meanness only to *lend* Plantin the money; and that in consequence of the printer's struggles to refund it to the monarch, who had peremptorily demanded repayment, he became a prey to his numerous creditors, and terminated his life in misery and misfortune. Clement doubts this fact, and labours to refute it; but Masch, who is not accustomed to assert things slightly, has repeated it; and probably there is too much truth in it. When one reads the eulogy of Mallinkrot on his countryman PLANTIN (p. 123), and meditates on his unfortunate end, it is impossible not to feel the keenest indignation against such treatment.

ARIAS MONTANUS, a man of great erudition* and indefatigable research, and who speaks of his own merits and application with a proper confidence. The "Apparatus†" which forms the three last volumes of the Polyglot, contains, in the first volume, Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, and Syriac dictionaries and grammars—in the second, the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, and the Greek of the New, with a Latin version interlined—in the third, treatises on the idioms of speech, weights, measures, chronology, geography, &c. This Apparatus is pronounced by Calmet (in his Dictionary, vol. iii. 291, fol. ed. 1732), to be "one of the finest ornaments of the Polyglot; considering the several important subjects which are therein treated of under the title of *Jewish Antiquities*." The Antwerp Polyglot was once called "the Wonder of the World," as Calmet relates. Consult Mallinkrot, p. 115; Clement, t. iv. 176, &c.; Schelhornii *Amœnitat. litterar.* t. ii. 340, 398; Reimanni *Catalog. Bibl. Theolog.* t. i. 193, whose account is copied verbatim by Vogt, p. 91; Wolfii *Monument. Typog.* t. i. 435; t. ii. 804, 1074; and the excellent account in Masch, t. i. 340-49. "Besides its superior beauty to the Complutensian Polyglot," says Masch, "it has the additional recommendation of containing a larger fund of literary and theological knowledge."

* We are told, in Walton's Answer to Owen (Lond. oct. 1659), that "Montanus with difficulty escaped the Inquisition."

† The *scarcest* edition of this work is the one printed in 1584, fol. "Accesserunt et huic editioni libri Græce scripti, quos ecclesia orthodoxa Hebræorum canonem secuta, inter Apocryphos recenset." See Vogt, p. 91, and the authorities there referred to.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, Hebraica, Samaritana, Chaldaica, Græca, Syriaca, Latina, Arabica. Quibus textus originales totius Scripturæ Sacræ, quorum pars in editione Complutensi, deinde in Antwerpiensi regis sumptibus extat, nunc integri, ex manuscriptis toto fere orbe quæsitis exemplaribus, exhibentur.

Lutet. Parisior. Fol. 1645. 10 vol.

We are indebted to Le Long (Bibl. Sacra, t. i. p. 19) for a minute and interesting account of the origin and progress of this magnificent work, which is printed on *imperial folio* paper, and contains the whole of the Complutensian and Antwerp Polyglots, with the addition of a Syriac and Arabic version, and the Samaritan Pentateuch with its version. The impression of it appears to have been in contemplation as early as the year 1615, if we are to judge from Thuanus's letter, inserted in the first volume (p. 160) of Lambecius's Memoirs of the Vienna Library : but it was not actually set on foot till thirteen years afterwards, when the Cardinal de Berulle advised its being undertaken.

The Parisian Polyglot was completed by the care, and at the expense of MICHAEL LE JAY ; a name which cannot fail to strike the bibliographer with many singular reflections on the caprices of fortune, and on the unexpected and miserable result of an enterprise which originally promised an abundant harvest of fame and profit to the editor. Cardinal RICHELIEU, whose name is so often connected with the fine arts, watched the progress of this work with an anxious eye, and seemed rightly, perhaps, to think that nothing but *his own name* was wanting, as its promoter and patron,

to secure it both a rapid sale and extensive celebrity. "RICHELIEU'S POLYGLÔT" might probably have carried a charm with it which the humble name of Le Jay was unable to inspire. The artful Cardinal first began to win the favour of Le Jay by throwing one Sionita (his rival and enemy) into prison; and then came forward with a magnificent offer of 100,000 crowns to defray the expenses of the publication, promising, at the same time, to take the editor and his family under his especial protection. These were splendid temptations, and nothing but more than stoical apathy, or unaccountable caprice, could have withstood them: but Le Jay was not to be moved by prayers, promises, or entreaties, and the offer of the Cardinal was *rejected*. "Whether," says Le Long, "he thought the sum inadequate to the value of the work, or meditated on obtaining an immense fortune by it; or whether, intoxicated with its splendour, he was resolved to be the sole partaker of all the celebrity attached to it—the overtures of Richelieu were pertinaciously rejected." Astonished at so unexpected an opposition, the Cardinal employed all those wily and successful arts, which he so eminently possessed, to depreciate the work he had before wished to patronise; and resolved that no means should be left untried by which the Polyglot of Le Jay might be brought into disrepute. He employed one Simeon de Muis to write a tract which should point out its errors and imperfections. Muis readily complied, and, in a composition of 500 pages, was dexterous enough to discover a multiplicity of *errors*, which, had he been engaged on the other side of the question, he might, probably, have denominated *beauties*. This tract of Muis is said to be in the Museum Renaldinum, and has never yet been published.

When it was known that Muis, supported by such

a patron, had attacked the Polyglot, a number of pamphleteers entered the lists against Le Jay*, who was doomed to feel the bitter effects of so formidable an opposition. About this time the *English* booksellers offered to take 600 copies at *half price*; but the pride of the editor was not yet sufficiently humbled to comply with so mortifying a proposal: the Polyglot, therefore, did not sell, and it is said that a great number of copies were destroyed as waste paper. Such was the unmerited fate of this magnificent and valuable production, which originally was sold for 200 crowns, and which is entitled to all the praise that Chevillier (p. 59) has bestowed on its typographical beauty: it is now become rare, and fine copies have been highly valued in this country. The printer was ANTONIUS VITRE. The paper and typography cannot be exceeded. In addition to Le Long, consult the authorities cited in the preceding article: also Hottinger's dissertation on the Paris Polyglot, printed at Zurich in 1649, 4to. *ibid.* 1652, 8vo.

BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, complectentia Textus originales, Hebraicum, cum Pentateucho Samaritano, Chaldaicum, Græcum, Versi-
numque antiquarum Samaritanæ, Græcæ LXX.
Interp. Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, Æthio-
picæ, Persicæ, Vulg. Lat. quicquid comparari
poterat. Cum Textuum et Versionum Ori-
entalium Translationibus Latinis. Ex ve-
tustiss. MSS. undique conquisitis, optimisque
exemplaribus impressis, summâ fide collatis.

* Le Jay died in 1675. Being a widower, and finding himself entirely ruined, he entered into the church; was made Dean of Vezelai, and obtained from Lewis XIV. a brevet of counsellor of state. Peignot, *Dictionn. Bibliolog.* t. ii. 126.

Quæ in prioribus editionibus deerant, suppleta; multa ante hac inedita, de novo adjecta; omnia eo ordine disposita, ut Textus cum Versionibus uno intuitu conferri possit. Cum Apparatu, Appendicibus, Tabulis, Variis Lectionibus, Annotationibus, Indicibus etc. Opus totum in sex Tomos tributum. Edidit BRIANUS WALTONUS, S. T. D. Imprimebat THOMAS ROYCROFT.

Londini. Fol. 1657. 6 vol.

Less beautiful, says Mr. Butler, but more accurate, and comprehending more than any of the preceding Polyglots, is the Polyglot of London: nine languages are used in it, but no one book of the Bible is printed in so many.

In the *New Testament* the Four Evangelists are in *six* languages, the other books only in *five*; those of Judith and Maccabees only in *three*. The version of the Septuagint is from the Roman edition of 1587: the Latin is the Vulgate of Clement VIII. The Chaldee Paraphrase is more complete than in any former publication. The fifth volume contains the Greek text, with a Latin translation; also the Vulgate, the Syriac, the Arabic, the Æthiopic, and in the Gospels the Persic version, with Latin translations to each; under the Greek text are several readings from the Codex Alexandrinus. In the sixth volume is the first copious collection of *various readings* that ever was printed. This volume, in the descriptive language of Mill (Prolegom. § 1372), is called, "Ingens sylva variantium lectionum e plurimis exemplaribus excerptarum, quas in unum Waltonus congresserat." But Saubertus (in Prolegom. ad var. lect. in Matthæum) says that these various readings

are “mendose admodum ac negligenter recensitæ.” See Masch, tom. i. 379.

The work was begun in October 1653, and completed in 1657: the first volume was finished in September 1654; the second, in July 1655; the third, in July 1656; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth, in 1657. (The Parisian Polyglot was *seventeen years* in the press!) Two presses only were employed for the purpose. The paper was imported *duty free*, by permission of the Protector, CROMWELL; and it appears that the paper was procured for about 15s. a ream*. The work was published by subscription, and it was the first book ever published in that manner in England †.

As Cromwell had patronised him, Walton thought himself bound in gratitude to dedicate his Polyglot to him; but the Protector dying before it was finished,

* In a letter of Bishop Walton to Archbishop Usher, dated “from Dr. Fuller’s, in St. Giles Cripplegate Churchyard, July 18, 1653,” are the following words: “We shall begin the work (*i. e.* the Polyglot) in a short time. We have resolved to have better paper than that of 11s. a ream, *viz.* of 15s. a ream.” See Dr. Parr’s *Life of Archbishop Usher*, p. 590. From a small pamphlet by the author of the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, which I shall presently mention, it appears that about 1500*l.* was requisite to finish the *first* volume, and about 1200*l.* the remaining ones. When the proposals were sent abroad in March 1652-3, 4000*l.* are affirmed to have been subscribed, which sum was more than doubled in about two months time; for Mr. Thomas Greaves, in a letter dated the 4th of May following, acquaints Mr. Pocock “that Dr. Walton had assured him that full *nine thousand pounds* had then been promised, and that much more was likely to be added; and that he hoped within three months to begin the printing thereof.” See too Beloe’s *Anecdotes of Literature*, v. i. 32.

† Towards the printing of the work, Dr. Walton had contributions of money from many noble persons, which were put into the hands of Sir William Humble, treasurer for the work. Bowyer’s *Origin of Printing*, 135.

many leaves of the preface were recomposed and reprinted *, in order to gratify Charles II (to whom it is dedicated) with some pretty severe invectives against the republicans. Charles, in consequence, made Walton his chaplain in ordinary, and afterwards created him Bishop of Chester. A few copies had, however, crept abroad with the original republican dedication, and these are distinguished by the emphatic appellation of *republican copies*: the curious set great value on them. In Bowyer's "Origin of Printing," much amusing information is to be obtained respecting the differences of the *republican* and *loyal* copies; and Messrs. De Missy, Hollis, Bowyer, and Nichols, have stated some instances wherein the dedication has a decided variance; so as to leave no doubt of there having been a reimpression of many pages of it. But the author of the "Bibliographical Dictionary," p. 257-8, has lately favoured the world with a curious and enlarged detail of a great number of *additional* instances of variation, in the preface, to those noticed by the foregoing authorities †. Mr. Charles

* The last leaf but one of the preface to the Polyglot is cancelled in many copies; in which honourable mention is made of the *Protector* in these words: "Primo autem commemorandi quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus, quod quinque abhinc annis (1652) à concilio secretiori primò concessum, postea à serenissimo D. PRO-TECTORE ejusque consilio, operis promovendi causa, benignè confirmatum et continuatum erat; Quibus, &c."

In the *loyal copies* under Charles II. the clause stands thus— "Inter hos effusiore bonitate labores nostros prosecuti sunt (præter eos quorum favore chartam à vectigalibus immunem habuimus), Sereniss. PRINCEPS D. CAR. LUDOV. *pr. Palatin.* &c." See Rowe Mores' Treatise on English Founders and Founderies, p. 11, note.

† "Possessing *two copies* of this Polyglot," says the author, "I sat down to compare the two prefaces with Messrs. De Missy's and Hollis's collations, and soon found gleanings

Butler of Lincoln's Inn (hardly less eminent for his philological than for his professional *legal* attain-

which they had not noticed, and afterwards a plentiful *harvest*, as the following collations will testify :

Page 9,	LOYAL.	REPUBLICAN.
Line 2, ut	- - -	quæ
3, seorsim	- - -	seorsum
6, seorsim	- - -	seorsum
35, prima erat	- - -	primo fuit
40, &c.	- - -	&c.
40, ends with Lati-	- - -	La-
41, begins with norum	- - -	tinorum
42, ends with par-	- - -	laboribus
43, begins with tim	- - -	partim
43, ante ipsas apposuimus	- - -	ipsis anteposuimus
43, ends with con-	- - -	Samarit-
& Græc.	- - -	in Græc.
44, begins with venit	- - -	con-
Hebræa	- - -	Heb
44, ends with colle-	- - -	col-
45, begins with ctas	- - -	lectas
Samarit.	- - -	Samar-
46, ends with in-	- - -	discrepet
47, begins with ter	- - -	inter
ends with eru-	- - -	observationes
48, begins with ditas	- - -	eruditās.

The author proceeds to state specifically upwards of *forty more instances* of similar variations: the preceding, however, are sufficient to convince the reader of the fact. In the *loyal* copy there are not less than forty-four *complete* lines which are not in the others: whole lines and sentences, which are not found in the republican copy, I have marked in mine (continues the author) with red lines. The author also informs us that he has collated *three* copies—a *republican* one, and two *loyal* ones, and found them all different; from which it would appear that there were *three* editions at least of the last leaves of the preface. See Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. i. 257-8.

In the summer of 1803, that part of the Bibliographical Dictionary which treats of Polyglot Bibles (and which is by far the most valuable of the whole work, especially in regard to the London Polyglot) was *published separately*, with a few additions, in a very small pamphlet, of which only 100

ments) composed and printed (for private use) an elegant little treatise "On the London Polyglot;" in which he observes that "the double *dedication* has been strongly denied—Mr. Clarke says there is no dedication at all—this certainly (continues Mr. B.) is the case of all the copies which have fallen under my observation: but a literary gentleman has assured

copies were printed for the author's literary friends. The name of ADAM CLARKE, as the author, is affixed to the title-page; and though an entire stranger to him, I have been favoured with a copy, accompanied with a letter, in which I received permission to make use of the information just detailed. I take, therefore, this public opportunity of returning my thanks to Mr. Clarke. Probably the concluding passage of his pamphlet, as it is not likely to be generally circulated, may be acceptable to the serious reader.

"Though I feel disposed to think of this work," says Mr. Clarke, "in the most favourable manner, and consider it a most extraordinary proof of the piety, learning, industry, and perseverance of the editors, especially *Dr. Walton*; yet I think it is far from that perfection of which it is susceptible. The *original texts* may be rendered much more correct by a careful collation with MSS. which are now more abundant than when the work was published; the *translations*, which are often very faulty, may be greatly improved; several valuable *versions* might also be added, particularly the *Coptic, Sahidic, Armenian, Italic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon*, and *Sclavonian*; and the Targum of Rabbi Joseph, necessary to render the work complete (published at Amst. 4to. 1715), might be inserted in its proper place. In short, there are *materials* now for the perfecting this great work which Bishop Walton and his associates were not possessed of, and *pecuniary resources* and *public spirit*, which in those times of bigotry, poverty, and distress, had a very limited existence; and surely we have *scholars* now in both the universities, and in different parts of the nation, who are adequate to the undertaking. Who, then, is that *Mæcenas Bishop* who will step forth and invite the clergy, the laity, and even the government itself, to assist him in publishing a *second* edition of the English Polyglot, as far superior to the present, as it is to all other works of the kind? Let such an one *show himself*, and he shall not lack encouragement and support; and may the hand of his God be upon him for good!"

me, that he himself has seen a copy with the *dedication to Charles the Second*. Such a dedication may have been inserted in the copy presented by Walton to the king, and in a few others."

It is but due to the ingenious and learned character just noticed, to mention *his first discovery* of some variations in the "*Apparatus Criticus*" affixed to the Polyglot. Mr. Butler's account of it is as follows: "It is observable that in the first set of the treatises forming the Apparatus Criticus, in the London Polyglot, there is an anonymous one, intitled, '*Explicatio Idiotismorum, seu Proprietatum Linguae Hebraicæ et Græcæ quæ sæpius in Scripturis occurrant.*' The author asks, in what manner the sense of Scripture is to be determined—to this question he gives five answers. Over the fourth and fifth answers, a paper, containing other fourth and fifth answers, is *pasted*. The *original* fourth and fifth answers are expressed in the language of a *Roman Catholic*—the *pasted* fourth and fifth answers are expressed in the language of an *high-church Protestant of the Church of England*." Who the author of the treatise was, is unknown. In the last page of sheet B in the preface, Doctor Walton says, "His annectimus variorum auctorum tractatus utilissimos, Edwardi Brerewood, Jacobi Tyrini, &c. &c. de veterum nummis, Hebræis, Græcis, Latinis, et de ponderibus et mensuris (quibus quædam de variis sicolorum figuris eorumque explicatione ex propriis observationibus adjecimus); de Idiotismis etiam præcipuis et proprietatibus scripturæ peculiaribus." It seems, therefore, clear that the treatise in question was not written by Walton; and, as it is mentioned in the last sentence, it was probably written by some unknown hand, included by Walton in the *et cetera*, after *Jacobi Tyrini*. Every copy of the Polyglot examined by Mr. Butler or his friends had the *pasted*

text : Mr. B. has heard that twelve copies, and *twelve* only, are *without it*. The differences between the original and pasted texts are given at length by Mr. Butler.

The latter part of this Polyglot is much more incorrectly printed than the former; probably either owing to the editor's absence from the press, or to his being overfatigued by the work. In Bowyer's "Origin of Printing" many errors are detected in the Hebrew text, of which it is said the Parisian Polyglot is entirely free. It should, however, not be forgotten that the London Polyglot contains every thing to be found in that of Le Jay, with a vast deal of additional important matter.

On this immortal work the voice of criticism has been uniformly favourable: no praise can transcend its merits. Various are the authorities both in this country and on the continent, abroad and at home, which have spoken of it in a grateful and commendatory manner. "This Polyglot," says Michaelis, "is of the utmost importance to a critic, not only on account of the extracts which it contains from a variety of important MSS., but particularly on account of the Oriental versions, from which he must collect various readings to the New Testament. Though several of the MSS. which are quoted in the Polyglot have since that time been more accurately collated, and no one would now have recourse to that edition for the readings of the Alexandrinus or Cantabrigiensis, yet some of the sixteen MSS. which USHER had collated have never been since examined; Mill and Wetstein having inserted those readings in their collections as they found them in the Polyglot. Now, as errors of the press are unavoidable, especially in a work like Wetstein's, it is necessary to have recourse to the Polyglot whenever a doubt arises in regard to the accuracy of a quotation by Mill or Wetstein, in order

to see whether these MSS., which were collated for the London Polyglot, have the readings in question, or not. Several other critics have borrowed from the readings of the London Polyglot. Bengel selected whatever appeared to him important, and Saubert has inserted in his '*Variae Lectiones*' all the readings of the Gospel of St. Matthew." Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. 451.

"Maximæ omnino WALTONO* pro tot exantlatis laboribus referendæ sunt grates, qui Polyglotta emisit

* BRIAN WALTON was born at Cleveland in the North Riding of Yorkshire, A. D. 1600. In the year 1623 he took a Master's degree at Cambridge, being then of Peterhouse College. By gradual preferments in the church, and owing to his sound learning and zeal for orthodoxy, he became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to King Charles I.; at the same time (A. D. 1639) he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity. Walton appears to have been an excellent ecclesiastical lawyer; for during the controversy between the clergy and inhabitants of London, about the tithes of rent, he was very industrious and active in behalf of the former; and collected together, on the occasion, such a number of precedents, [an abstract of which was afterwards published for the first time, in the "*Collectanea Ecclesiastica*" of S. Brewster, Esq. Lond. 4to. 1752,] that the judge declared, "there could be no dealing with the London ministers if Mr. Walton pleaded for them." On the breaking out of the civil wars, he was treated with unpardonable severity—had all his church preferments taken from him—and was plundered and forced to fly at the risk of his life. He once narrowly escaped being massacred by a party of horse, and was indebted for his safety to the covert of a broom-field. He fled to Oxford; and there, unsubdued by the rancour of persecution, and with a spirit soaring far above the injuries inflicted on him by puritanical fanaticism, he meditated on the publication of his POLYGLOT BIBLE—a work, unparalleled in the literary annals this country, and the completion of which he fortunately lived to see. He appears to have commenced collecting materials for it about the year 1645, when he was incorporated in the university of Oxford. He completed it in London, at the house of his father-in-law, Dr. William Fuller.

Biblia, quæ ad hunc diem adhuc omnium sunt locupletissima et optima, &c. Hinc Londinensis editio, quoad formam externam Parisianâ inferior, illam, si œconomiam, recognitionem et emendationem spectas, longo post se relinquit intervallo." Masch, t. i. 382. See also Calmet, p. viii.; Prideaux, vol. ii. 47; Kennicott's Diss. II. p. 480, as cited in Bowyer,

On the restoration of Charles II. he was made Bishop of Chester. On the 10th of September 1661, he went to take possession of his see; and being attended on the road by a great concourse of the clergy, gentry, militia, and laity, [who went as far as Litchfield to meet him,] he entered Chester amidst the acclamations of the multitude. On the 11th of September he was installed with unprecedented pomp and ceremony; but this splendid and deserved triumph was short-lived indeed—for returning to London on the 29th of November following, he died at Aldersgate Street, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Such was the end of BRIAN WALTON; a character that can never be contemplated without emotions of reverence and gratitude. Anthony Wood, whose account of him is sufficiently amusing, thus speaks of his installation at Chester: "It was a day," says he, "not to be forgotten by all the true sons of the church of England; though cursed then in private by the most rascally faction, and crop-eared whelps of those parts, who did their endeavours to make it a May-game, and a piece of foppery." See Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 48. In Walton's *Epitaph* it is well observed, that, "HE little needs the pageantry of pompous titles, emblazoned or displayed in books of heraldry, whose name is written in *the Book of Life*."

Besides his Polyglot Bible, Walton published a small tract against Owen, who attacked his work in "Considerations, &c." 1658. Walton's tract is called the "Considerator considered, &c." 1659; it is chiefly in the defence of his Prolegomena and Appendix. In the year 1654 he published at London an 8vo. tract called "Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium." Both of these works are very scarce, especially the former: the latter was reprinted with additions in 1655. General Hist. and Crit. Dictionary, fol. 1739. vol. x. 102.

In the life of Dr. Edward Pocock, prefixed to his "Theological Works," there are some curious particulars relating to Walton's Polyglot. Granger, vol. iii. 29: ed. 1804.

p. 134-5; and a short but interesting account in the Bibl. Krohn. No. 15. It may be necessary to state, that the first volume should contain a portrait of Walton engraved by Bombart; a frontispiece engraved by Hollar; and three plates, relating to Solomon's Temple, by the same (latter) artist. There are also two plates containing sections of Jerusalem, &c. and a chart of the Holy Land. These are inserted in Capellus's Treatise on the Temple.

Besides Walton's own treatise (mentioned in the last note) on the Oriental languages, it will be necessary to procure, for the better understanding of this Polyglot, Rabbi Joseph's "Paraphrasis Chaldaica in libr. prior. et poster. Chronicorum," edited by Wilkins, at Amst. 4to. 1715.

It seems that Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE had prepared a *seventh* volume of the Polyglot under the following title: "Septimum Bibliorum Polyglotton Volumen, cum Versionibus antiquissimis, non Chaldaicâ tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum." This volume is in the Bodleian library. I now proceed to notice the famous LEXICON of CASTELL, which should always accompany the Polyglot. The following is the title:

LEXICON HEPTAGLOTTON, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Æthiopicum, Arabicum, *conjunctim*: et Persicum *separatim*, &c. &c. *Londini*. Fol. 1669. 2 vol.

The celebrity of this publication is so well known, that it is not necessary to enter minutely into the various parts of it, or to present the reader with the opinions of learned men thereon. Dr. Castell maintained in his own house, and at his own expense, seven Englishmen and seven foreigners as writers; all

of whom died before the work was completed *: he is said to have expended his whole patrimony on it, and to have borrowed **such** large sums, that it nearly occasioned his **being** confined for life. In his distress he wrote to King CHARLES II. "fearing a prison might be the reward of all his labours and expenses!" Charles, who preferred gaiety to learning, and who would rather have bestowed a whole province on a debauched favourite, than the smallest donation on a deserving scholar, wrote to the bishops and noblemen of the realm, recommending Castell and his work to *their* pity and protection; the bishops and noblemen, in their turn, recommended the author to the *public*: and thus, between the King, his court, and the public, Dr. Castell † never received a farthing.

* It was seventeen years composing and printing: the original price was *forty shillings* per volume.

† Dr. EDMUND CASTELL was first of Emanuel College, Cambridge; but afterwards he removed to St. John's, for the sake of the library there, which was extremely serviceable to him in the compilation of his grand work. The particulars which I have been able to procure relating to this extraordinary production, I shall readily impart to the reader; from the supposition that he has the same anxiety with myself to be acquainted with every thing connected with the name of Castell.

It is said, that besides the intense labour of seventeen years, which his Lexicon cost him, he expended 12,000*l.* on the publication: this is positively asserted by Hearne, who declares he had the information from a letter of Dr. Castell himself. An immense sum! considering the volumes of Walton's Bible cost each about 1400*l.* only. If, however, this be true, a very large impression must have been taken off; and this is probable, as in the year 1673, Castell told a friend "he had at least 1000 copies left." But as the original sum was only *forty shillings* per copy, how could the author expect to be remunerated, unless he had struck off 6 or 7000? This great number seems *improbable*: and therefore we must either suppose an error in Castell or Hearne, or that the work was sold at a sum infinitely beneath its prime cost: yet 2*l.* in those days,

What scholar of feeling can read the following interesting passage without a sigh? "I had once," says

was no inconsiderable sum for two folio volumes. It does not appear that the work met with a ready sale, nor could this be expected in that licentious age, when the gaieties of Rochester were only sought after, and the sublime strains of Milton lay buried in neglect.

From a letter of Castell to Dr. Spencer (now preserved in the MS. library at Lambeth), written in 1674, it appears that the many discouragements he had met with had not extinguished his ardour for the promotion of Oriental literature. The same letter shews, that in his application to the learned languages, he had forgotten the cultivation of his native tongue, and that even his orthography did not keep pace with the improvements of the time.

Dr. Castell died at Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, A. D. 1685, in his 79th year: his body lies in the churchyard, with a monument of black marble on a white stone frame. The Latin epitaph was composed by himself. His Oriental MSS. thirty-eight in number (nineteen in Hebrew, thirteen in Arabic, and six in Æthiopic), to all of which the effigies of the Doctor was affixed, and his name inscribed in them, were bequeathed by him to the public library of the university of Cambridge. To Emanuel College, of the same university, he bequeathed three printed books; to St. John's College, a silver tankard weighing twenty-six ounces—on condition his name should be inscribed on it: and to Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London, to whom he acknowledges the highest obligations, 100 copies of his Lexicon—with all his Bibles, and other Oriental parts of holy Scripture, in number fifty-two. The rest of his books were sold by auction at Cambridge, in June 1689. It is supposed that about 500 copies of his Lexicon were unsold at the time of his death. These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Castell's niece and executrix, in a room of one of her tenant's houses, at Martin, in Surry, where for many years they lay at the mercy of the rats; who destroyed them in such a manner, that, on the lady's death, her executors could scarcely form one complete copy out of them. The whole load of waste paper was sold for 7*l*.

It appears that Castell did more towards *Walton's Polyglot Bible*, than the latter was willing to acknowledge; and besides his having been employed on the Samaritan, Syriac, Arabic,

he, “companions in my undertaking, partners* in my toil; but some of them are now no more, and others have abandoned me, alarmed at the immensity of the undertaking. I am now, therefore, left alone, without amanuensis or corrector, far advanced in years, with my patrimony exhausted, my bodily and mental strength impaired, and my eye-sight almost gone!!” In another passage he observes, “I considered that day as idle and dissatisfactory in which I did not toil sixteen or eighteen hours either at the Polyglot or Lexicon.”

From the dedicatory epistle to King Charles (preceding the preface), it appears that he lost the greater part of his library and furniture, and 300 copies of his *Lexicon*, in the memorable fire of London: and from the preceding note it would seem, that 500 copies were destroyed by lying as neglected lumber. Castell complains of the civil wars as “*pestis sævissima*.”

Such were the melancholy circumstances under which the LEXICON † of CASTELL was composed; a work which has long challenged the admiration, and defied the competition of foreigners; and which, with the great POLYGLOT of WALTON, its inseparable and

and Æthiopic versions; having given a Latin translation of the Canticles, under the last version, and adding to them learned notes; he translated several books of the New Testament, and the Syriac version of Job, where it differs from the Arabic, and presented Walton with the sum of 1000*l.* towards defraying his expenses!

Fortunati ambo—

Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo!

* He was indebted to LIGHTFOOT for many valuable parts of his work; and had, indeed, such an entire reliance on that great man's judgment and learning, that he took his advice in every difficult point.

† MICHAELIS published the Syriac part of this Lexicon, at Gottingen, with additions, in two quarto volumes, 1788.

invaluable companion, has raised an éternal monument of literary fame*.

It now remains to gratify the bibliographer with some account of the LARGE PAPER copies of these sumptuous publications. Of the *Polyglot*, there are probably about *twelve copies*. Mons. Colbert had one, but his *Lexicon* was on small paper: this copy is now in the library of Count Lauragais. See De Bure, No. 4, who was ignorant of there being any large paper copies of the *Lexicon*. At La Valliere's sale, No. 5, the *Polyglot* in large paper, 14 vol. and the *Lexicon* in small paper, 2 vol. were sold for 1251 livres. His Majesty and Lord Spencer have each a large paper copy of the *Polyglot* only. At Dr. Mead's sale, No. 30, a large paper copy of both *Polyglot* and *Lexicon*† was sold for 21*l*. In the library of St. Paul's Cathedral I saw a very magnificent one, in 14 vol., including the *Lexicon*, which was ruled with red lines: it was given by my maternal ancestor, Dr. COMPTON, then bishop of London. In the British, and in Dr. Hunter's, Museum I saw another similar copy of *both*; a fifth set of both *Polyglot* and *Lexicon* is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; a sixth, and most magnificent copy, with the *Lexicon* bound in three volumes, is in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library, at Lambeth. Probably these

* The following are the names of those great men (some of them the finest Oriental scholars that ever appeared) who assisted in the compilation of the *Polyglot* and *Lexicon*: USHER, CASTELL, FULLER, SHELDON, RYVES, SAUNDERSON, HAMMOND, FEARNE, THORNDIKE, J. JOHNSON, R. DRAKE, WHELOCKE, POCOCK, GREAVES, T. SMITH, J. SELDON, HUISSE, S. CLARKE, LIGHTFOOT, HYDE, and LOFTUS.

† I doubt whether the *Lexicon* was on large paper: the set was in 12 vol.: the *Lexicon* generally makes it 14 vol.

six are the only large paper copies of the *Lexicon* in the world.

The common paper copies of the Polyglot and Lexicon have now become rare and dear.

BIBLIA SACRA QUADRILINGUA Veteris Testamenti Hebraici, cum Versionibus, e regione positis, utpote versione Græca LXX. Interpretum ex Codice MSto Alexandrino, a *J. Ern. Græbio* primum evulgata.—Item Versione Latina *Sebast. Schmidii* noviter revisa et textui Hebræo accuratius accommodata, et Germanica beati Lutheri, ex ultima beati viri revisione et editione 1544-5 expressa, adjectus textui Hebræo notis Masorethicis, et Græcæ versionis lectionibus codicis Vaticani: notis philologicis et exegeticis aliis, ut et summariis capitum ac locis parallelis locupletissimis ornata, accurate M. CHRIST. REINECCIO. Sumptibus Hæredum Lanckisianorum.

Lipsiæ. Fol. 1750. 3 vol.

This very excellent and commodious Polyglot was begun as early as 1713 (see Le Long, p. 40, col. 2); but we are informed by Boerner and Masch that the delay of the publication was owing to a part of the MSS. remaining undiscovered till 1747. Besides the Latin version of Schmid, it contains the German version of LUTHER, from the edit. of 1554-5, with marginal notes and parallel passages. "This work," says Masch, "is neatly and accurately printed; and though it must yield the palm to the greater Polyglots before mentioned, it is nevertheless greatly to be preferred to the lesser editions of Polyglot Bibles." See Masch, t. i. 383-4. "The cheapness of this edition," says

Mr. Butler, "makes it an useful substitute for the former Polyglots." *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 130-1. "This is an excellent and useful work," says Mr. Clarke, "edited with great care and accuracy. I have read over the whole Hebrew and Chaldee text of this work, a part of the Pentateuch excepted, and I think I have reason to pronounce it one of the most correct extant: it is not often seen in commerce." Bibliog. Diction. vol. i. p. 271.

Such are the *five principal editions* of the Polyglot Bibles. I now proceed to notice, in a summary manner, what are called the LESSER POLYGLOTS.

SACRA BIBLIA Hebraice, Græce, et Latine.

Cum annotationibus FRANCISCI VATABLI Hebraicæ Linguæ quondam Professoris Regii Lutetiæ. Latina Interpretatio duplex est; altera vetus, altera nova. Omnia cum editione Complutensi diligenter collata; additis in margine, quos Vatablus in suis annotationibus nonnunquam omiserat, idiotismis, verborumque difficiliorum radicibus. Ex Offic. Sanctandreana. *Heidlb.* Fol. 1586. 3 vol.

This publication goes by the name of Vatable's Bible; but it appears to have been printed without his knowledge, and even against his inclination, as it savoured of principles friendly to the Reformation, of which he himself was an opponent. Walton in his *Prolegomena*, p. 33, on the authority of Bootius, ascribes the editorship of it to R. Stephens, who, from modesty, affixed the name of Vatable to it. But it is with more propriety ascribed to BERTRAMUS, who

publicly taught the Hebrew tongue at Geneva from the year 1566 to the year 1584, and published various works of a similar nature (particularly an excellent edition of Pagninus's "Thesaurus Lingæ Sanctæ"). The Polyglot was reprinted in 1599*, 3 vol. and 1616†, 3 vol.: all these reimpressions contain nothing more than the original edition, according to Le Long, who declares that he has made an accurate collation of them. The work is founded on the Complutensian Polyglot in the Greek and Hebrew text, and the Latin version is nothing more than a copy of R. Stephens's edition of the Latin Bible, published at Geneva in 1557, fol.‡. According to Masch, this Polyglot is a scarce one, and not much consulted by literary men. See Masch, t. i. 384-5-6.

OPUS QUADRIPARTITUM Sacræ Scripturæ, continens S. Biblia sive Libros Vet. et Nov. Testamenti omnes, quadruplici lingua, Hebraica, Græca, Latina, et Germanica. Cura et studio DAVIDIS WOLDERI.

Hamburg. Fol. 1596.

The Greek text of this work is formed according to the Antwerp Polyglot; the Latin version, according to the Frankfort edit. of 1591, which is, in fact, after various intervening versions, nothing but the old edi-

* Under this title: "Sacra Biblia Hebraice, Græce et Latine. Cum annotationibus, &c.—difficiliorum radicibus. Editio postrema, multo quam antehac emendatior: cui etiam nunc accessit, ne, quid in ea desiderari posset, Novum Testament. Græc. Lat. Ben. Arizæ Montani Hispalensis. Ex. Offic. Commelin."

† Under a similar title to the preceding.

‡ For the rarity and value of this Bible consult Vogt, p. 122, and the authorities there referred to; add to which, Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 85-6.

tion of R. Stephens in 1557: the German version is from Luther's edition of 1545. See Le Long, p. 18, col. 2, C; and Masch, t. i. 387.

BIBLIA SACRA, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, et Germanice. Studio JOHANNIS DRACONITIS. *Viteberg.* Fol. 1563-5.

This work came out at various times, in separate volumes, containing parts of the Old Testament: three parts are distinctly specified by Masch. "Textus Hebraicus," says he, "cum punctis vocalibus ita per lineas est expressus, ut versiones, Chaldaica Onkelosi, Græca LXX. Interpretum, Latina, et Germanica, *Lutheri* per totidem lineas ipsi subjiciantur. Singula capita in sectiones divisit, eisque adnotationes adjecit, maximam partem grammaticas, et interdum dogmaticas et morales. Quoties nomen Dei tetragrammaton in Chaldaica Paraphrasi occurrit, per triplex *Jod* Hebraicum est expressum." See Masch, t. i. 389 90. The last specimen or part, containing *Zacharias*, was published in 1565: in the following year, April 18, the author died ("pie placideque defunctus est," says Masch). Le Long has reviewed the "Four Prophets," as if they were contained in one volume, which is not the case.

VETUS TESTAMENTUM Hebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, Sclavonice, Italice, Saxonice, Gallice.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM Dni. Nri. Jesu Christi, Syriace, Italice, Ebraice, Hispanice, Græce, Latine, Gallice, Anglice, Germanice, Danice, Bohemice, Polonice. Studio et labore ELIÆ HUTTERI, Germani, cum gratia et privilegio Sac. Cæs. Mtis. ad quindecim annos.

Norimb. 1599. Fol. 3 vol.

There are *four title-pages** to this work; and to some of the copies there is affixed a Slavonic, Italic, French, or Saxon version. In order to have the Polyglot complete, it is necessary to procure the *four different copies*—"an acquisition," says Clement, "which would require the life of two or three men, so *uncommonly scarce* is the work! owing probably to its having been printed at the private expense of Hutter, and of there being only very few copies of each struck off." Hutter had meditated a Polyglot edition of the Old and New Testament, in twelve languages: of the Old Testament, the above, which extends only to Ruth, is all that ever appeared.

The *New Testament* is in two volumes; the first comprehends the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles; the second, the remaining parts of the New Testament: to each book there is a distinct title prefixed. The first volume, says Clement, might be bound in five parts, as the Four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles are each separately numbered in the paging. The second volume has separate title-pages to each book, but the numbers run uniformly from the beginning to the end, comprehending 1095 pages. It should not be forgotten that "*The Epistle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans*" usually follows "*The Epistle to the Colossians*:" some copies are without it. This work was also printed in 4 vol. 4to. 1599-1610.

* The following are the titles:

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, Gallice. Studio et labore *Eliæ Hutteri*, Germani." Noribergæ, Fol. 1599.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, et Italice." Ibid. 1599, in Fol.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice et Saxonice." Ibid. 1599, in Fol.

"BIBLIA Sacra Ebraice, Chaldaice, Græce, Latine, Germanice, et Slavonice. Studo et labore *Eliæ Hutteri*." Noribergæ, 1599, in Fol.

The Polyglot Bible of ELIAS HUTTERUS (which is sometimes confounded with Wolderus's) ranks among the scarcest books in bibliography. Copies of the *Old Test.* are scarcer than those of the *New*; and copies which contain the *Sclavonic version* are esteemed singularly rare and curious. "That which distinguishes this Bible," says Calmet, "and makes it useful to beginners, is, its marking the radical letters of the Hebrew words in full characters, and supplying, over the line, the radical or radicals that are wanting; the explanatory letters are written in hollow characters, cut on purpose for this use." See Le Long, p. 19, 45; Clement, t. iv. 184 to 190; Vogt, p. 93; and Masch, t. i. 390-1-2-3.

This account of Polyglot Bibles should not be dismissed without mentioning the following works, which are enumerated by most bibliographers, and which have some claim to the attention of the curious.

PSALTERIUM Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum et Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis. *Genoæ.* Fol. 1516.

The printer of this work was PETER PAUL PORRUS, who executed it at Genoa, "*in ædibus JUSTINIANI Pauli*," where he seems to have been invited for that purpose; after which he probably returned to his usual place of abode at Turin, as he thus styles himself, at the end of the book, "*Petrus Porrus Mediolanensis TAURINI DEGENS.*" The editor of it was AGOSTINO GIUSTIANI, Bishop of Nebo. Besides containing the Hebrew, Arabic (which, though the first Arabic version that ever was printed, is of no authority, as it was translated, not from the Hebrew, but from the

Septuagint), Chaldaic, and Greek; it has Latin versions, glosses, and scholia, which *last* occupy the *eighth column*. Giustiani * meditated an edition of the whole Bible on the same plan; but meeting with little encouragement, he desisted from further attempting it, and left a manuscript copy of the New Testament, completed in a similar manner with his own hand, to the city of Genoa. See Le Long, p. 42; Maittaire, t. ii. 121; Masch, t. i. 400-1; Bowyer's Origin of Printing, p. 119-20, note *a, b*; and Roscoe's Leo X. vol. ii. 281 [4to. edit.], where it is slightly mentioned. At the sale of Cæsar De Missy, Nos. 170-1-2, there were three copies of this work; the finest was purchased by the late Mr. Cracherode, and is now deposited, with his library, in the British Museum.

PSALTERIUM in quatuor linguis, Hebræa, Græca, Chaldea, Latina. *Colon. Fol. 1518.*

POTKEN is supposed to be both the *publisher* and *printer* of this work: it has no preface properly so called; but by an address of Potken to the studious readers, which is printed on the last page, we are informed, that, whilst his earnest zeal for Christianity, and for the Roman See, made him extremely desirous of learning foreign languages, especially what he calls

* "Presuming this work would procure him great gain as well as reputation, he caused 2000 copies to be struck off: but he was miserably disappointed. Every one applauded the publication; but few proceeded further; and scarce a fourth part of the number was sold. Besides the 2000 copies, Giustiani had also printed *fifty* UPON VELLUM, which he presented to every crowned head, whether Christian or Infidel." See Mr. Nichols's note (*b*), in Bowyer's "Origin of Printing," p. 120; but consult Le Long's *Dicours hist. sur les Bibles Polyglot.*" p. 36. The hapless editor was shipwrecked and drowned in the year 1536, in a voyage to Corsica.

the Chaldee, for which he was destitute of any proper master, some Æthiopian friars happened to be at Rome, "*peregrinationis causa*" (as he expresses it), to whom he eagerly applied; and that, from his intercourse with them, he had acquired such a knowledge of their language, as to make him believe he might undertake an edition of the Æthiopic Psalter, which was actually published at Rome nearly five years before the date of his Polyglot. At the end of the above-mentioned address, he promises to give an Arabic version if he should meet with sufficient encouragement. Bowyer's Origin of Printing, 121-8; and see the long note *e*, of Mr. De Missy. The best copy of this Psalter belonging to Cæsar De Missy, was sold at his sale for no more than 17*s*. No. 174: it is there marked "*liber rariss.*" Consult also Masch, t. i. 401.

For the remaining Polyglot editions of the PSALTER, the PENTATEUCH, and of various other parts of the Old Testament, consult Masch, tom. i. 393. 402, &c. To enumerate them would exceed the limits of the present work. Some English bibliographer will, I anxiously hope, favour the student with a complete account of these Polyglot editions, as well as of the various *separate* editions of the Bible, in Hebrew, Latin, and other provincial and foreign languages. It must however be acknowledged, that the sixth volume of the Bibliographical Dictionary, article "Testament," contains very curious and useful information on this head.

Of GREEK BIBLES I have endeavoured to give a correct statement in the few pages that follow.

BIBLIA GRÆCA.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1518. Gr.

THE manuscripts from which this edition was composed were collated by ALDUS, and the work would have been, perhaps, more correctly executed had he lived to superintend the printing of it. His death, in 1515, induced ANDREAS ASULANUS, his father-in-law, to undertake its publication, which he has done with so rigid an adherence, in the New Testament, to Erasmus's edit. of 1516, that many palpable errors are retained. "He has corrected Erasmus," says Mill, "in one hundred places, and vitiated his text in almost as many*." The Septuagint is, however, pronounced by Walton to exhibit a purer text than the Complutensian edition; and Father Simon and M. de Colomiés have given a very high character of the work. See Clement, t. iv. 14, 15, note 9; Mill, Prolegom. sec. 1123; Le Long, 186; Masch, t. ii. 265; and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 675. Mr. White, the bookseller, shewed me one of the finest copies of this work I ever saw; it was ornamented with a head of Aldus struck off on vellum.

* "Even the errors of the press are retained in it; for instance, in the edition of Erasmus, Rev. c. vii. v. 14, a catch-word is falsely printed: thus, *αυτας* for *αυτων*, which Asulanus has retained, and thus printed "*ελευκxαν τας σολας ΑΥΤΑΣ αυτων*" (see Mill's Proleg. § 1122, 1123). Wetstein, therefore, p. 127, has very justly observed that Erasmus did not act fairly in appealing to the Aldine edition, in support of his own readings." See Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 445-6.

In the Vatican there is said to be a copy of the edition PRINTED ON VELLUM. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 140.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 8vo. 1526. Gr. 4 vol.

The edition is formed on the preceding one of Aldus, except that the Apocryphal books ("sceleratâ audaciâ contra Aldinæ editionis fidem," says Morinus) are placed in a separate part of the third volume. The *New Testament*, printed by Cephalæus in 1524 (of which hereafter), makes the set complete in *four* volumes. It is esteemed a work of great rarity: the type and paper are very good, and the punctuation is, in most places, remarkably judicious*. The text of this work is not divided into verses, the chapters are distinct from each other, and a space is left at the beginning of each for the insertion of the initial letter. The contents of the *Septuagint* are specifically stated by Masch, as comprehending four volumes. He probably called the Apocryphal books the fourth vol. but they form a part of the third; and immediately succeed the short list of various readings, at the end of Malachi. The pages are regularly numbered from

* To many of the books, there are ornamented initial capitals, representing parts of Holbein's famous *Dance of Death*. Probably some of my readers may not be aware of a curious circumstance, which was pointed out to me by Mr. Isted; a gentleman well known for his bibliographical attainments. In the Nuremburg Chronicle of 1493, folio, there is a large wood-cut of three figures of Death dancing—a fourth similar one is playing on an instrument like a clarionet: beneath, there rises a fifth similar figure, from some drapery which seems to have been thrown over it. See fol. cclxiii. The *Dance of Death* appears to have been a popular subject towards the opening of the sixteenth century: I refrain, however, from continuing a discussion so interesting in itself, but quite irrelative to this publication.

Proverbs to Maccabees. The editor was LONICERUS, a disciple and follower of Luther. Consult Walton's Prolegom. 9, § 29; Le Long, p. 186, as cited in Masch, t. ii. 267-8.

In the year 1529 Cephalæus published another edition of the Old and New Testament, under the following Greek title: "Της θείας γραφῆς διδασκαλὴ καὶ νέας ἀπαντα;" This edition was, in fact, nothing but the former one with a fresh title to the preface, in which the name of Lonicerus was omitted, and that of Jerom substituted for Luther—"Unica tamen est editio," says Masch, "cum diversâ vel anni vel loci notâ." See t. ii. 269.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. Fol. 1545. Gr.

The preface is by MELANCHTHON. This edition follows chiefly the preceding one of Cephalæus; but it has some *excerpta* from the Complutensian edit. as better according with the Hebrew text. It has been pronounced to be much more correct than either the Venetian or Strasburgh edition: Harwood has not noticed it.

BRYLINGER. Basil. 8vo. 1550. Gr. et Lat. 5 vol.

The Greek and Latin is printed in opposite columns: the Greek text is from the Aldine edition, the Latin from the Complutensian. "The type is distinct and neat," says Masch, "but rather too small to be read with facility." Each of the volumes has a different title-page, with a tolerably elegant wood-cut. This work was reprinted, with a fresh title-page only, in 1582, by the heirs of Brylinger: both editions are rare. See Le Long, 187; Masch, t. ii. 273-4; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 676.

———. Venet. 8vo. 1567. Gr.

Of this edition no accurate account has been given : it is probably nothing more than the Strasburgh edition of Cephalæus, which some Venetian printer endeavoured to palm on the credulous, under a different title, in order that he might have a readier sale for it : the only authority for its existence is the Bibl. Baumgart. p. 44, n. 145. "I wish," says Masch, "that some scholar who purchased it from the sale of that library would give us a correct account of it." It is probably fictitious. See Masch, t. i. 204; t. ii. 270. The following is the quoted title: "Ἡ παλαιά τε καὶ νέα διαθήκη. Ἐν βενεταίῃς, ἀνέστησεν Ἰακώβου τοῦ λισογκίνου." 1567.

ZANETTI. Romæ. Fol. 1587. Gr.

Without the New Testament. This is a very beautiful and magnificent edition, well known to the curious, and particularly valuable to the critical student, as it is professed to be a strict copy of the famous CODEX VATICANUS of the Septuagint. It was undertaken at the express request, and under the auspices, of Pope Sixtus V., who engaged Cardinal Carafa, and other learned men *, to superintend its compilation. According to Bos (as cited by Le Long), the first

* They regularly assembled some day in the week, in the palace of Cardinal Carafa, where they examined a great number of MSS. which they procured from all parts, and the various readings of which they compared with the Vatican MS. The consequence of this comparison or collation was, that they were clearly convinced of the superiority of the Vatican over every other MS., whether for intrinsic excellence or antiquity; and they resolved to print the above edition of the Septuagint as nearly as possible on the basis of that MS., which they corrected in some places, and added to it a few remarks. Clement, t. iv. p. 16, note 10. The work was begun to be composed in 1578.

forty-six chapters of *Genesis*, the 105th and 108th *Psalm*, and the book of *Maccabees*, were obliterated through extreme age in the Vatican MS. ; and that to supply this deficiency, the editors compiled those parts of the Septuagint from a Grecian and Venetian MS. out of the library of Cardinal Bessarion, and from another which was brought them from Calabria : this latter so agreed with the Vatican MS. that they were supposed to have been written either the one from the other, or else both from the same copy.

To each chapter there are variæ lectiones, or *Scholia*, which render it very interesting. This edition has received the commendations of all learned men, from Morinus to Masch ; it is said to approach nearer to the pure text of the Septuagint than any preceding one, and has, indeed, been the model of almost every subsequent edition ; “ although,” says Walton, “ it is not perfect, nor do the editors wish us to believe it to be so.” In fact, the edition is not so pure and agreeable to the Vatican MS. as it might have been. The editor did not rightly distinguish what was therein written by the first copier, and what was afterwards altered or added by a later hand ; so that we are in doubt whether certain readings be originally in the Vatican copy or not. This has naturally excited the indignation of the learned ; and Dr. Grabe, in a letter to Dr. Mill, mentions several passages wherein the Roman edition differs from the Vatican MS. which it pretends to have faithfully copied. See Dr. Brett’s *Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible*, London, 8vo. 1760. Consult also Le Long, 187, who is very copious and interesting, and who cites a variety of authorities ; also Clement, t. iv. 16 ; De Bure, No. 15 ; and Masch, t. ii. 275 to 283. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 677-8.

There was a Latin version of this edition in 1588;

by Flaminius Nobilius, which was magnificently printed in a large folio volume. From the editions of 1587 and 1588, MORINUS published a Greek and Latin one in 1628, 3 vol. folio, printed at Paris by Anthony Stephens. De Bure informs us that the copies on LARGE PAPER are considered of some rarity and value. From this Paris edition, Walton took the text of his Septuagint for his Polyglot of 1657. Some copies of the edit. bear date 1641; but this is merely “une tricherie de libraire,” as Clement informs us. SIMON PIGET, the bookseller, whose name is affixed to the copies dated 1641, probably bought up a great number of them; and in order to obtain a ready sale, caused a fresh title-page to be printed, with a different date, that he might make the public believe it was a *new edition*. Consult De Bure, No. 16; Clement, t. iv. 18.

WECHELII *Hæred.* Francof. Fol. 1597. Gr.

The editor of this very respectable work is not known; some have supposed him to be Junius, others Sylburgius*. It is formed on the preceding editions of Aldus and Hervagius, with various readings from the Complutensian, Antwerp, Strasburgh, and Roman editions: but the text of the New Testament, according to the preface, is taken from the two first editions of R. Stephens, and from that of his son Robert, in 1569, the readings of which, along with those of R. Stephens's edit. of 1550, the Complutensian, and other editions, are arranged, in the opinion of Mill, in a very diligent and judicious manner. Harles has, however, accused the editor (whom he allows to be a man of great learning) of having impro-

* “A viro quodam doctissimo et linguarum peritissimo,” is all that is mentioned in the preface concerning the editor.

perly mixed a number of various readings (without saying from what authorities) along with his own conjectures. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 28; *Ibid. Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 676-7; and Masch, t. ii. 271. The Greek Concordance of TROMMIUS, in 1718, 2 vol. folio, is said to be compiled according to this edition of 1597.

Wechel's edition was accurately republished by NICOLAS GLYCA, or DULCIS, in fol. at Venice, 1687; Gr.; containing a Greek preface or dedication to *John Serbanus Cantacuzenus*, whose munificence in the distribution of sacred books for the church is particularly celebrated. This edition is rare and splendid, according to Masch.

DANIEL. Lond. 4to. et 8vo. 1653. Gr.

Without the New Testament. This edition, which professes to follow accurately the Roman edit. of 1587, has been severely handled by Walton, Bos, Masch, and Harles. "What is to be lamented," says Bos, "is, that the Cambridge edition of 1665, and the Amsterdam one of 1683, have both copied its errors." See the authorities in Masch, t. ii. 283.

FIELD. Cantab. 12mo. 1665. Gr. 3 vol.

Containing the English Liturgy in Greek, as well as the Old and New Testament. The very learned preface (of 19 pages) to this edition, by the celebrated PEARSON, will interest the biblical student: it is concluded with a wish that Isaac Vossius would undertake to publish a complete edition of the Septuagint, as being the only man * of that age who was fit for the

* "What a singular character was this Vossius!" says Gibbon. "He had much reading, vivacity, and invention, but his understanding had a wrong bias; he was prone to exaggerate."

task. There are few, I believe, who would not unite their suffrages with Mr. Grabe's, and "wish Pearson *himself* had undertaken this task, who was equal to Vossius in ability, and superior to him in judgment and erudition." This edition by Field, which is neatly executed, but which, either from the thinness of the paper, or smallness of the Greek type, is very difficult to peruse, has been accused of containing all the errors attendant on the edition of Daniel. See Masch, t. ii. 285. It may be worth noticing, that Mintert made use of this edition in composing his Lexicon.

———. Amst. 12mo. 1683. Gr.

Without the New Testament, and published by Someren and Boom. Some have attributed it to LEUSDEN, but not on good authority. It contains the preface of the Cambridge edition, having the initials J. P. at the end suppressed. Le Long (p. 194) has emphatically called it "Editio valde mendosa." See Masch, t. ii. 286.

Prideaux says this edition was afterwards printed by JOHN HAYES*, who succeeded Field as printer to the university, and who put Field's name to his own impression, dating it 1665, agreeably to Field's. He also printed it page for page like his, and thus imposed

tions in his opinions, and incapable of resisting the temptation of a brilliant chimera: he was, besides, a very bad man; some parts of his conduct betrayed a total want of probity." See Gibbon's Post. Works, vol. ii. 160.

* "As I was admitted at Cambridge," says Brett, "within a year after Hayes's reimpression, and was well acquainted with the printer, I remember I asked him how he came to set Field's name, and the date of 1665, to a book himself had just printed? Hayes only smiled and made me some slight answer, intimating that I shewed myself a stranger to the world by asking such a question." See Brett's Dissertation (before noticed).

upon the world to make it pass for Field's edition; though the print is not so clear and neat, nor is the text so correct.

CLUVERI, &c. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1697. Gr.

This edition, unnoticed by Harwood, contains the excellent prolegomena of FRICKIUS, "De variis Græcis Bibliorum Editionibus," which is said by Masch to be preferable to every other dissertation on the same subject. The New Testament is formed on Fell's edition; the Old, on the Roman edit. of 1587. In point of typography it is inferior to the London and Amsterdam editions, but in correctness and critical excellence it is greatly to be preferred. See Le Long, 194; Masch, t. ii. 290.

GRABII. Oxon. Fol. et 8vo. 1707. Gr. 2 et 8 vol.

Without the N. Testament. For a proper description of this work, I subjoin the following rather prolix, but interesting, account from Brett's Dissertation on the ancient Versions of the Bible. "Through the mediation of Harley Earl of Oxford, Grabe, being encouraged by a royal stipend of 100*l.* per ann. in the first place fairly transcribed the whole MS. which, like the Vatican, was written without distinction of words or sentences; and therefore made it so far ready for the press, that if he should die before he could finish his design (as it pleased God he did), those who should continue the work might have the less trouble in doing it. And having reason to believe that the *asterisks* and *obelisks* of *Origen* were not so irrecoverably lost, but that they might be found for the most part in scattered fragments, here and there to be met with in old libraries, he resolved to place them in his edition. Accordingly having procured them for several books of the Holy Scripture, he published his first

volume of the Septuagint in the year 1707, containing the books of *Genesis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers*, *Deuteronomy*, *Joshua*, *Judges*, and *Ruth*. This was printed in a very fair and neat character, in a large folio volume, in two columns: so that the same types being moved and divided in the middle of the page of the folio, made four pages in octavo. There was therefore at the same time an edition published both in folio and octavo, so exactly agreeable to each other, as not to differ in a point! But not having been able to procure the *Origenian asterisks* and *obelisks* for those books, which, in the Alexandrine MS. immediately followed the former, he, in the year 1709, published what he called the last volume of that work, containing the metrical books—that is, *Psalms*, *Job*, *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Wisdom*, and *Ecclesiasticus*, with *asterisks* and *obelisks*, as he had done the former.

“About a year after this, and before he could procure asterisks and obelisks for another volume, he died: and it was nine years before any more of this great work appeared. Then in the year 1719 came out the second volume, containing the two books of *Samuel* and of *Kings*, two of *Chronicles*, *Esther*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, two books of *Exra*, *Nehemiah*, and four books of *Maccabees*. These were published (with as many *asterisks* and *obelisks* as could be procured from Dr. Grabe’s MS.) by Dr. Francis Lee, a very learned physician, and well read in divinity, though no professed divine. But this very worthy and learned man died soon after he had finished this good work, viz. Aug. 12, 1719. However, in the year 1720, the third volume was published from Dr. Grabe’s transcript in the same manner as the former, which completed the whole work, both in folio and octavo. But who was the editor of this last volume, I know not.

This contained *Hosea, Amos, Micah, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah, Naum, Habbakuk, Zephania, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Baruch, Lamentations*, the Epistle of *Jeremiah, Ezekiel*, and *Daniel*. There are prolegomena to all these volumes, very useful: and which also give good testimony of the great care and pains this most useful work cost Dr. Grabe more especially, and the other editors who succeeded to finish what he had so well prepared. Dr. Grabe did intend to have added large notes to this work, but his death has deprived us of them, and of many other things he designed for the benefit of the learned world, if it had pleased God to have granted him a longer life*.”—“Cette edition (says the lively

* If we are to judge from the following letter of Grabe, of the comforts and assistance which he derived in the prosecution of his great work, we shall find that these were small and wretched indeed. No scholar of sensibility can read this letter without an aching heart. It is addressed to the Lord Treasurer:

“MY LORD, *St. Paul’s Churchyard, Aug. 22, 1711.*

“I find my constitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone these fourteen years, so much weakened, and my health so much impaired, that within these four months I have had three fits of illness; of the last of which I am not fully recovered. Now these, as well as other accidents, have caused to me more than ordinary expenses this last year, and made me (receiving nothing of Her Majesty’s pension these twelve months) run into debts, amounting to fourscore and odd pounds. Of these, I have paid indeed last week a part out of the last Michaelmas quarter’s pension, which a friend received for me at Whitehall: but I owe still about threescore pounds—which debt makes me, under those frequent monitions of mortality, very uneasy—and ashamed to see some of my creditors. And since the physician thinks it absolutely necessary for the recovery of my health, that I should go without delay to Tunbridge Wells, which journey will occasion still more expenses; I humbly beg your Lordship, that you would be pleased to order the payment of the three last quarters, in all seventy-five pounds, now to be made to me.

Clement) est magnifique—beau papier, beaux caracteres—belles planches à la tête de chaque livre, tout y

I hope after two or three days to go abroad to the other part of the town, and will make then bold to wait either upon your Lordship for an answer to this very humble request, or upon my Lord Harley; of whom besides I intend to hear what day he will be pleased, together with my Lord Duplin, to take a view of the ALEXANDRIAN MANUSCRIPT, which I have copied out entirely some time ago, but cannot give the remainder to the press for reasons which I shall not trouble your Lordship with at present. I recommend your Lordship to the grace of Almighty God; heartily wishing that, as he has delivered and exalted you to the highest degree of honour, so he may satisfy you with a long life, and at last shew you his salvation.

“ I remain, &c. &c.

“ JOHN ERNEST GRABE.”

This letter was first printed in *Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 5, from the Harl. MSS. No. 7524.

Dr. Grabe died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46: and was honoured by the Earl of Oxford with a handsome monument in Westminster Abbey. His “*Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos cum Editione Romana*,” which lay unnoticed in the archives of the Bodleian library, had ample justice done to it in 1778, by the attention and accuracy of Dr. Henry Owen.

J. E. GRABE was a native of Koninsberg in Prussia, where his father was professor of divinity and history; and where the son might have obtained considerable preferment, but a dislike to Lutheran principles induced him to leave his country in 1695, and to establish himself in England, when he was made professor of the Oriental languages. William III. received him graciously, and conferred on him the pension before alluded to. He obtained priest's orders in the established church; but resided chiefly in Oxford, as well for the convenience of the Bodleian library, as for the society of literary men in the university. That body presented him with the degree of D. D. which Dr. Smalridge accompanied with a handsome but just eulogium. Smalridge afterwards wrote the life of Grabe.

Besides being editor of the Septuagint which goes by his name, Grabe published the following works: 1. *Spicilegium S. S. Patrum*, or the lesser Works of the Fathers and Heretics of the first three Centuries. 2. *Justin Martyr's first Apology*. 3. *The Works of Irenæus*. 4. *Whiston's Doctrine of the*

contribue à réjouir la vue, et à faire plaisir au lecteur." t. iv. 21. That the folio edition might not be pirated in Holland or Germany, Grabe published at the same time the octavo edition (as before described), which is a convenient and elegantly printed book. In an epistle to Hody (see Hod. de Bibl. Text. p. 639), Grabe observes that in this edition 2000 corrupted passages are amended.

"It is greatly to be lamented," says Harles, "that the editor did not live to finish the notes." Whatever may be the defects or omissions of this edition, we may, I think, safely conclude with an eminent critic and theologian, that it is "Editio omnium editionum splendidissima, emaculatissima, commendatissima ob typorum elegantiam, textus accuratam recensionem, prolegomena πολυστοργίαν criticam, codicis Alexandrini antiquitatem et peculiarem ἐξοχήν, qua Vaticanum et omnes alios hujus generis in toto orbe codices post se relinquit, docente Briano Waltono, &c." See Reimanni *Bibl. Theolog. Catalog.* t. i. 235. Reimannus is, however, wrong in supposing that it was the first edition which exhibited the readings of the Alexandrine MS., as those appeared in the Polyglot of Walton. See Masch, t. ii. 297, 301. Some copies of the folio edition are magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are rare and sell high.

LAMB. BOSII. Franeq. 4to. 1709. Gr.

Without the N. Testament. "Editio facile princeps," says Masch, "quæ quamvis Romanæ raritate sit inferior, usui tamen quotidiano longe est accom-

Apostolical Institutions. 5. A Greek Liturgy. 6. A Treatise on the Eucharist. These two latter were posthumous publications. See Noble's Supplement to Granger, vol. ii. 130, edit. 1804.

modator." It is professed to be formed on the Roman edition of 1587; but according to Breitinger (præf. tom. i.) it rather copies the Paris edition of 1628, and the text of Walton's Polyglot. Consult Masch, t. ii. 287-9, and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 680. The Prolegomena of this edition, which I have read, are sufficiently interesting, and contain many just critical remarks on the preceding publications*: the Scholia of the Roman edition, and various readings, accompany each page of the text.

D. MILLII. Amst. 8vo. 1725. Gr. 2 vol.

Without the N. Testament. This edition is formed on the preceding one of Lambert Bos, which it professes to copy exactly, as being held in great estimation by learned men. The various readings that are inserted are of two kinds; some from an old Leyden MS., of which it exhibits a specimen; and others from an uncertain MS., copied by Isaac Vossius in the margin of his copy of the Roman edition: neither of them, however, are of any importance. This edition, though neatly printed, and a very commodious one, is inferior to Bos's. Some copies have the subscription in the title-page, "*Traj. ad Rhenum ap Guil. van de Walter, &c.*;" but it is exactly the same work, with a fresh title-page only. Masch, t. ii. 289-90.

BREITINGERI. Tiguri. 4to. 1730. Gr. 4 vol.

Without the N. Testament. On the merits of this edition, the following are the sentiments of Masch: "The text is accurately compiled from the Oxford edition of Grabe; to which are added (at the bottom of each page) the '*variantes lectiones*' of the Codex Vaticanus. Nothing is altered except a few typo-

* Grabe's edition, of course, not included.

graphical errors, and some emendations of Grabe, which did not coincide with the editor's opinion. The clearness of the type and beauty of the paper recommend it to the reader's attention; and the care, accuracy, and erudition displayed throughout the work, may entitle it to bear away the palm even from the edition of Grabe." Masch, t. ii. 301-4. This edition, which is now scarce, contains the dissertation of Grabe and Lee, on the antiquity of the Alexandrine MS.; "an addition of some little importance," says Marsh. See his *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. 194. note, n.

REINECCIUS. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1730-57. Gr.

Without the N. Testament. This edition is formed on the Roman one of 1587, which it professes exactly to copy; it has no various readings, and the apocryphal books are placed apart from the canonical ones at the latter end of the volume. It is a commodious work; but the type, though clear, is rather too small. The second edition of 1757, is an exact reimpression of the first. See Masch, t. ii. 293.

———. Halæ. 12mo. 1759. Gr. 4 vol.

"*Sumptibus Orphantrophei.*" Without the N. Testament. Kirchnerus, who composed the preface of this edition, promises great things; but, according to Masch and Harles, it abounds with errors. It was published "*In gratiam emptorum et inprimis studiosæ juventutis.*" See Masch, t. ii. 293; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 681.

HOLMESII. Oxon. Fol. 1797. Vol. I.

The university of Oxford, from which so many valuable publications have issued, has at last produced the first volume of the above long-expected and truly

valuable edition of the Septuagint *. The work owes its existence chiefly to the unremitting labours of Dr. ROBERT HOLMES, whose name bids fair to rank with those of his venerable predecessors, Mill and Ken- nicott.

The Greek MANUSCRIPTS collated for this edition probably exceed 300; since, even in the Pentateuch, we find one numbered 227—whereas only 200 were previously known to exist: the MSS. cited in the Pentateuch alone amount to 70, including the famous Vatican one (No. 1209), from which the edit. of 1587 was professedly printed. How much of each book of the Pentateuch is contained in the MSS. is stated in a table at the head of the respective books; and at the end, the fragments of other Greek interpreters, not yet printed, are subjoined. Some MSS. of the Coptic, six of the Arabic, and seventeen of the Armenian, are used in the Pentateuch. The VERSIONS quoted are the old Italic, Coptic, Arabic, Sclavonian, Georgian, and Armenian. The text of the whole work is taken from the Vatican edit. of 1587, and from all the preceding ones actually printed from MSS.: various readings from thirty Greek fathers are also contained in it.

* In the year 1788, Dr. H. published his proposals for a subscription to defray the expenses of collating all the accessible MSS. of the Septuagint; these were followed, in 1789, by his “First annual Account of the Collation,” in which he exemplified the importance of the work, by producing many variations from valuable MSS. already known: it contained also a list of the subscribers to the Collation, and a “Catalogue of Septuagint MSS.” This first Annual Account was followed by fifteen others in the fifteen subsequent years. In the *third*, the editor gave variations from several MSS. newly discovered; in the *eighth*, a specimen was given of the intended edition.

At the head of the volume stand two lists* of subscribers, and a third of the collators, assistants, &c. employed by the editor: among the names of the latter list will be found many of the first literary characters in Europe. This first volume contains the Pentateuch; to which a long and learned preface is prefixed, treating of the various MSS. &c. of the Septuagint, and of those more particularly which fell under the editor's notice in the prosecution of his work. To each book of the Pentateuch there is a short preface and appendix; and, at the end of the volume, eleven pages of "Addenda et Emendanda." It may be necessary to mention these separate pieces, as the pages of the volume are not numbered. The text is handsomely printed in a firm, distinct type, without contractions; the numbering of the verses is placed in the margin; below, in two columns, are the various readings, &c. similar to the plan of Wetstein's Greek Testament. The paper is excellent, and the publication reflects great credit on the Clarendon press.

This first volume was succeeded by the book of "DANIEL" only, published precisely in the same form and manner as the Pentateuch. The editor did not live to finish more †.

* From an observation at the end of the *second* of these lists, we find that the total expense of the collations and publishing of the first volume, amounted to *seven thousand pounds sterling*.

† When the second edition of this "Introduction to the Classics" was published, Dr. Holmes was *living*; and I had concluded my account of the above work with "sincerely wishing the learned editor a continuance of health, and of that support which he had hitherto experienced; so that he might witness, with satisfaction, the completion of his arduous labours!" In the year following the publication of this sentiment, the learned and respectable editor of the Septuagint *died* at Oxford, in the 56th year of his age.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1805. Gr. 5 vol.

Including the Apocrypha. This is a very elegant and commodious edition, printed, in double columns,

Dr. ROBERT HOLMES was originally of New College, Oxford; where he took his degree of M. A. in 1774. He was afterwards Canon of Salisbury and of Christ Church, and took his D. D. degree in 1789. In 1804 he was made Dean of Winchester.

On the death of Thomas Warton, in 1790, he succeeded him as professor of poetry. He wrote various theological, and some poetical pieces: on his death, subscriptions were opened for a posthumous publication, in one quarto volume, of his theological and other unpublished tracts. In 1795 Dr. Holmes published a Latin epistle to Bishop Barrington (now Bishop of Durham) respecting the collation of the MSS. of the LXX. version, with a specimen of the MS. of Genesis in the Imperial library at Vienna, in blue and silver capitals, of the second or fifth century.

What follows may be considered somewhat interesting by those who are fond of anecdotes which discover the turns of thinking, or traits of character, of deceased persons of eminence.

When I had sketched out my account of the Doctor's edition of the Septuagint, I sent it to him for his inspection and free correction. He favoured me with a long and kind reply, in three folio pages, of no ordinary magnitude, which is still in my possession; and from which the following *extract* is faithfully given.

"SIR,

Christchurch, April 13, 1804.

"I RECEIVED your letter half an hour ago; and as I am extremely ready to communicate to you what you desire, I persuade myself that you will admit of my taking the method, which seems to me the best, of conveying to you the information which you call for. Thus, then, it appears to me the account of the work should stand—so that what you shall say will have an ostensible source.

[Then follows his description of the edition, from which the above account has been abridged.]

"In any thing which you think proper to say to the advantage of the work, do not say too much: remember, I do but reprint a *known text*, with various readings; and whatever

with the same types as is the *Diatessaron* of Professor White, and formed according to the text of Bos in the Septuagint, and of Mill in the New Testament. It has also the character of an accurate edition.

labour this may cost me, it can hardly be admitted to make a character for me, as a critic. Like Banquo, I may be a 'father to a line of kings,' but none myself. Of what I have written you will make what use you please: speaking, I presume, *historically* only; for, speaking *critically*, it may be too early. With every good wish for the success of your, and every man's, literary labours,

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"R. HOLMES.

"P. S. I feel, Sir, that your very strong and commendatory language wants some reduction. It may be enough to say, that the work fills up a desideratum in sacred criticism—and that the learned of all ages have expressed their wishes for it. You must not speak too loudly to '*the country*'—as if the thing had been unsupported: it must be remembered that I have been Canon of Christchurch, and am Dean of Winchester. Subscriptions I do want, and may—but nothing else."

It remains only to add, that Dr. Holmes was a scholar well qualified for the arduous task he undertook; and that, to the attainments of the *head*, he added all the amiable qualities of the *heart*. He was beloved in private, and publicly respected.

The collations and papers left by the learned editor are now in the hands of the delegates of the press. It is proposed to continue the work, but no one is at present (July 1807) fixed upon.

The *Standard-text-editions* of the GREEK TESTAMENT, with the principal Editions that are founded upon them.

THE COMPLUTENSIAN. 1514.

Plantin. 8vo. Gr. 1564-73-74-90-91-1601-12. Fol.
Gr. et Lat. 1572. 8vo. 1574-83. Fol. 1584.

ERASMUS'S. 1516-19-22-27-35.

Aldus. Fol. Gr. 1518.—*Gerbelii.* 4to. Gr. 1521.—*Cephalæus.* 8vo. Gr. 1524.—*Bebelius.* 8vo. 1524.
Gr. 1531-35.—*Colinæus.* 8vo. Gr. 1534.—*Plateri.* 8vo. Gr. 1538-40-43.

ROBERT STEPHENS'S. 1546-49-50.

Oporinus. 12mo. Gr. 1552.—*Wechel.* Fol. Gr. 1597.
12mo. 1600. Fol. 1601. 12mo. 1629.—*Imp. Nicolai
Dulcis.* Fol. Gr. 1687.—*Edit. Regia.* Fol. Gr. 1642.
—*Crispin.* 12mo. Gr. 1553-63-1604. 12mo. Gr. et
Lat. 1612-22.—*Froschoveri.* 8vo. Gr. 1559-66.—
Brylinger. 8vo. Gr. 1563.—*Voegelli.* 8vo. Gr. 1564.
Vignonii. 12mo. Gr. 1584-87-1613-15.—*Beza.*
Fol. Gr. et Lat. 1565-82-89-98-1642.—*Millii.*
Fol. Gr. 1707.—*Kusteri.* Fol. Gr. 1710-23.

THE ELZEVIRS'. 1624-33, &c.

Boecleri. 8vo. Gr. 1645.—*Curcellæi.* 8vo. Gr. 1658-
75-85-99.—*Felli.* 8vo. Gr. 1675.—*Konigius.* 8vo.
Gr. 1697-1702.—*Gregorii.* Fol. Gr. 1703.—*G. D.
T. M. D.* 8vo. Gr. 1711-35.—*Wetstenii.* Fol. Gr.
1751.

The editions of *Bengel*, *Griesbach*, and *Alter*, are not formed on the text of either of the above editions.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM *.

ERASMI. Basil. Fol. 1516-19-22-27-35.
Gr. et Lat.

THESE are the principal editions of the New Testament composed by the celebrated ERASMUS, and printed by his friend FROBEN. The edition of 1535 is the last which was superintended by Erasmus himself; he being at that time about seventy years of age. In the following year he died.

As these were the earliest editions of the N. Testament, and as the fame of their editor was spread throughout Europe, it necessarily followed that their merits and demerits would be minutely scrutinized by the race of biblical critics which succeeded. Some have extolled, as much as others have depreciated, these editions; but, upon the whole, we may conclude in the words of Semler, “Summam sine dubio laudem meretur Erasmus, quod N. T. Græcum primus typis publicavit, quod plurima loca illustravit, quod mirâ sagacitate et improbo labore genuinam lectionem investigavit.” Wetstein’s Prolegom. edit. Semler. p. 320. “His editions †, notwithstanding their faults, are much esteemed, and in some respects equal to manuscripts.” Michaelis, by Marsh, vol. ii. pt. i.

* The reader will remember that some editions of the N. Testament are necessarily noticed in the account of *Greek Bibles*.

† Natural abilities, profound learning, a readiness in detecting errors, with every qualification that is requisite to produce critical sagacity, ERASMUS possessed in the highest degree; and perhaps there never existed a more able editor of the New Testament. Marsh’s Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 443.

443-4. The *first* edition, which is the scarcest, and sells high, was executed with too much haste and, consequently, inaccuracy: it is said to have been finished within five months. This precipitancy has been censured by Wetstein* (Prolegom. edit. Semler. 321-25-27); "but on this account," says Michaelis, "Erasmus is much more to be pitied than censured." In this edition, Mill says he has discovered about 500 vitiated † passages, and about 100 genuine ones. See Prolegom. sec. 1116-21; consult also Chevillier, p. 121-2. A copy was purchased at the Pinelli sale, No. 4955, by the late Dr. Geddes, for 1*l.* 13*s.* It is a very rare book.

The first edition was no sooner published than Erasmus saw all the errors of it; and, consequently, in his *second* of 1519, he has presented us with

* Wetstein has been unusually severe on Erasmus: his objections sometimes border on captiousness, and seem to betray extraordinary irritability. Semler very humanely and properly remarks, "Quis postulet, ut homo, non hominum, more aliquando aberret?" See Proleg. p. 328.

How very acceptable Erasmus's Gk. Test. was to the literary world, appears from an epistle which the author wrote (in England) to REUCHLIN. "My edition," says he, "has procured me friends every where: although some, at a distance, strenuously oppose it; but such in general are not able to *read* the work; or if they are, they cannot *understand* it." Hod. *De Bibl. Text. Orig.* 455-6.

† The inaccuracies of the first edition procured Erasmus the enmity of STUNICA. It is mentioned in one of the letters of Erasmus (t. ix. 228, and see Hist. lit. Reformationis, pars i. 60-1), that Stunica having found Cardinal Ximenes reading Erasmus's edition of the New Testament, expressed his surprise that his Eminence should vouchsafe even to cast a look upon a work so full, as he termed it, of faults and monstrous errors. The Cardinal, with great gravity, reproved Stunica for his insolence; and desired him, if he could, to produce a more valuable work, and in the mean time not to defame the labours of others. See Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 125. ed. 1792.

a purer text, and more valuable readings. Joseph Scaliger, who was never a very favourable critic towards the works of the learned, had the highest veneration for this second edition of Erasmus (see (*Scaligeriana*, p. 102). “Erasmus certe hic ubique,” says he, “est vere Ερασμιος.” Schelhornii *Amœnitat. literar.* t. i. 242. Both the second and *third* editions are improvements on the first, the text of which is amended in about 400 places, and the various readings in about 100, from the authority of the Aldine Greek Bible of 1518 (noticed at page 36). In the *third* edition the celebrated verse of the “three witnesses in Heaven” (St. John’s Epist. ch. v. ver. 7.) first occurs, which was inserted in a Latin version of the N. Testament, published separately by Froben the preceding year: “Reposuit,” says Mill, “jam Erasmus in Græcis ex codice quem vocat Britannico, ne cui foret ansa calumniandi.” Proleg. sec. 1134-38. The *fourth* edition contains, besides the Greek text and Latin version of Erasmus, the *Latin Vulgate**, which is placed as a third column in each page: the Greek text is taken partly from the Complutensian edition, and partly from the *third* of 1522; it also contains various readings from the Complutensian edition. But it is in the *Revelations* that the chief alterations have been made: out of an hundred, not less than ninety relate to this part of the N. Test. The printer tells us, in the front of the book, “fatebris hic Frobenium a Frobenio superatum esse.” The *fifth* edition is the last published by Erasmus himself, and is allowed to

* Hody informs us that there is a very beautiful work in the Bodleian library, written in two large folio volumes, ON VELLUM, of the version of Erasmus and the Vulgate—each line alternately beneath the other. The Vulgate is written in black, Erasmus’s in red, ink.” *De Bibl. Text. Orig.* p. 458.

be more correct than either of the preceding. Mill has observed that it follows the fourth so closely, as to deviate only in four places from it, in which it has substituted better readings. See Prolegom. sec. 1152.

On the death of Erasmus, his edition was published at Basil in 1540, or 1541*; 1553, and 1558; at Leipsic in 1582; at Frankfort, with various readings, in 1673, 1674, 1693, and in 1700, with a preface by Schmid. These editions have not, however, scrupulously followed the *fifth* of Erasmus: the edit. of 1541 has deviated from it in upwards of 330 places, according to Mill, sec. 1152. "Several other editions," says Michaelis, "which have been celebrated for their excellence or scarcity, are nothing more than reimpressions of that of Erasmus." See Michaelis's *Introd. to the New Test.* by Marsh, vol. ii. pt. v. 443-5; and the excellent notes of Mr. Marsh, pt. ii. 853, &c.; Mill's *Prolegom.* sec. 1116; Wetstein's *Proleg.* p. 120; Vogt, p. 262; Reimanni *Cat. Theolog.* &c. t. i. 201-2; Maittaire, t. ii. 2, 3, and the various notes beneath; Bibl. Krohn. p. 10, 11; Ernesti, *Instit. Interpret. Nov. Test.* (edit. 1792), p. 183; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 88; *Ibid.* *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 850-1; and particularly Masch, t. ii. 281-92.

GERBELII. Hagenoæ. 4to. 1521. Gr.

The preface only is by Gerbelius. The editor of the work, whoever he was, has in general adopted the text of Erasmus's *second* edition; but, by a strange fatality, has incorporated many of the errors of the *first*, which were corrected in the second; he has also

* Of this edition neither Michaelis, nor his learned annotator, Mr. Marsh, make mention. It is erroneously dated 1639 in Reimanni *Bibl. Cat. Theolog.*—which is noticed and corrected by Masch, t. i. 292. note *g*.

admitted many doubtful readings, which were amended in the second edition—and about 300 readings from the Aldine Bible of 1518. Upon the whole, it exhibits an injudicious compilation from the editions of Erasmus and that of Aldus. Mill's Proleg. § 1137. Eckhardus (Conject. de Cod. Græc.) has supposed that this edition was followed by Luther; but Boysner thought that Luther had followed the second of Erasmus. See Schelhornii *Amœnitat. literar.* t. i. 241; and Vogt, 661; who states the controversy on this head. Wetstein has not noticed it. There is a fine copy, bound in morocco, in the Cracherode collection, full of manuscript notes.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 8vo. 1524 *. Gr.

This edition, the first Greek publication of Cephalæus's press, is equally rare with the preceding; which it follows "ad amussim," except in about eleven places, ten of which are from the first of Erasmus, and from the Aldine—the eleventh seems a rash conjectural emendation of the editor. It is divided into chapters, which is not the case with the edition of Gerbelius. I have before observed (p. 37) that it forms a fourth volume to the Septuagint, published by the same printer in 1526: it is so scarce, that Gerardus a Maestricht and many other editors were not able to obtain a sight of it. See Mill's Proleg. sec. 1139; Reimanni *Bibl. Cat. Accessiones* † (1747), p. 145-6;

* Mr. Marsh has corrected a mistake of Michaelis, who supposed that *another* edition was published at Strasburg in 1524: this date he thinks erroneously printed for 1534. Consult Marsh's notes, vol. ii. pt. ii. 855, and the authorities there referred to: for the Strasburg edit. of 1534, vide post, p. 64.

† "Auctor hujus editionis WOLFIVS CEPHALÆVS Argentiniensis fuit typographus, vir industrius, pius, linguarum, quæ eruditus in usu esse volent, Latinæ, puta, Græcæ et Ebraicæ peritus; FABRICII CAPTIONIS consanguineus, cujus consilio et nutu etiam hanc editionem N. T. adornavit." p. 145.

Masch, t. i. 198; and Bibl. Krohn. No. 74. This edition is not noticed by Wetstein. There is a fine copy of it in the Cracherode collection. According to Mr. Beloe, the celebrated passage 1 John, v. 7. is altogether omitted; as is also the 26th verse of the 11th chap. of St. Mark. See "Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books," vol. i. 103.

BEBELIUS. Basil. 8vo. 1524-31-35-40. Gr.

The preface is by Œcolampadius*. The edition was compiled by CEPORINUS (who published an edition of Pindar, for which vide Art. "Pindarus"), a man singularly skilled in Grecian literature, and who died in the 26th year of his age. The text of the edit. of 1524 is taken chiefly from the third edit. of Erasmus; though sometimes from the two first, and from the editions of Aldus and Gerbelius. It is so rare, that Mill was ignorant of it; and it has not been noticed either by Michaelis or his learned annotator, Mr. Marsh. Of the edition of 1531, Mill observes that it has copied the imperfections of the *three first* of Erasmus—although it came out four years after the publi-

* ŒCOLAMPADIUS was minister of the church of Basil, in Germany, and a promoter of the Protestant religion. He was the bosom friend and companion of Zuinglius, and died about two months after him, in December 1531, in the 49th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the plague, which was general in Basil, and which he is supposed to have caught while exhorting his congregation to bear up against the evils of that disorder. *Vrais Portraits des Hommes illustres*, ed. 1581, 84-5. Bayle says this work [*Vr. Portr.*] was not written by Beza; but the manner in which Melchior Wolmar (Beza's preceptor) is mentioned, renders it very probable that it *was* the production of Beza. It is dedicated to James VI. of Scotland [1st of England]: the dedication (which bears date 1580) is preceded by a curious and apparently authentic portrait of James I. of England, when a young man. I have no doubt of this being a valuable early portrait of the monarch.

cation of the *fourth*, and might have profited by many improvements in this latter edition; especially in the "Revelations." The edition of 1535 has no printer's name affixed, but it is generally attributed to Bebelius: it differs from the two preceding ones. Of the edition of 1540, stated by Le Long and Knochius, Masch entertains doubts whether it is not more properly Platter's edition. Neither Wetstein nor Harwood have noticed these publications of Bebelius. Consult Mill's Proleg. sec. 1142; Vogt, 661; Masch, t. i. 199-200.

BRYLINGERUS. Basil. 8vo. 1533-43-48-49-53-56-58-63-64-86. Gr.

These editions, printed by Brylinger, and unnoticed by Mill, Wetstein, Michaelis, and Mr. Marsh, are stated by Masch chiefly on the authority of Le Long, p. 205; though the edition of 1543 was unknown to this last bibliographer. I am not able to present the reader with a minute account of them, for Le Long has barely given their titles, and Masch has not much enlarged the details of his predecessor. The editions of 1563-64 represent the text of Stephens amended by Crispin: various readings and parallel passages are inserted in the margin. The edition of 1586 came out under the name of "Aristarchus;" which, by Le Long and Walchius, is supposed to mean "Isaac Casaubon." Masch, however, thinks this very doubtful. An edition was published at *Geneva* in 1587 with the notes of this critic. See Le Long, p. 214; Masch, t. i. 201-2-20; and the authorities there cited.

Besides the preceding editions, Brylinger published the following in *Greek and Latin*, A. D. 1541-42-49-50 (with the Septuagint, see p. 38 ante), 53-56-58-62-64-66-71-77, and 88. Consult Masch, t. i. 294-6. In the Bibl. Harl. vol. i. No. 341, there is a *Greek* edition dated 1546.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 8vq. 1534. Gr.

A very valuable and celebrated edition, and justly classed by Masch among the rarest books. Mill has entered into an elaborate detail concerning its critical merits. The printer has been accused of partiality in having followed some unknown MSS. and in having adhered too closely to the Latin Vulgate, as well as using occasional conjectural emendations. From the first charge Wetstein has justly defended him; and in respect to the third (by Beza), Michaelis observes, that "Beza has taken the very same liberty himself." Harwood says, "Having had occasion to peruse carefully various editions of the New Testament, to assist me in completing my '*Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament* *,' I have found this second edition of the Greek Testament, by Colinæus, by far the best and most correct. It is very valuable in many respects, as exhibiting, in my opinion, the truest text of the sacred writers that has ever been published. Colinæus was a very careful printer." What will add to the value of this work, in the estimation of the curious bibliographer, is, that it forms one of the only *six Greek works* which Colinæus† ever

* In three volumes: the two first are generally found without the third, which was subsequently published. It is now very scarce, and a new edition of it might be desirable, as it is a performance of ability, and held in respect on the continent and at home. "No work," says Mr. Butler, "gives a better account of the customs and usages of the Greeks and Latins, as they are alluded to in the New Testament." *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 257.

† "Quæ apud eum (sc. COLINÆUM) Græce excusa sunt, per pauca quidem reperiuntur; sed adeo nitida, ut nemo non doleat plura ab eo illâ linguâ non fuisse emissa. Nil hactenus vidi præter Græcas Caroli Giraldi Institutiones—Arati Phenomena—Sophoclem—et Novum Testamentum." Maittaire, *Vit. Colinaei*, p. 12. Mr. Wodhull, a very eminent bibliogra-

printed. Consult Mill's Proleg. sec. 1143; Michaelis, by Marsh, vol. ii. 446; Masch, t. i. 207; Vogt, p. 662; Wetstein's Proleg. (edit. Semler.), p. 366; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 840, note ss; and Bibl. Krohn. No. 75. A very fine copy of this edition is in the Cracherode collection.

———. Argent. 8vo. 1534. Gr.

The printer of this work is supposed by Masch to have been CEPHALÆUS, as he was alive in 1542 (which appears from his edition of Homer of that date; vide post, Art. "Homerus"). It is founded on Gerbelius's edition.

pher, has informed me that Colinæus also printed the two following works, in Greek, of which Maittaire seems to have been ignorant: viz. "Alphabeticum Græcum," 12mo. 1531, eight leaves; and a small tract, entitled "Galen ad Patrophilum," sine anno.

It is to be regretted that we do not know more of COLINÆUS. Maittaire has given but a scanty account of his life and typographical labours; and Chevillier (p. 141), Baillet (*Jugemens des Savans*, t. i. 364), and Mallinkrot (p. 96), have afforded very slight materials for a more extended biography. The *first* book which bears his name is "Clictopei Tractatus de Regis Officio," 4to. 1519. The *last* is an anatomical work, in French, fol. 1546; he died between that period and the year 1550. Palmer (p. 176) has erroneously observed, that the first book which he printed bears date 1498. He never published a work in the Hebrew tongue. Colinæus is extolled for being a beautiful and accurate printer; his *Italic type* is preferred by Maittaire (but I think unjustly) even to that of Aldus. In the above edition of the Greek Testament he probably received some assistance from Robert Stephens, who was then a young man in his office, and to whose father's business Colinæus had succeeded by having married his widow. Stephens was taken into Colinæus's office about the year 1522, and had the chief direction of it when the Latin Testament of that date was published. See Maittaire, *Vit. Colin.* p. 13; *Hen. Steph. primi*, p. 14. According to the same authority, Colinæus printed about 364 works in the period of 26 years.

PLATTERUS. Basil. 8vo. 1538-40-43. Gr.

These editions, published by Platter, are formed on those of Bebelius, and retain the preface of Œcolampadius. The first and second editions differ from each other only in the number of pages—the first containing 325, the latter 382. Le Long erroneously mentions a Greek and Latin edition of 1540. The third edition (which is incorrectly dated 1544 by Michaelis, and to which a fourth edition of the *same date* has been erroneously added by Le Long and Maittaire) contains a singular reading—“*ἐν τῇ χαθελῆς*,” for “*ἐν τῷ χαθελῆς*,” which, according to Mr. Marsh, is found in no MS., and in no other edition; and which, as it not only alters the sense, but destroys it, is undoubtedly an error of the press. Consult Masch, t. i. 200; Marsh’s Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 447; pt. ii. 855-56.

NICOL. DE SABIO. Venet. 12mo. 1538. Gr.
2 vol.

This edition has been said, by Le Long, to contain the *Latin version* of Erasmus; but the authorities cited by Masch (t. i. 204) prove it to be entirely Greek. It is very rare.

BOGARDUS. Paris. 8vo. 1543. Gr. et Lat.

The *Editor* of this excellent work is not known; some have supposed him to be TUSANUS, Royal professor of Greek at Paris. It follows the Greek and Latin edition of 1541, by Brylinger, and that of Collinæus—the various readings of which are inserted, as well as those of the first four editions of Erasmus, placed at the end of the volume. In the “*Epistles*” it differs from the fifth edition of Erasmus in about fifteen passages. Le Long supposes it to be formed chiefly on the first three editions of Erasmus, in the “*Revelations* :” but Michaelis says there is a material

difference between them. Wetstein is of opinion, that the editor made use of the Codex Stephani *id.*

Bogardus appears to have been only the *Publisher* of the work, and GUILLARD the printer. Some copies have the inscription “Parisiis, veneunt apud Joannem Bogardum, sub insigni divi Christophori e regione gymnasii Cameracensis:” others “Veneunt apud Joannem Roigny sub Basilico, aut quatuor elementis in via Jacobæo;” and others, “Veneunt apud Joannem Neigny.” See Mill’s Proleg. p. 116; Wetstein’s *ibid.* edit. Semler. p. 367; Masch, t. i. 302; Marsh’s Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 447; pt. ii. 855.

FROBEN. Basil. 4to. 1545. Gr.

Very beautifully printed with a large type, and formed on the fifth edition of Erasmus. It is of uncommon occurrence. Masch, t. i. 203. See Bibl. Krohn. No. 76; Bibl. Mason. pt. i. No. 456. In the same year a Greek edition was published by CURIO, in duodecimo, formed on those of Erasmus: at the end is “the Journey and Martyrdom of St. Paul.”

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 12mo. 1546-49. Gr.

These are the first celebrated editions of ROBERT STEPHENS. They are called the “*O mirificam*” editions, from the following words at the commencement of the preface—*O mirificam Regis [Francisci I.] nostri optimi et præstantissimi principis liberalitatem*—and are compiled (especially the first) from the Complutensian edition, and from MSS. collated by Stephens and his son Henry; of which the one marked ζ is supposed to be the most ancient and valuable. The edition of 1549* differs from the first in sixty-seven

* In this same year another edition was printed at Paris, precisely of the same size, and with types so nearly resembling

places; of which four are doubtful readings, thirty-seven not genuine, and twenty-six genuine: so that, says Mill, this latter edition has eleven readings of less authority than the former; yet, according to Masch, it is preferred to the former, as being more correct and rare. Olearius (*Observat. ad Matth.* p. 4, cited by Le Long, p. 207, and Vogt, p. 662) has, however, discovered no less than fourteen errors* in this edition of 1549; whereas the preceding one is said by Le Long to contain not more than twelve. Probably no one has yet accurately collated them. They

those of the two first editions of R. Stephens, that without due attention the one might be mistaken for the other. The title is “*Της καίνης διαθήκης ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς*.” It is printed by BENEDICT PRÆVOT, at the expense of the widow of *Arnold Birkmann*, and is in 2 vol., with no Greek letters in the margin expressive of the ancient Greek chapters, as in the editions of Stephens. A very elegant copy of this edition by Prævot is in the Cracherode collection. Masch, t. i. 215, mentions *another* Parisian edition of the same year, exactly like the preceding, with the same subscription, except that the name of *Haultin* is substituted for Birkmann. Mr. Marsh thinks it the same edition with a different title-page. See his note in Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. ii. 857-8.

* It is singular that Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* p. 118) says he has observed *two errors* in this edition, which, upon comparing them with the copy in my own possession, I do not discover. In St. John, ch. xvii. ver. 5, he says, “*Πρὸς τῷ τῷ κόσμῳ εἶναι*” is printed for “*πρὸς*,” &c.; and in 1 Pet. ch. ii. ver. 5, “*εὐπροδεκτὸς*” is printed for “*εὐπροσδεκτὸς*,” which, in fact, is not the case—“*πρὸς*” is accurately printed in St. John’s Gospel; and in the first Epistle of St. Peter the word “*εὐπροδεκτοῖς*” is substituted; which words have been exactly copied by the edition of R. Stephens the younger, in 1569. I find that the observation of Maittaire has been introduced by M. de la Monnoye as a note in the *Bibl. Choisie de Colomiés*, p. 277—which shews that the Greek Testament of Stephens was not examined. The Elzevir edition of 1624 has *both* words correctly—*πρὸς* and *εὐπροσδεκτὸς*.

are undoubtedly beautiful specimens of typography *, and are justly said by Masch to be ranked among the rarest books, and to be an ornament to any library. See Masch, t. i. 208-9; Wetstein's Proleg. p. 367, edit. Semler.; Vogt, p. 662; Bibl. Krohn. No. 79; Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 448; vol. ii. pt. ii. 856. Lord Spencer has a fine, and probably unique, copy of the second edition of 1549, printed UPON VELLUM—the only vellum book of the Stephens's press that ever came to my knowledge. Maittaire does not mention *one*.

IDEM. Paris. Fol. 1550. Gr.

This is the splendid and critical edition of R. Stephens, which has so justly excited the admiration of the curious and the learned. It contains various readings in the margin from the sixteen MSS. (including the Complutensian edition †, which is called Cod. α)

* Till lately, an opinion generally prevailed that these types were absolutely lost; but in the "Essai historique sur l'Origine des Caracteres orientaux de l'Imprimerie royale, et sur les Caracteres Grecs de François I. appellés communement 'Grecs du Roi'," published by Mr. Guignes in the first volume of the "*Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*," it appears that the puncheons and matrices, used by Robert Stephens in these celebrated editions, are still preserved in the Imprimerie Royale at Paris. From the same work we learn, that in 1700 the University of Cambridge applied to the King of France to have a cast of the types; that a proposal was made them on the part of the King, that in the title-pages of the works printed by them, after the words "*typis academicis*" there should be added "*characteribus Græcis e typographæia regio Parisiensi*"—that the University refused to accede to the proposal; and that, in consequence of the refusal, the negotiation went off. Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 136, ed. 1799.

† On the whole, Stephens has differed from the Complutensian edition in about 1300 places; 598 of which were noticed by Stephens himself—the remainder were discovered by Mill. Proleg. sec. 1226.

which were consulted in the formation of the preceding ones; and the text is allowed to be not only more correct than that of the foregoing editions, but to be the parent of almost all the subsequent ones. It is so well known, and has been so frequently described, that I must content myself with referring the reader to the authorities before mentioned, for an enlarged and critical account of it. Suffice it to say, that its exterior splendour (“*typis longe elegantissimis et vere regijs*,” says Mill) and intrinsic excellence have not only been acknowledged by every bibliographer, but its celebrity has placed Stephens, the editor as well as printer, on a footing with the most distinguished literary characters in Europe. This edition, however, has not escaped the censure of Bentley. He says, “although the text stands as if an apostle had been the compositor, its errors are numerous.” Vide post. in the note to *Bengelius*’s edition of the Gr. T.

Some bibliographers talk of a copy of this work printed UPON VELLUM, but most probably without foundation. Such a copy, if in existence, would be more beautiful even than the vellum Aldine Plato of 1513.

De Bure, who is remarkably deficient in the article of Greek Testaments, notices only the first *O mirificam* edition of Stephens; and tells us that “Pulres” occurs at the end of the first page in every copy of that edition, instead of “Plures.” See Bibl. Instruct. No. 20.

IDEM. Genevæ. 12mo. 1551 *. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which by Masch is called the scarcest of all those printed by R. Stephens, is remarkable for

* In all the copies of this work which Le Long saw, the date ended with xli, instead of li.—The numeral x should undoubtedly have been erased; for it is well known that this edition

being *the first edition of the New Testament divided into verses*. H. Stephens, in the preface to his Greek Concordance of the N. T. (see Wetstein's Proleg. p. 369, edit. Semler.), tells us, that this innovation was made by his father, as he travelled from Paris to Lyons on horseback; or rather, says Michaelis, at the different inns where he stopped on his journey. The more probable conjecture seems to be, according to Chevillier (p. 145), that R. Stephens adopted the plan from two editions of the "*Psalterium quincuplex*," printed by old Henry Stephens in 1509-13*, and divided into verses by *Arabic numbers*; also from the book of Psalms composed by Richard du Mans, and printed by Poncet le Preux in 1541—divided in like manner into verses. Of these publications R. Stephens could not have been ignorant. The present edition is formed on the preceding one of 1550; it contains the Latin Vulgate, and the version of Erasmus with parallel passages inserted in the margin: the punctuation is accused of being sometimes incorrect. See the authorities cited in Masch, t. i. 305; and Mill's Proleg. p. 127. Bibl. Askev. No. 3083.

was printed at Geneva in the year 1551, when R. Stephens first took up his abode there, and where he says there was "*plus humanitatis, simplicitatis, ac pietatis, quam inter theologos Parisienses*." See Præf. ad Gloss. 1555; cited by Maittaire in *Vit. Steph.* p. 78. It is evident, from the preface, that this edition was published in 1551.

* "*Vehementer optarem*," says Beyschlagius, "*ut quis ἀολυγλώττατος vir, accuratum et severum in id Psalterium institueret examen, quod jam olim Card. XIMENIO tantopere se probavit, ut ejus mentionem in Bibliis Complut. facere se velle honorificam, promiserit, quod num ibi exstet, ignoro*." Vide Thesaur. Epistol. Lacroziani, t. i. 65. According to the same authority, the *last* is the more enlarged edition. In Osborne's Catalogue of 1759, No. 1881, there is a copy of the second edition of 1513, printed on vellum, marked at 5*l.* 5*s.*

OPORINUS. Basil. 12mo. 1552. Gr.

An edition unknown to Mill and Le Long, and not noticed by Wetstein, Harwood, Michaelis, and Marsh. It is a very rare work; and as Oporinus was a learned scholar and printer, the reader will probably have no objection to read its title, as cited by Masch, t. i. 215. “Της καινης διαθηκης ἀπαριθα. Novum Jesu Christi Testamentum, Græce, antiquorum aliquot exemplarium collatione multo quam hactenus est editum emendatius. Accessit locorum ex Veteri Testamento a Christo et Apostolis in novo citatorum Index longe utilissimus. Basilea per Joannem Oporinum.” It is formed on Stephens’s folio edition of 1550. A copy, in 2 vol. was sold at De Missy’s sale, No. 412, for 11s. Its present value is much greater.

CRISPINUS. Genev. 12mo. 1553-64-1604-12-22. Gr.

IDEM. Ibid. 12mo. 1622. Gr. et Lat.

“L’édition de Genève de 1553 est recommandable par la beauté de son caractère, qui égale celui de Robert Etienne, et pour avoir été faite par JEAN CRISPIN, sçavant homme, qui d’avocat se fit imprimeur.” Colomiés, *Bibl. Choisie*, p. 277. “Est hæc (1553) Crispini, qui circa annum 1548 religionis causa Parisiis Genevam* abiit, ibique typographicam exstruxit,

* It is curious that both R. Stephens and Crispin should have been driven from Paris for similar causes—namely, for disputations with the formidable *Doctors of Sorbonne*. In the quiet retreats of Geneva, these excellent and able printers sought security from the turbulence of their own country, which knew not how to appreciate their worth. One of CRISPIN’S principal publications was “*L’Etat de l’Eglise, avec le Discours des Temps, depuis les Apostres jusques au présent* :” this work procured him the enmity of Baudouin, between whom and Crispin there had once been a close intimacy. The dissension arose

perquam elegans editio," says Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 842. Some have supposed the first edition was twice printed in the same year; but this seems rather doubtful. The edition of 1564 is affirmed to be very correct. These editions of Crispin, which exhibit chiefly Stephens's text, have been followed by a variety of subsequent ones: those of 1612-22 are printed in very small characters. Consult Le Long, p. 210; Masch, t. i. 217-18-75.

FROSCHOVERUS. Tiguri. 8vo. 1559. Gr.

The only variation of this edition from Crispin's is in the preface. Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 186) says, it is not a despicable work. It was republished verbatim in 1566, with the parallel passages cited in *Latin* numerals instead of *Greek* ones, as in the first edition. Masch, t. i. 219. I have not discovered above two copies of this work in my researches among biblical collections.

VOEGELIUS. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1564. Gr.

A neat and accurate edition, said, by Pritius, to have been compiled by CAMERARIUS, who collated the Greek text of Erasmus with the Latin Vulgate, and Beza's annotations. It is formed on Crispin's edition; and consequently on those of R. Stephens. Masch, t. i. 220.

from the former having espoused Calvinistic principles; a too common source of animosity at that day. Conrad Badius sometimes printed for him: for Bayle says he saw, at the end of a little octavo volume, the following subscription, "*A Genève, de l'imprimerie de Jean Crispin, par Conrad Badius.*" Crispin was born in the province of Artois, and died at Geneva in the year 1572. He appears to have been a very diligent and respectable printer, and a scholar of no mean attainments. See Bayle, and La Caille. His edition of Homer will be noticed in the art. "Homerus."

BEZÆ. Genevæ. Fol. 1565-82-89-98. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSDEM. Cantab. Fol. 1642. Gr. et Lat.

These are the editions of the celebrated THEODORE BEZA, in the accounts of which, I perfectly agree with Masch, there is no small confusion and perplexity. The Latin version of Beza was first published at Geneva, in fol. 1556; and the Greek text of R. Stephens's edit. of 1551, was afterwards published with this Latin version at Basil in 1559; so that the first complete Greek and Latin edition of the N. T. by Beza, cannot be said to have been published before the year 1565. The edition of 1598 was the last superintended by Beza himself, who was then in his 80th year. He died on the 13th of February 1605. The Cambridge edition of 1642 is the *editio optima*, and contains the notes of Camerarius, which were first published at Leipsic in 4to. 1572, and had become extremely rare, says Colomiés (*Bibl. Choisie*, p. 285); see, too, *Bibl. Krohn*. No. 93. To enumerate the various places in which Beza differs from the text of Stephens, or the *textus receptus* of the Elzevirs; or to specify the merits and demerits of his various editions, would extend this article to a considerable length; and, as well as being too voluminous for the limits of my work, would probably only fatigue the reader with an uninteresting detail. Neither Mill nor Wetstein speak favourably of Beza's candour or ability. By some, however, he has been defended*; and Semler confesses (Wetstein's *Proleg.* p. 381, note 284) that he

* Our venerable countryman Bishop HALL thus speaks of Beza: "Soon after Junius and Treclatius, fell old reverend BEZA, a long fixed star in this firmament of the church; who, after many excellent monuments of learning and fidelity, lived to prove upon his adversaries that he was not dead at their day." Fol. edit. 1617, p. 334.

has erred through negligence and levity, rather than from what is called "*mala fides* *." H. Stephens †,

* Beza (who was a Calvinist) *has* erred intentionally—and in many places. See Dr. Campbell, *ut infra*.

† Dr. Campbell (vol. i. 638) says, that, in selecting matter from the MSS. which H. Stephens supplied him with, his choice was directed by no principle of criticism. His great rule of preference was conformity to his own theological system. This led him to introduce variations, sometimes on the authority of a single MS. of little or no account; sometimes even without that—insomuch that several of his alterations must be considered as conjectural.

"BEZA, with natural talents considerably above the middle rate, had a good deal of learning, and understood well both Greek and Latin; but he neither knew Hebrew (though he had the assistance of some who knew it), nor does he seem to have been much conversant in the translation of the Seventy. Hence it has happened, that his critical acuteness is not always so well directed as it might have been. The significations of words and idioms are often determined by him from classical authority, which might, with greater ease and more precision, have been ascertained by the usage of the sacred writers, and their ancient interpreters. As to words that do not occur in other Greek writers, or but rarely, or in a sense manifestly different from what they bear in Scripture, Beza's chief aid was etymology. This has occasioned his frequent recourse, without necessity, to circumlocution; to the prejudice always of the diction, and sometimes of the sense." Dr. Campbell's Prelim. Dissert. to his Gospels, vol. i. 497, 4to. edit.

Whatever may be said of the defects and demerits of Beza, he was, unquestionably, a man of extensive learning, of great readiness of wit and ingenuity, and of a temperament and judgment, which not only gained him the esteem of many good and illustrious characters, but which procured him an ascendancy over the numerous and malignant enemies that continually assailed him. Bayle says, with excellent point, "*Il fit voir et aux Catholiques et aux Luthériens, qu'il s'entendoit l'art de se defendre, et qu'il avoit bec et ongles.*" See art. Beze. One of the earliest productions of Beza's pen, which made a great noise at the time, was his "*Juvenilia*," a Latin poem. It was printed at Paris in 1548, in the press of Ascensius, as well for this printer, as for Robert Stephens, with privilege of Parlia-

son of Robert, supplied him with some valuable matter, though not with a copy of his father's edit. of 1550, and his manuscript notes in the margin, as Mill supposed. See Mr. Marsh's able note in the 2d vol. of his *Michaelis*, pt. ii. p. 858-60; Mill's *Proleg.* p. 131; Wetstein's *Ibid.* p. 378-9, edit. Semler.; and Masch, t. i. 309, &c.*. A fine LARGE PAPER copy of the edit. of 1565 was sold at De Missy's sale; see No. 380.

H. STEPHANUS. ——. 8vo. 1565-67. Gr. et Lat.
IDEM. Genev. 12mo. 1576-87. Gr.

Neither Le Long, Maittaire (*Annal. Typog.*), nor Masch, state where the two first editions were printed; though there is sufficient evidence to conclude that *they* were printed at Geneva, as well as the two follow-

ment for three years exclusive sale. At the second page there is an engraved portrait of Beza, in his 29th year. The levities and frequent indecencies with which these sprightly juvenile effusions abound, were subjects of serious repentance to Beza in his latter years. He then laboured to suppress, as much as his enemies did to circulate, them. Having asked pardon of God and man, and considering the work as among the indiscretions of youth, he caused a sumptuous and corrected edition (in which the offensive parts were expunged) to be published in Stephens's office, A. D. 1597. See Bayle's entertaining article "Beze."

* The following *Greek and Latin* editions were formed on Beza's: VILLERUS, &c. 8vo. 1580.—VIGNONIUS. 8vo. 1590, 1604, 1611: the two latter follow the edition of Villerus, and the first of Vignon (some *Greek* editions of Vignon, on the basis of Crispin's, are noticed at page 80, *vid. post.*).—H. LAURENTIUS. Amst. 8vo. 1626-43-47: this last edit. from the "Admonition to the Reader," must be rather valuable. Laurentius was the bookseller; Wowdan the printer.—BODMERUS. Tiguri. 8vo. 1663 (preceded by a *Greek* one in 1661), 1671, 1702-08. See Masch, t. i. 316-17-18. At page 225, Masch specifies four *Greek* editions, viz. 1601-77-1702-08, as being founded on Beza's.

ing ones—for the dedications are dated from Geneva. The edit. of 1576 is celebrated for a very elegant Latin “Dissertation on the Style, Punctuation, and various Readings of the New Testament;” which is preceded by a dedicatory epistle to (Sir) PHILIP SYDNEY, and an exhortation, in Greek verse, to the reading of the Scriptures. The lover of rare books and of biblical literature will, therefore, search with avidity for this excellent but uncommon production. According to Masch, Walæus reprinted this dissertation “in limine libror. N. T. historicor. 4to. 1653, et Amst. 4to. 1662, perpet. comment. illustratorum;” and Joh. Van der Honert also reprinted it, on account of its excellence, in his “Syntag. Dissertationum de Stylo N. T. Græci.” See Masch, t. i. 222-3.

The edition of 1587, which is not so scarce as that of 1576, contains a short preface instead of the Dissertation, and the marginal annotations are somewhat fuller. See Masch, *ibid.*; Mill, *Proleg.* p. 131; Walchius, p. 33; and *Bibl. Krohn.* No. 88. These editions were republished, with a few alterations, by PAUL STEPHENS, 12mo. 1604-17 (sumt. Sam. Crispini), 1632, Gr.; and by some London booksellers in 1587, 12mo. Gr. and 1592, Gr. et Lat.

R. STEPHANUS (Jun.). Lutet. 12mo. 1569. Gr.

This elegant little edition is formed on the duodecimo editions of 1546-49, by old Robert Stephens, with the types of which (though somewhat worn) it is printed; in seven places, however, it copies the folio edition of 1550: at the end are thirty-eight pages of various readings. The title-page of the *second* part bears date 1568, though the conclusion has the date of 1569: it is not divided into verses, and contains twenty-five lines in each page; whereas the edit. of 1549 has twenty-three lines, which gives it a more

elegant appearance. The printer's device, or vignette (at the end), is more beautifully executed in this edit. of 1569; the human figure is taller, and the motto, in addition to the words "noli altum sapere," has "sed time." It is called by Masch "editio nitidissima et emendatissima." See tom. i. 214-15; Bibl. Krohn. No. 82. This work, in fine preservation, is much esteemed. Some copies have the date of 1568 in the first title-page; these were probably struck off before the "Various Readings" were finished printing. An elegant copy, of this latter kind, is in the Cracherode collection.

PLANTINUS. Antwerp. 8vo. 1573-74-90. Gr.
 IDEM. Ibid. 8vo. 1574-83. Gr. et Lat.
 IDEM. Ibid. Fol. 1584. Gr. et Lat.

These editions were printed by the celebrated Plantin, under the direction, and with the Latin version, of Arias Montanus, who superintended the Antwerp Polyglot Bible before noticed. The first edition*, which is very rare, is described by Masch from a copy in his own possession; the text is printed, chiefly from the Complutensian, with small characters in two columns; the chapters are distinguished by Greek letters, and the verses are noticed in the margin. The Greek edition of 1574 sometimes differs from the Complutensian text, and in 145 places from the "textus receptus." The folio edit. of 1584 is called by Le Long (p. 214) "editio præstantissima;" it differs from the first of 1573 in 100 places at least, ac-

* Le Long makes mention of a Greek edition of 1564, which Masch thinks spurious. Walchius (Biblioth. exeget. p. 18) mentions one of the date of 1569, which Masch does not contradict: the first Greek edition regularly described as Plantin's, is the above of 1573.

cording to Wetstein—adopting the text of Erasmus and Stephens in the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles. The edition of 1590 was published by John Moretus, Plantin's son-in-law; Plantin himself dying in the early part of that year. All the Greek and Latin editions have, I believe, the interlined version of Montanus. Dr. Harwood, who has given a superficial account of Plantin's editions, calls the edit. of 1574 "the most correct and best printed;" but whether the Greek, or Greek and Latin one of that date, does not sufficiently appear. He only notices this edit. of 1574, and two of 1601 and 1612, which latter were, in fact, printed by Plantin's son-in-law, C. RAPHELENGIUS, who also printed a Greek and Latin one in 8vo. 1613. F. Raphelengius, another son-in-law of Plantin, published a Greek edition in 12mo. 1591. See Masch, t. i. 191-2, 271, &c.

The Greek and Latin editions, "ex Officina COMMELLIANA," fol. 1599, 1616, and 8vo. * 1599, which are formed on Plantin's, are chiefly stated by Masch, t. i. 273.

CASTALIONIS. Venet. 8vo. 1583. Antwerp. 8vo. 1584. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1591. Gr. et Lat.

The version of Castalio † is remarkable for elegance rather than fidelity. His Latin translation of the

* The octavo edition of 1602, Gr. in 2 vol. is supposed to be fictitious by Masch. Le Long, notwithstanding all his inquiries, was unable to discover a copy of it. See Masch, t. i. 194.

† See an excellent critique on the translation of Castalio, in Dr. Campbell's Preliminary Dissertations to his version of the Gospels, 4to. edit. vol. i. 473 to 493.

The name of SEBASTIAN CASTALIO can never be pronounced by the biblical student without emotions of admiration and sorrow: admiration at his various and exquisite erudition—sorrow at his poverty and misfortunes! He was born in

Bible first appeared in 1551, at Basil, *ex Officina Oporini*; the sentences of which are formed in long

1515 and died in 1563, at Basil, where he was Greek professor—cut off in the vigour of manhood, and in the maturity of reputation! He once associated with Calvin and Beza, the two redoubted champions of theology, in the times in which he lived: but his notions of *predestination* not being quite so rigid as those of his friends—and differing from them on some other, immaterial, points of scriptural doctrine, he was treated by them with all the fierceness and scurrility of that controversial age. Calvin once procured for him a situation in the college of Geneva, but compelled him to abandon it (after three years honourable residence) in 1544: from thence he went to Basil, and became Greek professor. In this latter place he was reduced to extreme indigence; his family being numerous and entirely dependant upon his literary exertions for support. Among the occasional expedients to which his wretched situation drove him for procuring temporary relief, he once collected a quantity of wood, that was floating in loose pieces down the Rhine, from previous inundation; some of his companions were also busied in the same task—for which they received, from the magistrates, four *Sous* apiece, and the wood in the bargain—as these fragments of timber were particularly prejudicial to the town. Calvin had the meanness and malice to accuse him of *absolute theft*, and propagated a report that he “went and cut down wood with his hatchet to make a fire.” Castalio repelled the accusation with the dignity of conscious innocence: “Never,” said he, “have I been guilty of theft or falsehood.” He did not deny the taking of the wood in the manner before described: and for this, I should hope every reader feels compassion, rather than indignation, towards him.

He left behind him four sons and four daughters. Bayle observes, that he was imprudent in not confining himself to his profession, and in indulging in theological opinions and writings, rather than adhering closely to his classical studies: but in that age, it was not easy for a literary man in Germany to avoid theological controversy: the example of almost every critic and scholar corroborates this—professorships, and public situations of instruction, were filled by those who were expected to bring with them a competent knowledge of *divinity*: so that perhaps the reader may not think Castalio quite so imprudent as Bayle imagines, in not having solely confined himself to classical studies. But whatever were his errors or impru-

and intricate periods, and many separate members are artfully combined ; there is also observable a constant endeavour at classical phraseology and ornamented diction, instead of the beautiful simplicity of the original. According to Simon, the best edition of Castalio's translation is that of 1573. Of the above versions of the N. Testament, it is to be remarked that Castalio had not the superintendence of the publication, as he died in 1563. See Masch, t. i. 318.

VIGNONIUS. Genevæ. 12mo. 1584-87-1613-15. Gr.

EUSTACE VIGNON was the son-in-law and partner of Crispin, and these editions are formed on the *second* of his father-in-law. After Vignon's death, his son John published three editions, the first of which was the one dated 1613; they all correspond exactly with those of 1584-87. I might add, that the London edition of 1648, 12mo. "Apud Daniel Frere," 8vo. 1652; 4to. 1653, "Apud Rogerum Daniel," follow those of Vignon. Masch, t. i. 221.

dences, *they* could never have brought him to his miserable end: it is generally believed that *he died of sheer poverty*. His body was interred in the family vault of the Grynæus's; but that diabolical spirit of persecution, which is sometimes carried beyond the grave, compelled it to be taken up and committed to the pious care of three Polish gentlemen, his pupils; who caused it to be conveyed to the great church at Basil, and who placed an honourable epitaph upon his tomb.

CASTALIO was deeply versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages: and, besides his celebrated Latin translation of the Bible, he made a French one of the New Testament, and translated Homer and Xenophon. Among his numerous works was a Greek poem on the life of St. John the Baptist, and a paraphrastic Latin one of the prophet Jonah.

VAUTROLLIER. Londini. 12mo. 1587. Gr.

A very scarce publication, printed by Thomas Vautrollier, a Frenchman of some scholastic attainments, who came over to England about the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and resided in London, as a printer, from the year 1569 till his death. This edition is formed on H. Stephens's and Beza's—the address of the former “to the reader” immediately follows the preface. There are Latin remarks and parallel passages in the margin. A copy is in the Cracherode collection. See Herbert's edition of Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, vol. ii. 1065. 1074. What renders it an interesting book with the curious is, its being *the first Greek Testament printed in this country*.

DE LA ROVIERE. Genev. 12mo. 1609. 4to.
1619-20. Gr.

IDEM. Aur. Allob. Fol. 1609. Gr.
et Lat.

IDEM. Ibid. 8vo. 1609-10-11-19-
27. Gr. et Lat.

These editions (printed by De la Roviere), which are much inferior to Plantin's in beauty, follow the Antwerp Polyglot of Montanus; and those which have a version, contain an interlined one by the same editor, with a few notes by Jos. Scaliger, hardly worthy of his name. The 4to. edition of 1620 is said to be the chief impression of the N. Testament read by the modern Greeks in Turkey: it is compiled from Plantin's folio edit. of 1584, and differs from it in about forty places, preferring the second and subsequent editions of Erasmus. The *two last* are by far the best productions of De la Roviere, and do not frequently occur for purchase in elegant condition. Le Long

was ignorant of the octavo one of 1619, of which I possess a copy. Some one has nearly defaced the inscription "Aureliæ Allobrogum," and with printing ink stamped the word "Genevæ" above it. At the end is the formal declaration of Montanus, that he was the author of the version dated ϞϠϠϠϠϠϠϠϠϠ . The type is bold and free, but the paper is wretched. Consult Masch, t. i. 193, 273-4.

WHITTAKERI. Lond. 8vo. 1622-33. Gr.

The first edition (which is formed on the second of Paul Stephens) is replete with errors, according to Mill and Le Long; and is confessed so to be by the editor himself in his "Admonition to the Reader," prefixed to the edit. of 1633. This last edition, like the former, contains some notes of R. Stephens, Joseph Scaliger, and Isaac Casaubon, and various readings placed at the end of the volume. The title-page is printed with the Elzevir type, and bears the Elzevir device: the Greek text is arranged in two columns, in a small but distinct character. Copies of the edit. of 1633, in fine condition, are somewhat rare*.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1624-33-41. Gr.

IDEM. Amst. 12mo. 1656-62-70-78. Gr.

These are the celebrated editions of the Greek Testament published by the Elzevirs. The editors are not known; and perhaps, after the researches of Wetstein †, it will be in vain to extend our inquiries con-

* Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 187, mentions a London edition of 1635, with similar notes and various readings placed at the end of the volume, which, he says, is formed on the London edit. of 1622, "ex officina Jo. Billii."

† "I consulted various learned men in Holland," says Wetstein, "about the authors of this edition, but my inquiries were only answered by conjectures. I suspected that, as it was

cerning them: in the first edition, it is said “*Ex regiis aliisque optimis editionibus cum curâ expressum.*” Although the first three editions of R. Stephens are printed “*typis regiis,*” it is the opinion of Mill and Wetstein that the edit. of 1550 was *chiefly* followed; and when departed from, the text of Beza substituted in preference to any other edition. Mill discovers twelve places in which the first Elzevir edition differs from Stephens’s; and Wetstein twenty-four additional ones, in which Stephens is deserted and Beza followed.

The *first* edit. of 1624, besides being beautifully printed and extremely scarce, “deserves particularly to be noticed, because the text of the Greek Testament, which had fluctuated in the preceding editions, acquired in *this* a consistency, and seemed, during upwards of a century, to be exposed to no future alterations. It has acquired the title of ‘*editio recepta;*’ and the expression ‘*textus ab omnibus receptus,*’ of which the editors boast in their preface, has been really prophetic; but that it deserves not the title of ‘*textus perfectus,*’ is evident from the critical edition of Griesbach.” See Marsh’s note in his edit. of Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 862.

The second edition of the Elzevirs is erroneously stated to be of the date of 1626 by Michaelis (and I do not find this error corrected by his learned annotator), who was led into the mistake by Mill. It is rightly observed by Wetstein, “*Editio secunda non biennios sed integro novennio post primam fuit adornata, anno 1633.*” This second edition of 1633 is justly pro-

published about the time when the version of the New Testament was settled in Holland by public authority, the authors of this version might also have been those of the Elzevir text: but on a careful comparison between the two, I found the matter different.” See Wetstein’s Proleg. p. 389, edit. Semler.

nounced by Le Long “*Editio cunctarum Elzevirianarum præstantissima.*” It contains a short preface, which some have ascribed to Beza (who, however, died twenty-eight years before the publication), others to D. Heinsius, and others, with more justice, to Thysius, who lived in Leyden at the time.

Of the edition of 1641 there was a *counterfeit*; distinguishable by having *the text divided into two columns*. In the title-page the following words occur: “*Lugduni Batavorum Typis Elzevirianis.*” The most beautiful of all these Elzevir editions, in the opinion of Michaelis, is the first, second, and fifth of 1662. The last edit. of 1678 has, for the first time, the verses printed separately. The type, which is neat and flowing, with contractions, is different from the former, as well as the title-page; and the whole volume * contains 703 pages, exclusively of 13 pages of parallel passages from the Old Testament: it is an elegant little book, formed on the edit. of 1641, and of rare occurrence. For a further account of these Elzevir editions, consult Le Long, p. 216; the preface of Curcellæus’s edit.; Bengel’s *Apparatus Criticus*, p. 72, &c.; Mill’s *Proleg.* p. 138; Wetstein’s *Proleg.* p. 151; Masch, t. i. 226-7, and the authorities

* The following is the “Admonition to the Reader:”—
 “Quum minoris formæ editionem Græcam Novi Testamenti codicum desiderari cernerem; consultum duxi, juxta optima exemplaria, non levibus impensis, curâ vero, quanta quidem in talibus adhiberi potest, exactissimâ, summâque fide, expressam, publico dare. Quod iis demum constare poterit, quibus et facultas et otium suppetit illam cum aliis quibusdam proleteriis atque abhortivis editionibus conferendi, vel cæteroquin ad optimas quasque revocandi. Ne quid autem turbaret, versiculos seorsum ab aliis singulos posuimus. Hæc monere, lector, ex re tuâ esse, meâque, arbitratus sum. Vale.” This is taken from a copy in my own possession: I have also two indifferent copies of the edition of 1624.

there cited; and Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 89, note *.

JANNONUS. Sedan. 12mo. 1628. Gr.

This edition has a kind of celebrity for being the smallest volume of the Greek Testament ever published: the text is an exact reimpression of the first Elzevir edit. of 1624, omitting the introductory pages of parallel passages from the Old Testament. The typography has neither the beauty nor the clearness of the little edition by Bleau, although copies sell high when in fine preservation †.

BUCK. Cantab. 8vo. 1632. Gr.

Although this edition is neither scarce nor dear, it is a very beautiful and accurate one, and has received the commendation of learned men. Mr. Beloe informs us that the types were borrowed from the sister university of Oxford: and that there is said to be a letter in existence from Lord Pembroke, the chancellor of Cambridge, in which the curators of Oxford university press are entreated for the loan of their Greek types, *as they made no use of them themselves*. Anecdotes of Literature, vol. i. 119.

BLEAU. Ainst. 12mo. 1633. Gr.

One of the most beautiful specimens of Greek typography ever exhibited: the text is in very small but distinct characters. It is formed on the first Elzevir edit. of 1624, but called by Le Long (p. 218) "Editio

† This edition of the Greek Testament, and those of Horace and Virgil, are, I believe, the only works which Jannon ever printed. I do not, however, speak with confidence on the subject.

non absque mendis." It is rarely met with in good condition: fine copies bring a high price.

———. Paris. Fol. 1642. Gr.

"Εκ βασιλικῆς τυπογραφίας." This magnificent edition, which was compiled at the solicitation of Cardinal Mazarin, is formed on those of R. Stephens, but more particularly on the third of 1550: it has, however, omitted the introductory part of this edition, and the various readings there placed in the margin are here collected into one body, and placed at the end of the volume. It is a work which, along with the Juvenal, Horace, and Virgil from the same press, ranks among splendid rather than critical productions.

BOECLERI. Argent. 12mo. 1645-60. Gr.

The editor has formed his text chiefly on the second Elzevir edition of 1633: in the margin parallel passages are inserted. At the end there is a "Prologus in Epistolas Pauli XIV." comprehending the life of St. Paul and the arguments of the Epistles, from a MS. which Stephen Gerlachius brought with him from the East. Le Long had erroneously supposed *the whole work* was taken from this MS. The edit. of 1660 is exactly similar to the first, except in some places from Œcumenius.

CURCELLÆI. Amst. 12mo. 1658-75-85-99. Gr.

Ex Officina Elzeviriana. "A very beautiful and correct edition," says Harwood. The text faithfully follows that of the Elzevirs; but the punctuation, parallel passages, and various readings, have been suspected and censured by some biblical critics. "We owe much to Curcellæus," says Wetstein, "for having been the first who excited a spirit of critical inquiry concerning the New Testament; which kind of pur-

suit was afterwards improved upon by Fell, and brought to perfection by Mill." To Curcellæus is undoubtedly due the praise of having formed the greatest collection of various readings that had ever before been seen, except in the sixth vol. of Walton's Polyglot—"Ple-
niorem quàm ullæ aliæ variantium lectionum συλλογήν
exhibuit." Vid. præfat.

The second edition contains the "Prologus in Epist. Paul. &c." from Boecler's edit., and is exactly similar to the first, except in having *all* the various readings placed at the *bottom* of the text; whereas in the former there are some various readings placed at the end of the Acts and St. Paul's Epistles. Curcellæus died the very year this second edition was published*. Le Long was ignorant of the two last editions of 1685-89. Consult Wetstein's Proleg. p. 436, edit. Semler.; Masch, t. i. 229, &c.; and *Hist. Fabr. Bibl.* t. vi. 372-3. The excellent plan adopted by Curcellæus formed the basis of the edition of Fell, and of the Amsterdam ones of 1711 and 1735, presently to be noticed.

SCHMIDII. Norimb. Fol. 1658. Gr. et Lat.

The testimony of Weller, prefixed to this edition †, describes the motives and views of the editor in compiling it—such motives and such views as should not be lost sight of by the profoundest biblical critic: "Schmid yielded to none in the professional duties of a divine; and so great was his piety, that he never applied his profound knowledge of Greek literature in

* Curcellæus meditated a folio or quarto edition of the Greek Testament.

† A very rare edition of the Greek Testament was published at Wittemberg, in 8vo. 1622, Gr. under the direction of Schmid: "Auspiciis et sumptibus Nicephori Thessalonicensis Episcopi et Demetrii Sacerdotis, cura Zachariæ Gergani Nobilis." It is noticed by Masch, t. i. 205.

inveighing against schisms, or exciting a prejudice against theological studies (the too common practice of some ingenious writers), but in applying the talent, with which God had gifted him, solely and sincerely to the praise of his Maker—so that he might be the means of making still further discoveries of the sense of various passages of Scripture.” Wetstein’s Proleg. p. 391, edit. Semler. The Latin version is Beza’s; but so altered, corrected, and improved, that it may be termed a new one*. The annotations are philological, critical, and sometimes polemical, when relating to Beza. See Masch, t. i. 318. Professor Schmid died one-and-twenty years before the publication of his Greek Testament.

FELLI. Oxon. 8vo. 1675. Gr.

This excellent edition, by the celebrated John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of that city, was once the most popular edition of the Greek Testament extant; and notwithstanding the improved and immortal one of John Mill, it is yet “an indispensable work to every man engaged in sacred criticism.” Marsh’s *Michaelis*, vol. ii. 454. In the opinion of Simon (*Hist. critiq. Texte N. T. c. 19*) it is to be preferred to every preceding edition, and contains a far greater number of various readings†. The

* “Versio Schmidii inter meliores numeratur a Bossio in *Introd. in Notit. Script. eccles. c. vi. s. 3.*” See *Hist. Fabr. Biblioth.* t. i. 39.

† It appears from the preface of Fell’s edition, that the great number of various readings which are printed in the sixth volume of the London Polyglot, apart from the text, had given alarm to many persons ignorant of criticism, and had induced them to suspect that the N. Testament was attended with so much uncertainty, as to be a very imperfect standard of faith and manners. In order to convince such persons of their error, and to shew how little the sense of the New Testament was

preface, which is modest and sensible, is followed by the body of the work, comprehending 648 pages, and an appendix of 11 pages. Below the text, which is printed with a small type, in two columns, are various readings taken from the editions of Stephens, Velesius, Curcellæus, &c. and a great number of English, French, and Italian MSS. See H. Wetstein's edit. of 1711, Proleg. p. 23: these MSS. are partly enumerated by Michaelis. The text is formed according to that of R. Stephens and the Elzevirs; though Wetstein has accused it of retaining the errors of the former as well as some of Walton's Polyglot.

The character of Bishop FELL * for virtue, learning,

altered by them, Fell printed them under the text, that the reader might the more easily compare them. Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. 452. I recommend the reader to peruse some solid and judicious reflections by Fabricius, on the Importance of various Readings. See his *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 179, sec. xvi.

* JOHN FELL was born in the year 1625; and at eleven years of age was made student of Christ Church, Oxford. In the year 1643 he took his master's degree, "about which time," says Wood, "he was in arms for His Majesty within the garrison of Oxon, and afterwards was an ensign." In 1648 he was in orders, and appears to have been removed by the "Parliamentary visitors:"—from this year to the Restoration, he is supposed to have lived in a private and studious manner, in the house of his brother-in-law, in the vicinity of Christ Church. In 1660, on the Restoration, he was made Canon, and afterwards DEAN, of the same college; but by what interest, or through whose solicitations, is not known. He now obtained a situation of all others the most consonant with his views and feelings, and the most likely to carry into complete effect his various and salutary plans of reform—which related as well to exterior, as to interior, regulations. Wood tells us, after specifying many repairs and alterations in the buildings of his college, that he built "the stately tower over the great and principal gate next to Fish Street (on the old foundation laid by Wolsey), mostly with the moneys of benefactors, whose arms are with great curiosity engraven in stone, on the roof that parts the gatehouse and belfrey." In 1666, Dr. Fell was

and liberality, will not readily be forgotten in this country; it is to *him* that we owe the prosecution and completion of Mill's Testament—this latter editor being constantly supported by the literary assistance

invested with the office of VICE CHANCELLOR, “in which his first care was to make all degrees go in caps, and in public assemblies to appear in hoods.” We are afterwards told, that he annulled the custom of “*couarsing in Lent*”—that is, the endeavours of one party to run down and confute another *in disputation*, which “did commonly end in blows.”—“He did also repair to the *wall lectures* (so called from the paucity of auditors), and was frequently present at those exercises called *disputations in Austins*, where he would make the disputants begin precisely at *one*, and continue till *three* of the clock in the afternoon.”

On the 8th of January 1675, the year in which his Greek Testament was published, he was made BISHOP of Oxford; but did not enjoy this honour long, for he died in 1686. “He was a bold and resolute man,” says Wood, “and did not value what the generality said or thought of him, so that he could accomplish his just and generous designs. His charity was so great, that he was a husband to the afflicted widow, a father to the orphan, and a tender parent to poor children. He was a person of great morals and virtues, spent his time in celibacy, and was never known to be an admirer of women, unless it were for their *virtues*.” Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. 795, &c.

“Some of Bishop Fell’s writings,” says Granger, “are a proof of the depth, others of the elegance, of his learning. He and Dr. Allestrey are supposed to have written almost all the books attributed to the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*. In his life of Dr. Hammond, Fell has shewn how future biographers might do justice to merit in writing his own.” Biogr. Hist. of England, vol. iii. 252, edit. 1804.

The *portrait* of Bishop Fell, which was published in the *large paper copies only* of the second edition of this “Introduction,” is the only single portrait of him extant; and of this there were *not seventy* impressions taken before the plate was destroyed. There is a mezzotinto print, but a very rare one, of him sitting between Dolben and Allestrey—from the original picture, in the possession of Sir Wm. Dolben, one of the late members for the university of Oxford.

and pecuniary bounty of the former. Michaelis has spoken of the Bishop in a manner which redounds highly to his honour. Vol. ii. 452. Consult also Mill's Proleg. p. 221; Wetstein's *ibid.* 440, &c. (edit. Semler.); Masch, t. i. 232; and *Hist. Fabr. Biblioth.* t. i. 45, 55, 63, 164, where the various literary labours of Fell are enumerated. His edition was reprinted at Leipsic, in 8vo. 1697 and 1702, which last is extolled by Reimannus (*Bibl. Theol. Reiman.* t. i. 238) as superior to every preceding one.

LEUSDENI. Ultraj. 12mo. 1675. Gr.

EJUSD. Amst. 12mo. 1688-98-1701-17-40. Gr.

Masch is wrong in saying the first edition of Leusden, published at Utrecht, and printed by Smytegelt, has no editor's name nor preface. An admonition from Leusden to the reader, by way of preface *, immediately follows the title-page. The first edition is very neatly printed, but it is rather a scarce book: both that and the second are formed on the text of the Elzevirs. There was a second impression of the Amsterdam edition, in the same year, differing only in the title-page. See Masch, tom. i. 251. 262, &c.

GREGORII. Oxon. Fol. 1703. Gr.

Formed on the edition of FELL, and containing a preface, supposed to have been written by the Bishop. The Scholia at the bottom of the page, are placed more from ostentation than for use; and the whole work is rather a pompous than critical publication. "It would have been no loss," says Michaelis, "if this edition had never appeared." See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 453; Masch, t. i. 234, and the various autho-

* At the end "Dabam ex Museo meo ipsis Kal. Nov. A. MDCLXXIV."

rities there cited; H. Wetstein's edit. 1711; Proleg. p. 23.

MILLII. Oxon. Fol. 1707. Gr.

"The infancy of criticism," says Michaelis, "ends with the edition of Gregory, and the age of *manhood* commences with that of MILL*." It is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent publications that ever appeared; and if we except the edition of Wetstein, probably the most critical and important one of the sacred text. Mill finished it only fourteen days before his death, after having bestowed on it the labour of thirty years.

In the Prolegomena of 168 double-columned pages, he has given a masterly detail of the various editions and versions of the New Testament, and an accurate account of the relative excellence of the MSS. which he has quoted or referred to. These Prolegomena are

* DR. JOHN MILL was born about the year 1645. In 1661 he was entered a servitor of Queen's College, Oxford; of which he was afterwards chosen fellow. He then entered into holy orders, became an eminent teacher and tutor, and was made a prebendary of Exeter by the bishop of that see, Dr. Lamplugh, to whom he was chaplain. In 1681 he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and, in 1685, became principal of St. Edmund's Hall. His edition of the Greek Testament is the only performance that will familiarize his name to posterity. His great and pious patron Bishop Fell took on *himself* the charge of the impression, which was begun at the Bishop's printing-house, near the Theatre. But on his Lordship's death, which happened when only fifteen sheets were printed, his executors were unwilling to carry on the undertaking: Mill therefore not only refunded the sums he had received from the Bishop, but finished the impression *at his own expense*. When this great work was published, it was attacked by Whitby, the commentator on the N. T.; but Whitby's tract is forgotten or disregarded, while the labours of Mill will be remembered with gratitude by the latest posterity. Wood says, "Mill was a florid preacher and a noted tutor." Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. 977.

pronounced by Harwood to be “a treasure of sacred criticism;” and Michaelis observes, that, notwithstanding those of Wetstein, “they still retain their original value, for they contain a great deal of matter which is not in Wetstein; and of the matter which is common to both, some things are explained more clearly by Mill.” The Prolegomena * are followed by an index of the various MSS., editions, and versions therein mentioned; and an index of the more remarkable passages of Scripture explained. The body of the work comprehends about 809 pages; the text is taken from the third edition of R. Stephens; this is followed by an appendix of 64 pages to the former notes. The type is large, clear, and beautiful, impressed on excellent paper: the various readings and parallel passages, amounting to about 30,000 in number, are placed below the text in smaller characters.

The principal objections to Mill are as follow: 1. He has been “painfully accurate in regard to trifles, and readings that are evident errata.” 2. He has paid too much regard to the Vulgate version. 3. His opinions in the Prolegomena, and in the various readings under the text, on particular MSS., are sometimes contradictory. 4. His extracts from MSS. are often incomplete and erroneous. 5. In his extracts from the Oriental versions, he has had recourse to the Latin translations of them in Walton’s Polyglot. 6. He frequently gives an opinion where it is superfluous; and decides positively in cases where neither of the readings has a manifest superiority of evidence.—To

* At the end—he thus remarks: “On every side such darkness prevailed, such doubts and difficulties presented themselves, that, after many years of unremitting application, I have completed my undertaking with a mind harassed and exhausted.” His friend and patron FELL, died before the Gospel of St. Matthew was finished printing.

the 1st objection it may be answered, that he is not to be censured on that account; for, in an important work like Mill's Greek Testament, it is better to say too much than too little. To the 2d; he cannot be accused of partiality in introducing the evidence of the Latin Vulgate, as it is the duty of a critic to examine the witnesses on both sides of the question; though Mill was probably too much attached to the Vulgate, and Wetstein too much averse to it. To the 3d: this was the effect of his having acquired (as he confesses), in the progress of the work, a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject; and it is surely honourable to his memory that he not only acquired a more extensive knowledge of the subject, but had candour enough to confess his former mistakes. To the 4th: this arose from Mill not having travelled, like Wetstein, to collate the MSS. himself; but from his being obliged to trust to the diligence and correctness of others: if Mill had had the same general support in his edition of the New Testament, as Kennicott received in his edition of the Old, these imperfections would probably have been avoided. "It redounds greatly to his merit," says Michaelis, "that the editor ventured, in spite of such numerous obstacles, on so great and extensive an undertaking." The 5th objection cannot be defended, except in the confession of Mill's ignorance of Oriental languages, and of the consequent necessity of having recourse to their meaning in the versions of the London Polyglot: the mistakes on this head amount not to hundreds, but to thousands. The 6th objection is also indefensible; it seems as if Mill had made *the ear* a criterion for determining the genuineness of a reading—a mode palpably erroneous. For a more extended account of these objections and answers to them, the reader will consult Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 455-62; Semler's Observa-

tions in Wetstein's Prolegom. p. 445, n. (214); Masch, t. i. 235; and Bode's Pseudocritica Millio-Bengeliana—"a work," says Michaelis, "with which no man can dispense who would make a critical use of Mill's Gr. Test., if he is unacquainted with Syriac and Arabic."

In the Bodleian library, according to the same authority, there is a copy of this edition, with corrections in Mill's own hand, and some additions by Hearne.

In the library of Jesus College, Cambridge, there is a copy of Mill's Testament, containing, in the margin (written with red ink), extracts from the "Codex Leicestrensis," by Dr. Jackson; who spent a great part of his life in making extracts from this MS. "This copy of Mill's Greek Testament, with Jackson's marginal readings, is a treasure of sacred criticism which deserves to be communicated to the public. It contains the result of all his labours in that branch of literature, it supplies many of the defects of Mill, and corrects many of his errors: and besides quotations from MSS. and ancient versions, it contains a copious collection of readings from many of the fathers, which have been hitherto very imperfectly collated, or wholly neglected." Marsh's notes to Mich. vol. ii. pt. ii. 749-50.

In the British Museum there is a copy of Mill's edition "enriched with innumerable notes from his pen." See Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, &c. vol. i. 113, where some specimens of these notes are given.

In the library of the Orphan House at Halle there is a very valuable copy, "with marginal notes from one end of it to the other," by Michaelis's father. Some copies of Mill's edition are magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER.

KUSTERI. Amst. Fol. 1710. Lips. 1723. Gr.

This edition, by Ludolph Kuster, is a reimpression of Mill's, enriched with the various readings of twelve additional MSS.; nine of which were Parisian ones: the three remainder belonged to Carpzovius, Seidel, and Boerner. The principal advantage of this work is, the having incorporated in their proper places those readings which Mill was obliged to insert in an appendix. It is neither so beautiful nor so correct an edition as Mill's: "Non solum," says Wetstein, "omnia Millii errata retinuit, sed negligentiam typothetarum complura alia, eaque foediora, accedere passus est." Proleg. edit. Semler. p. 447. The Prolegomena of Mill are divided into sections, and the Greek text into two columns and separate verses. The edit. of 1723 differs from the former one only in the title-page: some copies are dated 1746. See Bibl. Pinell. No. 5024.

At the sale of Cæsar De Missy, No. 191, a copy of the Leipsic edition, with many manuscript notes of that learned bibliographer, and a manuscript collation of the Four Gospels, was purchased for the British Museum for 3*l.* 10*s.*

G. D. T. M. D. Amst. 8vo. 1711-35. Gr.

These are very excellent editions, formed on the second of the Elzevirs and Curcellæus's, carefully collated with a valuable MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna. They are printed by Henry Wetstein, and edited by GERARDUS DE TRAJECTO MOSÆ DOCTOR, who signs only the above initials in the title-page. They contain excellent Prolegomena ("lectum omnino digna, et multa eruditione referta," says Masch), the preface of Curcellæus's edit. of 1658, Bishop Fell's, and part of Whitby's tract against Mill. These are followed by the text, very neatly printed in small but distinct characters, with various readings and parallel

passages beneath; the latter, according to the printer, are more numerous than are to be found in any preceding edition, not excepting Mill's: thirty-seven pages of critical notes close the volume. The *first* edit. was reprinted the same year: a great number of copies of both impressions were struck off, and had a rapid sale.

The edition of 1735 was revised by the famous J. J. Wetstein, and contains many corrections and improvements; it is also very elegantly printed. Upon the whole, it may be considered as the very best critical duodecimo edition of the Greek Testament; and the biblical student will do well to procure so valuable and commodious a publication. Consult Wetstein's Proleg. edit. Semler. p. 448; Masch, t. i. 239-40: Harwood has spoken well, though slightly, of these editions.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 12mo. 1714-30. Gr.

Masch calls the second "editio præstantissima." They are both elegantly executed. Some copies of the first are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

TONSON. Lond. 8vo. 1728. Gr.

This beautiful and correct edition is taken from Buck's, Cantab. 8vo. 1632. It is now rare; and copies in fine condition sell high.

ROBERTS. Lond. 8vo. 1729. Gr. et Eng.

The editor of this work, who, according to Masch, is supposed to have been Dr. MACEY, goes upon the principle, that it is lawful for an editor to alter the text from *conjecture*, and ridicules those who think it wrong to invent new readings! An absurdity for which he

has been severely but justly attacked by Michaelis. The English version is, however, said to be "tolerably fluent." The editor was answered by Leonard Twells, in a "Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the Greek Testament. Lond. 8vo. 1732;" and Dr. Campbell has admirably criticised the edition in his Preliminary Dissertations to his Gospels, vol. i. 589-639. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 463-4; pt. ii. 863, note 55; and Masch, t. i. 328.

STOCKII. Jenæ. 8vo. 1731. Gr. 2 vol.

Formed on the second of Curcellæus; with numerous philological notes and parallel passages arranged below the Greek text. It is a rare and excellent edition.

BENGELII. Tubingæ. 4to. 1734. Gr. *

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 12mo. 1753-62-76-90. Gr.

JOHN ALBERT BENDEL, Abbot of Alpirspasch in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, became a critic from mo-

* In this place it may be necessary to say something of an edition of the Greek Testament which was projected by the great BENTLEY; who, to the irreparable loss of the learned, gave up the plan in 1740; and on his death, in 1742, left his papers and MSS. to his nephew.

Wetstein, in his Prolegomena, has inserted two letters which passed between Bentley and himself on the subject; and another, sufficiently interesting, will be found in the *Thesaurus Epist. La Crozian.* tom. i. 63—from Bentley to La Croz—which Dr. Burney has inserted in his late elegant publication † of the letters of Bentley and of other learned men. It is to this publi-

† The following is the title of this beautiful and instructive volume: "RICHARDI BENTLEII et doctorum Virorum Epistolæ, partim mutuæ. Accedit Richardi Dawesii ad Joannem Taylorem Epistola singularis. Londini, 4to. Typis Bulmerianis, MDCCLVII."

tives purely conscientious. The various and anxious doubts which he entertained, from the deviations exhi-

cation that I am indebted for the following interesting particulars relating to the projected edition of the N. T. by Bentley.

Extract from Dr. Bentley's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
P. 228.

“SINCE that time, I have fallen into a course of studies that led me to peruse many of the oldest manuscripts of the Gr. Test. and of the Latin too of St. Jerom, of which there are several in England a full thousand years old. The result of which has been, that I find I am able (what some thought impossible) to give an edition of the Gr. Test. exactly as it was in the best examples at the time of the Council of Nice. So that there shall not be twenty words nor even particles difference; and this shall carry its own demonstration in every verse, which I affirm cannot be so done of any other ancient book Greek or Latin. So that that book which, by the present management, is thought the most uncertain, shall have a testimony of certainty above all other books whatever, and an end put at once to all the various readings now or hereafter———
———. The N. Testament has been under a hard fate since the invention of printing.

“After the Complutenses and Erasmus, who had but very ordinary MSS. it has become *the property of booksellers*. Robert Stephens's edition, set out and regulated by himself alone, is now become the standard. The text stands as if an apostle was his compositor.

“No heathen author has had such ill fortune. Terence, Ovid, &c. for the first century after printing, went about with twenty thousand errors in them. But when learned men undertook them, and from the oldest MSS. set out corrected editions, those errors fell and vanished. But if they had kept to the *first published text*, and set the various readings only in the margin, those classic authors would be as clogged with variations as Dr. Mill's Testament is.

“Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to revise and adjust the Latin Vulgate, and then enacted their new edition authentic: but I find, though I have not discovered any thing done *dolo malo*, they were quite unequal to the affair. They were mere *theologi*, had no experience in MSS. nor made use of good Greek copies, and fol-

bited in preceding editions, induced him to examine the sacred text with great care and critical attention ;

lowed books of five hundred years before those of double that age. Nay, I believe they took these new ones for the older of the two ; for it is not every body that knows the age of a MS.

“ To conclude—In a word, I find that by taking two thousand errors out of the Pope’s Vulgate, and as many out of the Protestant Pope Stephens’s, I can set out an edition of each, in columns, without using any book under nine hundred years old, that shall so exactly agree word for word, and, what at first amazed me, order for order, that no two tallies, nor two indentures can agree better.

“ I affirm that these, so placed, will prove each other to a demonstration : for I alter not a letter of my own head without the authority of these old witnesses. And the beauty of the composition (barbarous, God knows, at present) is so improved, as makes it more worthy of a revelation, and yet no one text of consequence is injured or weakened.

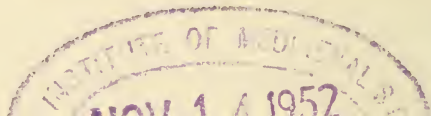
“ My Lord, if a casual fire should take either His Majesty’s library, or the King’s of France, all the world could not do this. As I have therefore great impulse, and I hope not——to set about this work immediately, and leave it as a to posterity, against atheists and infidels ; I thought it my duty and my honour to first acquaint your Grace with it, and to know if the intrinsic expense to do such a work completely (for my labour I reckon nothing) may obtain any encouragement either from the Crown or public.

“ I am, with all duty and obedience,
Trin. Coll. “ Your Grace’s most humble servant,
April 15, 1716. “ RI. BENTLEY.”

And again, in a subsequent letter, at p. 238, he thus observes upon it :

“ In this work I indulge nothing to any conjecture, not even in a letter, but proceed solely upon authority of copies, and fathers of that age. And what will be the event about the said verse of John (1 Epist. c. v. 7), I myself know not yet ; having not used all the old copies I have information of.

“ But by this you see, that in my proposed work, the fate of that verse will be a *mere question of fact*. You endeavour to prove (and that is all you aspire to), that it may have been writ by the Apostle, being consonant to his doctrine. This I concede to you : and if the fourth century knew that text, let



and the result of his meditations and labours was the above edition. The text is not formed on any particular one, but is corrected and improved according to the editor's judgment: below, are a few select readings, and the opinion on their credit and authenticity will be found in the "*Apparatus criticus**" inserted at the end of the volume. Previously to this edition of the New Testament, he published his "Prodromus," or "Introductio in Crisin N. T. Tubing. 1725," which gave universal satisfaction to the critics of that time. Bengel had many enemies; but the most formidable was Wetstein†, who has reviewed his edition in 14 folio pages of his *Prolegomena*: but who, says Masch, inveighed "*minis acerbe in virum*

it come in, in God's name: but if that age did not know it, then Arianism in its height was beat down, without the help of that verse; and let the *fact* prove as it will, the *doctrine* is unshaken."

Such strong good sense and able criticism, compressed in such few words, are perhaps no where to be met with on the same subject.

* The best edition of this work was published by BURK, Tubing. 4to. 1763, after the death of Bengel. To the readings which Bengel borrowed from Mill, he made very considerable additions; these additions being inserted in his *Apparatus*, make it an indispensable work to a critic—not only because Wetstein has neglected to use a great part of Bengel's materials, but also, because in those extracts which Wetstein has copied from Bengel, errata may have taken place, which can only be corrected by referring to the original edition. See Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. i. 468.

The third and best edition of Bengel's *Gnomon Nov. Test.* &c. was published by his son Ernesti, Tubingæ, 4to. 1773: the first edition was in 1742, which was improved in the second of 1768.

† The acrimony of Wetstein was probably sharpened by Bengel's depreciation of the Amst. edition of 1711, printed and published by Henry Wetstein, a relation of the critic. See Bengel's *Introd. in Crisin*, &c. p. 76, edit. sec.

pium et modestum." Consult Wetstein's Proleg. p. 398, edit. Semler. and Masch, t. i. 241.

The three last editions were published by Bengel's son Ernesti: in the second of 1776, there is a critical table of the various readings which Bengel adopted in his 4to. edit. of 1734, in his Gnomon of 1742, and in his smaller Testament of 1753. This is also contained in the latter edit. of 1790.

GEORGII. Witteb. 8vo. 1737. Gr. et Lat.

"There are very few editions," says Mr. Clark, "of the Gr. Test. more useful than this. The Latin version is Montanus's. It has a good, though not numerous, selection of parallel passages; and a number of short excellent philological and theological notes. The text is taken from the first of Stephens's, but it has several typographical errors." Bibliogr. Dict. vol. vi. 185-6.

REINECCIUS. Lips. 8vo. 1742. Gr.

This edition, published by the learned Reineccius, is entirely without critical pretensions; but the various readings, notes, and harmonies of the Evangelists and Acts of the Apostles, are deserving of the student's attention.

In the following year (1743) Reineccius published a kind of *Syllabus of Greek Words* in the N. T. and of the more difficult names and phrases to be found therein. Both this grammatical treatise and the Testament have escaped Mach.

RUDDIMAN. Edinb. 8vo. 1740. Gr.

URIE. Glasg. 8vo. 1750. Gr.

These are very elegant little editions of the Greek Testament; though of the *first* I ought not to speak with confidence (notwithstanding I have a strong inclination to believe I have seen it more than once),

since it has escaped the researches of Mr. G. Chalmers in his valuable *Life of Ruddiman*. Of the second, the copies on *large paper* are very scarce and sell high.

WETSTENII. Amst. Fol. 1751. Gr. 2 vol.

“All former editions of the Greek Testament,” says Mr. Butler, “were surpassed by that of JOHN JAMES WETSTEIN* ; of which it is sufficient to mention, that Michaelis, his professed enemy, and who loses no op-

* This extraordinary critic was born in 1693. At sixteen years of age, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and four years after, being admitted into the ministry, he composed a celebrated thesis “on the various readings of the N. T.” which he shewed did not operate against the genuineness and authenticity of the text. About this time he appears to have resolutely turned his mind towards a collection of all the various readings he could amass; and with this view, waded through a vast number of ancient Greek authors, sacred and profane: perhaps his future grand work now began to dawn upon his imagination—for he was uncommonly diligent in investigating every MS. and expressed a sort of transport in the occupation. Enthusiasm in every undertaking is the grand supporter and comforter—and this appears eminently conspicuous in Wetstein: without which, perhaps, his great design had never been completed. He travelled abroad, was twice in England, and frequently visited Holland. He corresponded with Bentley, who was at the same time busied in the like employment—but whose labours were, unfortunately, never perfected. Wetstein’s *Prolegomena*, published in 4to. 1730, procured him the professorship of philosophy and history at Amsterdam, whither he was called by the Remonstrants to succeed Le Clerc, now covered with years and infirmity. After prodigious labour, perseverance, and expense, he published his Greek Testament; but lived only two years to see the success of it, for he died of a mortification in 1754. This extraordinary production immediately obtained him a passport into every literary society in Europe, of most of which he was elected a member. It is said, that with all his vast attainments he united a prudent and amiable conduct; so that his occasional asperity of criticism must not form the test of his domestic or social character.

portunity of speaking harshly of him, says, that it is of all editions of the Greek Testament the most important, and the most necessary to those who are engaged in sacred criticism; and that the Rev. Herbert Marsh, the celebrated translator of Michaelis, and, perhaps, the best judge now living of the merit of such a work, calls it by the emphatic appellation of ‘the invaluable book.’” See *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 141. I have attentively perused what has been written by Michaelis, and the replies to his objections to Wetstein, by Mr. Marsh; also what has been observed by Masch (t. i. 243), and his candid and perspicuous criticism on the merits and demerits of this edition—To such excellent authorities I refer the studious reader for a minute and more satisfactory detail *. It will be sufficient here to remark, that the text is copied from the Elzevir editions—the verses are numbered in

* The *Prolegomena* of Wetstein affixed to this edition, although very learned and valuable, are perhaps not superior to those of Mill. The first edition of them was published at Amsterdam in 4to. 1730, without his name; the second, in the the above Testament, has received many judicious alterations and improvements; but the best edition (which I have perused with great pleasure and profit), is by Semler, Halæ Magdeburg. 8vo. 1764. It has notes and a valuable appendix. “The editions of Wetstein’s *Prolegomena*, and of his *Libelli ad Crisin atque Interpretationem Nov. Test.* by Dr. Semler, are a mine of recondite and curious biblical learning,” says Mr. Butler. “It were greatly to be wished,” says the same writer, “that some person would collect and publish together, with such observations and illustrations as the subject occasionally requires, the various *prolegomena* of Walton, Mill, Wetstein, and Griesbach; the controversy between Erasmus and the Spanish divines, and Lee, and the prefaces of Kennicott, Woide, and Kipling; with a succinct, but complete, account of the chief MSS. and printed editions of the sacred text.” See *Horæ Biblicæ*, p. 142-9. To this list of useful performances may be added Dr. Holmes’s preface to his edition of the Septuagint.

the margin—the various readings and their authorities (containing *a million* of quotations) are placed beneath the text. In this department of biblical criticism, Wetstein has outstripped all competition: his learning, research, and diligence, are infinite. If, with his sagacity, quickness, and enthusiasm, he had united the coolness, deliberation, and candour of Mill—if he had been less irritable and dictatorial*, the world would have perhaps witnessed in him a perfect editor of the sacred text.

This invaluable work is now becoming very scarce. A copy of it, bound in 5 vol. (containing manuscript notes), was purchased at De Missy's sale, for 4*l.* 4*s.*: See No. 384. Another edition was published, dated Amst. 1751; but Masch, who does not state how it differs from the preceding, observes that it was actually printed at Basil in 1775.

GOLDHAGEN. Mogunt. 8vo. 1753. Gr.

Editio Catholica novissima. This is a curious and very elegantly printed work, and of no ordinary occurrence. It contains a valuable index of Greek roots, &c. and presents us with the text of the Complutensian, and various readings in support of the authority of the Vulgate. A fine copy is in the Cracherode collection.

BOWYER. Londini. 12mo. 1763-1772. Gr. 2 vol.

IDEM. Ibid. 4to. 1782. Gr.

Of the *first* edition, and likewise of its learned printer ("vir doctus, et Stephanorum tum in arte suâ,

* Mr. Marsh also objects to Wetstein on this head, and quotes Dr. Woide's opinion of him in the preface to his "*Codex Alexandrinus*:"—"Doctrinam ei concedo, et literas, et diligentiam, et multiplicem lectionem: sed mansuetudinem, humanitatem, candorem in Prolegomenis ejus desidero."

tum in Græcarum literarum scientiâ æmulus," says Masch), Dr. Harwood has spoken in terms of high praise. The text is from Wetstein. To some copies there is a preface concerning the various readings and their origin—other copies have, instead, a short table of the chief editions printed after MSS. The latter part of the second volume contains "*Conjectural Emendations on the New Testament*:" these emendations were afterwards published, separately, in 8vo. 1772—and again more completely and correctly in 4to. 1783, as a companion to the quarto edition of 1782*, which exhibits only the Greek text, amended in many places. The first edition of the Greek Testament, and the third edition of the Conjectures, &c. are extremely rare. The second 8vo. edition of the Test. is neither so rare nor so accurate as the first. See Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 344; and Masch, t. i. 246.

BASKERVILLE. Oxon. 4to. et 8vo. 1763. Gr.

These beautiful editions are the only Greek books which Baskerville printed: they profess to follow the text of Mill, and are by no means so incorrect as some have imagined. The verses are numbered in the margin. The type, which is without contractions, is large and distinct; and in both editions, especially the 4to., has an elegant effect.

HARDY. Lond. 8vo. 1768-76. Gr. 2 vol.

The name of HARDY does not occur in the title-page. The editor is not the author of the *notes*: for in the dedication, to "Frederick Archbp. of Canterbury," it is said "Hos commentarios in Nov. Fœderis libros

* Dr. Harwood has passed a very strange and censorious opinion on the quarto edition of 1782.

viri reverendi *τῶ μακαρίῳ*, L. M. D. D. D. Q. Editor, &c.”--“The notes are a sort of short scholia taken from various passages of the N. T. and from the commentaries of ancient and modern interpreters—the phraseology is explained, and the genuine sense restored.” It is a work calculated (as the title-page announces) for the younger students in divinity. In the preface it is observed, or rather the editor says, § 5. (præf.), “Et hoc unicum mihi propositum est, breviter et compendariò textum pro virili explicare, et non tam res novas proferre quam necessarias, quod quidem curam magis quam reconditam eruditionem postulat: et ne opus aut rebus supervacaneis oneretur, aut necessariis destituatur, ea tantum huc conjeci, quæ juniorum usui maxime accomoda, &c. &c.”

These are good *intentions*, affording an excellent plan for the study of divinity among junior students—but the *execution* of the work does not, in my humble apprehension, correspond with the proposed plan. All the notes need not have been in Latin: the particular Greek word illustrated should have been brought down to the notes in Greek characters—that the eye might have instantly caught it. The authors, from whom the elucidations are given, are not specified; so that all comparison with the original passage, respecting the fidelity of quotation, is prevented, and further curiosity of research is repressed. The *roots* of Greek words are not given; this, for a junior student, is injudicious; because it is not every one who likes the toil of turning over the leaves of a Lexicon. There is scarcely any reference to classical authors: many unimportant passages and words are tediously dilated upon; and many important ones superficially discussed. I will instance a very few, of the latter kind, at the beginning of St. Matthew, ch. ii. ver. 1. *μαγοὶ ἀναταλῶν*—ch. iii. ver. 16. *ἡσυχία*—ch. iv. ver. 1. *ἀνηχθῆ*—ib. ver. 24. *δαίμο*

ⲉⲓⲱⲣⲉⲥ, &c. &c.: but a full and satisfactory elucidation of these passages may probably shew the impracticability of composing any thing like a *critical* or *philological* edition of the N. T. “in gratiam juniorum.” It cannot however be denied that many of the notes in this edition, which are chiefly from Grotius, are clear, concise, and correct. The work is extravagantly dear; probably from the few copies which were struck off.

GRIESBACHII. Halæ. 8vo. 1775-77. Gr. 2 vol.
EJUSDEM. Londini. 8vo. 1796-1806. 2 vol.

This is a very excellent work*, and in great repute abroad, being the standard-book among the students of the universities. “The value of Griesbach’s edition,” says Mr. Marsh, “is so decided, that it would be superfluous to expatiate on its merits. It was the editor’s object to give only a select and choice collection from the various readings of Mill, Bengel, and Wetstein, omitting all such as were either trifling in themselves, and supported by little authority, or were evident corrections, errata, or interpolations.” The editor has accurately collated all those Latin versions which were published by Sabatier and Blanchini, and corrected the mistakes which were made by Mill, Bengel, and Wetstein, in the quotations from the oriental versions, by the assistance of Bode’s *Pseudocritica Millio-Bengeliana*.

The first volume of the edition of 1796-1806, containing the four Gospels, with extracts from 200 additional MSS., was published abroad in 1796, subscribed “Londini,” on account of the expense of the

* It was preceded, in 1775, by a Synopsis, or Harmony of the first three Gospels, and the remainder unharmonized. This Harmony was republished at Halle in 1776; and, I believe, has been lately improved in one volume 4to.

paper having been defrayed by the Chancellor of the university of Cambridge, the DUKE OF GRAFTON. The second volume, published in 1806, contains a preface, in which the delay of publication is stated to have arisen from the necessity of examining Birch's Various Readings of the Acts and Epistles, published in 1798-9, and from the ill health of the editor. The introductory part contains an account of the MSS. collated for the second volume; which, besides comprehending 684 pages of text, has 25 of appendix on the disputed text of *the three witnesses* (1 John, v. 7, 8), and 15 of addenda, relating to the Apocalypse. In the preface, Griesbach acknowledges his obligations particularly to Bredin camp, Dobrowsky, Paulus, and Langer. Fifty copies only of this last edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER, in quarto. Consult Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 490-93; pt. ii. 878-9; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* i. iii. 89; and Mr. Butler's *Horæ Biblicæ**, p. 143.

In the years 1803-4-6, Griesbach published three sumptuous *folio* volumes of THE GOSPELS and ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES, with the text formed chiefly on his second octavo edition, 1796, &c. and on that of Knap-pius (hereafter to be described) in 1797: of this latter work Griesbach speaks in strong commendation. The text of these magnificent volumes is printed with a large new type, prepared by Goeschinius, which the *editor* praises for its beauty more, probably, than the *reader* will do. Beneath are some select various readings.

* Dr. Griesbach, says Mr. Butler, has likewise undertaken to publish an edition in 8vo. and 4to. (the letter of the 4to. one with Didot's types) of the New Testament, with a selection from the larger work, of such readings as are considered in that work to be better than, or at least equal to, the received text. Probably the *folio* edition, above specified, was meant by Mr. Butler.

Griesbach's "*Symbolæ Criticæ*" was published at Halle in 1785-93, 2 vol.

The care, trouble, and expense of this publication, are particularly specified in the preface.

Each volume contains an engraved frontispiece: the *first* is of the Virgin and Child, from Carlo Dolce, engraved by Bohn; the *second* has an exceedingly fine head of St. John, engraved by Schmidt, after a painting of Guido; the peculiar tenderness, and expression, of the great Italian artist, are successfully transfused into the copper of Schmidt; and the *third* has a grand historical figure of St. Paul, executed by Bohn in a style of peculiar excellence.

HARWOODI. Lond. 12mo. 1776. Gr. 2 vol.

This edition †, according to Mr. Marsh, is certainly entitled to a place among the critical editions of the Greek Testament, though it is not accompanied with various readings; for notwithstanding Dr. Harwood has adopted the common text as the basis of his own, he has made critical corrections wherever the received reading appeared to him to be erroneous. The MSS. which he has generally followed, when he departs from the common text, are, the Codex Cantabrigiensis in the Gospels and Acts, and the Codex Claramontanus in St. Paul's Epistles. (These MSS. are said by Harwood, in his preface (p. vii.), to approach the nearest of any now known in the world to the original text.)

† In the preface, p. ix. Dr. Harwood thus remarks—"I solemnly appeal to the great God, who knoweth my heart, and at whose bar I must very soon appear, to give an account of my present life and actions, that I have not altered a single word, or the minutest particle, to serve any cause, or to support any favourite system."—And at p. x. "The time I have devoted to this great work has not been wholly consumed in verbal criticism, in the collation of words and phrases, and in giving precedency to the worthiest of various lections: some of my best moments have been spent in supplicating the Father of lights to illuminate my imperfect understanding, to guard me from all dangerous errors, and to direct me into all necessary truth."

It is therefore not improbable, that this critical edition contains more of the ancient and genuine text of the Greek Testament than those which are in common use." See Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. ii. 884, which states a second edition in 1784.

Under the Greek text are short, critical, English notes, relating chiefly to classical illustrations of scriptural passages. At the end of the second volume there is a "Catalogue of the principal Editions of the Greek Testament"—(not quite so long as the account of them in his "View of the Classics," &c.), and a "A List of the most esteemed Commentators and Critics*"—for which latter he was greatly indebted to a clergyman of distinguished biblical knowledge, but whose name I am not at liberty to mention.

MATTHÆI. Wittemb. 8vo. 1782, &c. Gr.
12 vol.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 8vo. 1803-4. 2 vol.

Christian Frederic Matthäi, professor formerly in Moscow, and now at Wittemberg, published this Greek Testament in the following manner: The seven Catholic Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, with those to Titus and Philemon, were published in 1782; the two Epistles to the Corinthians in 1783; those to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Hebrews, and Colossians, in 1784; the Epistles to the Thessalonians and Timothy, and the

* A complete work of this kind, not too voluminous, would be highly useful and interesting. Of observations and commentaries on the N. T. Dr. Campbell thus admirably remarks: "I am not of opinion that the subject can be so easily exhausted as some may suppose. I do not even think it possible for the richest imagination to preclude all scope for further remark, or for the greatest acuteness to supersede all future criticism." Pref. to the Four Gospels, &c. vol. i. p. i.

Revelations, in 1785; the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John in 1786; and those of St. Matthew and St. Mark in 1788:—the whole forming 12 volumes. To the various readings are added the Latin Vulgate, from a Demidovian MS.—critical Remarks—Greek Scholia—and plates representing the character of the Greek MSS. Although Michaelis declares Matthäi to be a century behind the rest of Germany in the knowledge of sacred criticism, yet he says this edition is absolutely necessary for every man who is engaged in the study of the Greek Testament. See Marsh's Michaelis, vol. ii. pt. i. 493; pt. ii. 880.

The second edition is not common in this country: the first volume of it contains the four Gospels, with some critical notes at the end, and indexes of authors and editions. Consult Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 109.

ALTERI. Vindobon. 8vo. 1786-7. Gr. 2 vol.

This edition differs entirely from those of Mill, Wetstein, and Griesbach. The text is printed separately, the various readings are at the end, and these again are not arranged as in the preceding editions; but a separate place is allotted to the collection of extracts from each MS. and version. The text is that of the Codex Lambecii I. in the Imperial library at Vienna, and which he terms in the title κατ' ἐξοχὴν, Codex Vindobonensis. This MS., however, says Mr. Marsh, seems by no means entitled to the honour of forming the basis of an edition of the Greek Testament. Where the editor discovers manifest errata in this MS., he has recourse to the text of Stephens's edition of 1546. It is in general acknowledged that this work has been executed with great care and diligence; and as it contains the readings of MSS. which had been hitherto totally neglected, or very superfi-

cially examined, it is a work with which no man engaged in sacred criticism can dispense. See Marsh's *Michaelis*, vol. ii. pt. ii. 880-1.

BIRCHII. Havnix. Fol. et 4to. 1788. Gr.

This splendid work, containing only the **FOUR GOSPELS**, is the result of the united labours of Professors Birch, Adler, and Moldenhawer; who, at the expense of the King of Denmark, travelled into Germany, Italy, France, and Spain, in order to examine and collate the precious remains of sacred antiquity. Birch collated all the Greek MSS. that are quoted, except the "Codices Escorialenses," which were collated by Moldenhawer. They are described at large in the *Prolegomena*. The text is taken from the third edition of R. Stephens; but what renders the work of particular value, so as to surpass all former editions, are the very complete extracts from the Cod. Vaticanus, No. 1209—a MS.* of the utmost importance, and which had been hitherto much neglected. This valuable book is of rare occurrence in this country.

In the year 1798 Professor Birch published an octavo volume of the various readings to the *Acts of the Apostles* and the *Epistles*, unaccompanied with the text; and he has recently published the various readings to the *Apocalypse*.

In the year 1801 he published an octavo volume of the various readings to the *Four Gospels*, from the Vatican, Barberini and other MSS. with learned prolegomena—especially in regard to an account of the MSS. in the Escorial library.

* This MS. has been particularly collated for Dr. Holmes's edition of the Septuagint. See p. 51.

KNAPP II. Halæ Sax. 8vo. 1797. Gr.

The text of this edition is critically compiled : it departs occasionally from that of the old established editions, as well as from that of the more modern ones. The punctuation, the readings, and sometimes even the verses, are altered from the arrangement usually observed—for which the editor specifies his reasons. The Prolegomena, though short, are worth consulting. Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 112. This edition has received the warm commendation of Griesbach, in the preface to his folio publication, mentioned at p. 109, ante.

In the year 1798, PROFESSOR WHITE, of Oxford, published an elegant and correct duodecimo edition of the Gospels; in which there is no deviation from the commonly received text; but the editor has contrived to exhibit distinctly to the reader's eye all those variations found in ancient MSS., which Griesbach considers of authority either superior or equal to the common text. In the year 1799 the same learned editor published his "DIATESSARON," or Harmony of the four Gospels; a work so universally admired, that all praise of it would be now superfluous.

Mr. REEVES, in the year 1802, published a Greek edition of the four Gospels, in small 8vo., according to the text of Mill and Stephens, and to the arrangement of his own English Bible. In the margin, and at top, the time, place, and contents are particularly specified. It is an elegant and useful publication.

The late Rev. JOSEPH DACRE CARLYLE had projected a complete edition of the New Testament, in

Greek, which was to contain not only the various readings collected by Mill, Bengel, Griesbach, and Matthæi, but also those of more than *thirty Greek MSS.*, which he had collected during his travels in the Turkish empire; together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient versions. To facilitate the execution of his comprehensive plan, it was his design to have arranged all the printed Testaments under two general classes, viz. *standard copies*, i. e. those which have been admitted as received texts, including all those which have strictly followed them; and *independent editions*, i. e. such as have followed no particular established text, but have been formed by their respective editors according to their own judgment.

Mr. Carlyle's collection of MANUSCRIPTS, like every other numerous one formed in the East, was composed of *Codices* of five different kinds; viz. those containing the *Gospels*, arranged according to the order observed in our canons—of these, there were ten Greek Codices and an Arabic one: those containing the *Acts* and *Epistles*, of which there were seven Codices: the book of *Revelation*, of which there was only one Codex: *Evangelistaria*, i. e. selections from the Gospels, arranged according to the order in which they are appointed to be read as lections or lessons by the Greek ritual—of these there were four Codices: and *Praxapostoloi*, i. e. similar selections from the Acts and Epistles; of these there were five Codices. The two last species of Codices go under the name of *Lectionaria*.

“Upon looking over,” says Mr. Carlyle*, “and

* J. D. CARLYLE died at Newcastle upon Tyne, April 12, 1804, aged 45 years. He was formerly professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and, at the time of his death, was Chancellor of Carlisle,—he had also been recently appointed a chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. Of his knowledge of Oriental litera-

arranging the different MSS. which I brought from the East, I find the *Greek ones*, containing the *New Testament*, either wholly or in part, to be much more valuable as well as numerous (compared with those already known) than I had apprehended; for I believe they amount to a *tenth part* of all the MSS. of the New Testament which have been yet examined in Europe. They have no contractions, and are in general written in a large hand, so that when two or three trials have familiarized the eye to the few letters which differ in form from our common alphabet, the difficulty in comparing the MSS. with the printed copy will not be much greater than that of comparing two printed copies with each other." See *Monthly Journal of the ATHENÆUM*, vol. ii. 124: where there is a very interesting account of this projected work, and of its author.

The preceding account of "Editions of the Greek Testament" will be found the most minute of any which has hitherto appeared in an English publication.

ture, he gave an elegant specimen in his translation of *Select Pieces of Arabic Poetry*, and has left a monument of his classical taste for poetry in some posthumous *poems*, chiefly suggested by scenes in Asia Minor. At the time of his dissolution, he was engaged in the preparation of a correct edition of the Arabic Bible. During the short period of his residence at Newcastle, the severe sufferings of the painful disorder which terminated his existence, prevented his ever engaging in his professional duties. But those who enjoyed the opportunities of access to him in private, and could thus witness his virtues, and appreciate the powers of his mind, will long and deeply regret the loss of a man, whose premature fate has deprived the world of one of its great and distinguished ornaments. See *ATHENÆUM ut supra*.

Le Long, Michaelis, Masch, and Mr. Marsh, have treated more copiously of some of the larger editions; but the nature of the present work would not admit of my following their example. Masch has not mentioned any edition later than Dr. Harwood's; and Mr. Marsh has omitted a few subordinate ones, which, although not properly within the province of his work, are nevertheless rare, and held in estimation by the curious. It has been my object to supply these deficiencies; and the success or failure of the undertaking is left for the candid reader to determine.

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Auctores Classici,

GRÆCI ET ROMANI.

INTRODUCTION,

Æc.

ÆLIANUS. A. C. 140.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

GESNERI. Tiguri. Fol. 1556. Gr. et Lat.

IN this volume, which may be called a very beautiful publication, Conrad Gesner has collected all the works of the *two* Ælians*. The date is not

* Concerning the two Ælians there appears to have been some confusion. Maittaire and Harwood specify but one author, who is called Claudius Ælian; and they place the work "*De instruendis Aciebus*, or *Tactica*," under his name: but Fabricius (Bibl. Græc. t. iii. p. 703), on the authority of Tillemont and Perizonius, annexes this work to an author of the name of Ælian, who lived an hundred years before Claudius Ælian. Harles also observes (*Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 119), that learned men used formerly to confound the one with the other, whereas they lived a century apart; "*abest integro seculo ab Æliano, Variarum Historiarum scriptore.*"

Of the elder Ælian, his work "*De instruendis Aciebus*, or *Tactica*," was first printed in Latin, at Rome, 1487, 4to. by Silber, alias Franck. See De Bure, No. 2139; Panzer. *Annal. Typog.* t. ii. 491; and Audiffredus (*Rom. edit. sæc. xv.*), p. 278, who has some particular observations on the register of the book.

The first Greek edition of the "*TACTICA*," emphatically called the "*Editio princeps*," was published by Robertellus, and printed by the Spinelli, at Venice, 1552, 4to. It is a rare

printed in the title-page, nor at the end of the book, but at the conclusion of the "Dedicatory Epistle," 26 April, 1556. See Clement, t. i. p. 61: Harles also concurs in this circumstance of the date. "This edition," says Harwood, "is a very correct and valuable one, and of rare occurrence." See Bibl. Askeviana, No. 707; Pinelliana, No. 12377; and White's Cat. (A. D. 1794), No. 536.

II. VARIAE HISTORIÆ.

PERUSCI. Romæ. 4to. 1545. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This first edition contains the following Greek authors, which, according to Dr. Harwood, were never reprinted, viz. 1. Ex Heraclide de rebus publicis Commentarius; 2. Polemonis Physionomia; 3. Adamantii Physionomia; 4. Melampodis ex Palpitationibus Divinatio; 5. De Nevis. "Huic editioni," says Maittaire (t. iii. 381), "adjicitur nullius typographi nomen; sed, pro typographico insigni, affigitur icon Boni Eventûs, cum his verbis, ΑΓΑΘΟΣ ΔΑΙΜΩΝ EVENTUS BONUS; cujus effigies (ut Plinius, lib. 34. cap. 8. meminit) erat adolescentis *dexterâ pateram*,

and beautiful book. Clement observes that Robertellus was the first who gave us the Greek text from three different MSS. and ornamented it with various figures: afterwards he added the proper Latin version, and, at last, the Latin version of Theodore Gaza, published at Cologne 1524, in 8vo. It is this edition of Robertellus which is inserted in the above work of Gesner. See Bibl. Askev. No. 648 (which copy was sold for 10s. 6d.), and Lunn's Cat. 1802, P. ii. p. 14.

The best edition of the TACTICA was published by Sixtus Arcerius, in 4to. 1613, at Leyden, printed by Lewis Elzevir. The title is set out by Clement, t. i. p. 59. Harwood calls it, "*Edit. opt. et liber rarus*:" it is neither rare nor of much value. See Bibl. Beauclerk. No. 1911; Askev. No. 649; Reviczky. p. 64.

sinistrâ spicam ac papaver tenentis." This edit. prin. is called by Vogt (p. 14, ed. 1793) "opus insigniter rarum." Harles says, it is "a rare edition, and not to be despised." *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. p. 250. See *Bibl. Beauclerk.* No. 1908; *Crofts.* No. 1588.

SCHEFFERI. Argent. 8vo. 1647. 1662. 1685.

Of these editions, that of 1685 is by far the best: Scheffer being dead, Kuhnus had the care of it, and to the notes of Scheffer, he has added those of Kœnigius and his own. The Greek oration and the interpretation of Vulteius are every where corrected—with the fragments of Ælian and an enlarged index. See Harles (*ibid.*). This edition of 1685 is said by Dr. Harwood to contain "a treasure of erudition and good criticism."

FABRI. Salmurii. 8vo. 1668.

On the basis of Scheffer's second edition; in which, though the editor says he has given the Greek text of Ælian with as much care as possible, Perizonius declares there are more errors and imperfections than in any edition of Ælian whatever. See Fabricii *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. p. 699. This has escaped Harles in his *Introd. Ling. Græc.*

PERIZONII. L. Bat. 8vo. 1701. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, says Clement (t. i. p. 60), was the most perfect that had been seen till 1731, about which time it became rare; when Gronovius was induced to insert the whole of it in his magnificent edition, published in two vols. 4to. at Amst. 1731. (Of which hereafter.) The abilities of Perizonius * are highly

* Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* lib. iv. c. 21) thus elegantly observes of this edition: "totum opus commentario luculento ornavit (Perizonius), quo et dictio Græca et historia atque antiquitates erudite et jucunde illustrantur."

spoken of by Fabricius and Harles— (“*acutissimus Græcæque linguæ scientissimus Perizonius*,” says Harles); and however they might have been carped at by Ruhnkenius and Hemsterhusius, his name will be dear to posterity as long as Ælian shall be remembered. See a fine copy of this edition, Payne’s Cat. (1794), No. 4306.

This edition was followed by LEDERLIN’s, Argent. 8vo. 1713, Gr. et Lat. which Harles says is an improved edit. of Kuhnus and Scheffer’s, 1685.

GRONOVII. Amst. 4to. 1731. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition; embracing all the notes of the preceding editors, and accompanied by the learned remarks of Gronovius himself. The Greek text is formed upon that of Perizonius, from which it never departs unless with the authority of ancient manuscripts: the readings of the Medicæan and Slussonian MS. are added. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 252; and consult Le Clerc’s *Bibl. ancienne et moderne*, t. xxvi. p. 221: also *Bibl. Harleian.* t. iii. p. 325, from which the “*Bibliographical Dictionary*” (Baynes 1802) has borrowed its description. There are copies ON LARGE PAPER. See White’s Cat. (1801), No. 3417.

KRETSCHMARI. Dresdæ. 8vo. 1746.

Published at Dresden and Leipsic, for the use of schools: it has no notes, but a very copious index. A second volume (according to Harles), comprehending the books “*De Natura Animalium*,” with the entire commentary of Perizonius, and the notes of other

According to John Fabricius (*Hist. Bibl. Fabriciana*, t. vi. p. 227), Perizonius was determined indeed on his love of literary fame. “*Libris, quam liberis (in perpetuo enim cœlibatu vixit), nominis quærere et consequi maluit immortalitatem.*”

learned men not contained in Gronovius's edition, was never yet published.

KUEHNII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1780.

———. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1793.

The first is an improved edition of Kuehnii's; the second is from those of Kuehnii and Lederlin. Gronovius's edition is also reviewed, and the readings which he had adopted are noted in the margin. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 252.

LEHNERTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1793. 2 vol. Gr.

With select annotations from Perizonius and others, added to the editor's own notes: but Harles says they are all so mingled together as not to be discernible from each other. Harles, *ibid.*

III. DE ANIMALIBUS.

GRONOVII. Amst. 4to. 1744. Gr. et Lat.

An excellent and ample edition*; containing the notes of Gesner and Triller in addition to his own: the readings of the Medicæan MS. are also inserted. This edition was republished at Basil, 1750, in 4to.; and a bookseller at Heilbronna, in order that he might get new purchasers, published this very Basil edition, with a fresh title-page only, dated Heilbronnæ, 1765. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. p. 253. Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 620.

SCHNEDERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1784. Gr. et Lat.

This excellent edition contains the animadversions of Schneider and of other interpreters; and the Greek

* It was preceded by a very wretched one of TORNÆSIUS. Genev. 12mo. 1611. Gr. et Lat.

text, discussed in the notes, excursus, and addenda, is frequently explained. The same editor published a second volume of emendations and annotations, at Leipsic, 1789, in 4to. See Harles, *ibid.*

Such appear to be the principal editions of the Works of CLAUDIUS ÆLIAN; “an historian, who was born in the second century of the Christian æra, and who taught rhetoric at Rome. He observes of himself, that he never went beyond the borders of Italy; never entered a ship, nor knew any thing of the sea. Having reached his sixtieth year, he died, leaving no issue behind. What is to be particularly admired in Ælian is, the Attic elegance of his composition: though born in Italy, his language would have done credit to Athens*.” Stollus, *Introduc. in Hist. litt.* (Jenæ, 1728), p. 56, and the authorities there cited.

ÆSCHYLUS. B. C. 456.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1518. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. It is observed by Fabricius (and his words are copied by Harles), that this first edition is extremely imperfect and incorrect†. The latter part of the “Agamemnon” is so mingled and confused with the beginning of the “Chœphoræ,”

* “In Italia natus, ita Atticè loquebatur, ut Athenis Atticis natum crederes. Ob suavitatem sermonis Μελιγλωσσος dictus fuit.” Königi Bibl. p. II.

† For the errors of this edition FR. ASULANUS is impeachable, and not Aldus; who died three years before its publication. Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 139.

that it appears like a continuation of one play. *Bibl. Græc.* lib. ii. c. 16.

De Bure, No. 2533, and his copyist the "Dictionnaire Bibliographique," have given a too flattering description of this work: Morhof (*Polyhist. Liter.* l. vii. c. 2) had long ago pronounced its condemnation in the following emphatic words: "*corruptissimam esse illam editionem, omnes uno ore testantur.*"

TURNEBUS. Paris. 8vo. 1552. Gr.

Turnebus has every where corrected the Aldine edition, and principally in the three first plays from a MS. of Æmarius Ranconetus: he has also added a table of the various readings. It is very elegantly printed. "In the Agamemnon of this edition," says Dr. Harwood, "there are 1275 verses omitted, viz. from verse 320 to 1075, and from verse 1163 to the end. Victorius was the first editor who supplied this defect from the Roman MSS." Fabricius and Harles have not noticed these omissions.

ROBERTELLI. Venet. 8vo. 1552. Gr.

This edition, the first which contains the seven tragedies complete, is well spoken of by Harles—"Robertelli, critici acuti, merita sunt insignia," he observes (*Introd. L. G.* t. i. p. 263). According to Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 615), Robertellus published the *ancient scholia* of Æschylus, from a certain MS. in a separate 8vo. volume. If De Bure had consulted Morhof and Fabricius, he would not have spoken of this work in so cold and inadequate a manner.

VICTORII. Paris. 4to. 1557. Gr.

Printed by Henry Stephens. An excellent and beautiful edition, and much more valuable than either

of the preceding. Victorius is called by Fabricius "veterum scriptorum Græcorum Latinorumque *Æsculapius felicissimus*." The labours of the editor were happily seconded, on this occasion, by those of the printer; for H. Stephens tells us that he himself inspected fifteen MSS. in Italy, the greater part of which related to the first three plays. Stephens has also enriched the volume with some of his own remarks and emendations; and what enhances the value of the edition is, that the *Agamemnon* is published in it, for the first time, complete. Fabricii *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. p. 616; and see Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 232-3. De Bure and Harwood barely mention this edition.

CANTERI. Antwerp. 12mo. 1580. Gr.

Printed by Plantin. An elegant and correct edition, without the scholia. "Quâ in editione," says Fabricius, "non tantum plura longe menda sublata sunt, sed et *carminum ratio* primum perspicue explicata habetur." See also Morhof, t. i. p. 1034. It is called by Harles "egregie correctâ," and was the basis of Stanley's edition. Maittaire and De Bure have unaccountably overlooked it. See *Bibl. Askev.* No. 913.

STANLEY *. London. Fol. 1663. Gr. et Lat.

The merits of this celebrated edition are sufficiently known. Morhof, Fabricius, and Harles have all

* THOMAS STANLEY was born at Cumberlow Green, in Hertfordshire, A. D. 1634. At fourteen years of age he was entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished for the elegance and versatility of his parts, and for the uncommon erudition with which these qualifications were united. When he had taken his degrees at Cambridge, he was afterwards incorporated into the university of Oxford. Before he had quitted Cambridge, he composed a small number of

stated its excellences: the labours of every preceding commentator, the fragments of the lost dramas, with the entire Greek scholia, are embodied in it. It is also one of the scarcest of the famous folio English Classics. De Bure, No. 2538, observes, that when Pauw gave out his proposals for printing an edition of Æschylus, the work of Stanley sunk in value: but when Pauw's edition actually appeared, the learned were disappointed, and Stanley's edition rose in price and estimation. There are two dates, 1663 and 1664: but Harles says it is the same edition. Copies of this work, in fine condition, are rare and much sought after.

original poems, which were published with some translations of French, Spanish, and Italian authors. After making the tour of Europe, he returned to London, settled in the Middle Temple, and married a daughter of Sir James Engan. He then published a translation of Ælian's Various History in 8vo. 1655, which was succeeded by an admirable work, called "The History of Philosophy, containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions, and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect." This was published when the author had just attained his twenty-eighth year. It went through several editions in England, and was translated abroad in 1690, 8vo. and again at Leipsic in 1711, 4to. with additions and improvements. The next literary effort of Stanley was the above incomparable edition of Æschylus,—one of the most intricate and obscure of the Greek poets. Stanley did not long survive this publication, for he died in 1668, only thirty-four years of age. He left behind him a prodigious mass of classical literature, which has never, I believe, been given to the world: namely, eight folio volumes of Commentaries on Æschylus, Miscellaneous Remarks on Sophocles, Euripides, Callimachus, Hesychius, Juvenal, Persius, and other ancient authors; copious readings on the Characters of Theophrastus; and a critical essay on the first-fruits and tenths of the spoil, from the Epistle to the Hebrews, c. vii. ver. 4. These MSS. after his death, were preserved in the library of Dr. More, Bishop of Ely.

There is an interesting account of him in the *Hist. Biblioth. Fabriciana*, vol. vi. 280.

PAUWII. Hag. Com. 4to. 1745. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

The following is the criticism of Harles on this work : " The edition of Stanley was followed by that of Cornelius Pauw, who added critical animadversions, and explained in a more particular manner the nature of the metre : but he would have better consulted both his author and the purchaser, if he had collated, or simply printed, the various unedited commentaries which were left unreviewed by Stanley *." *Intro. L. G. t. i. 263-4.*

FOULIS. Glasgow. 4to. et 12mo. 1746. 2 vol.

This edition exhibits the text of Stanley, with various readings. Dr. Harwood says the 4to. is much more correct than the 12mo. edition, though this last is a respectable one; for in reading it four times through, the Doctor only discovered about ten inaccuracies of any moment. See a large paper copy of the 4to. edit. White's Cat. (1801), No. 3441.

* In the *Bibliotheca Græca* of Fabricius, edited by Harles (t. ii. p. 189), there is a very sharp and severe invective against Pauw for the insolence and, at times, insignificance of his edition: he is also accused of having assumed to himself the credit of Grotius's notes, "*nomine ejus suppresso et hisce latrociniiis ferox, aliis interpretationibus contumeliose insultasse, &c.*" Nov. Act. Lips. Eruditor. an. 1749, mens. Aug.

According to the above authority (p. 190), DOCTOR ASKEW had prepared materials for a new edition of ÆSCHYLUS. He possessed not only a great knowledge of Grecian literature, but a peculiar felicity of intellect, enriched with uncommon sources of information. He had obtained the inedited notes of Auratus, Jacob, Scaliger, Grotius, Falkenburgh, Is. Casaubon, Bourdelot, Pearson, Is. Vossius, Stanley, Spanheim, Funger, and others, with various readings from thirty-five MSS. which he had collected in a literary tour through different parts of Europe.

Of a work of so great promise, Dr. Askew published only a specimen, Lug. Bat. 4to. 1746.

SCHÜTZII. Halæ. 8vo. 1782-99. 3 vol. Gr.
EJUSD. Ibid. 8vo. 1800. 2 vol. Gr. et Lat.

“The famous Schütz has here undertaken a new and improved edition of Æschylus, with notes and disquisitions, both critical, grammatical, and expository; in which not only the meaning of each play, but also of each word and sentence, is distinctly and lucidly unfolded: accompanied with a dissertation on the antiquity, nature, and use of fabulous compositions.” Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. p. 190. The edition of Schütz is reviewed in the second volume of the *Bibliotheca Critica* (p. 137), Amst. 8vo. 1779-83, &c. and there receives the warmest approbation of the Reviewers. The following is the conclusion: “*Igitur, subductis omnibus rationibus, hanc editionem omnium utilissimam* judicamus ad facilem accuratamque tragici intelligentiam.” The first edition contains the pure Greek text, with various readings beneath: at the end of the plays, in each volume, are long and learned commentaries, or notes, by Schütz. At the end of the third volume (of the copy which I examined) are two *Appendices*; the one containing the metrical emendations of Hermannus upon the first four tragedies (from his book upon the metres of the Greek and Latin poets, published at Leipsic, 8vo. 1796); and the other, the various readings from the Glasgow edition of 1795, commonly called Porson’s edition; though it was published without this editor’s knowledge or permission. These appendices are not attached to *every copy* of Schütz’s first edition; because they appear to have been subsequently printed. The second volume of the first edition was reprinted at Halle, in 1801; to the first there are sometimes two title-pages; one of the date of 1799, as well as one of 1782.

The second edition of Schütz, published in two

volumes, contains a Latin version, without the commentaries or notes; but it has the various readings of Porson's edition.

PORSONI. Glasgow. Fol. 1795. Gr.

EJUSD. Ibid. 8vo. 1806. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

Concerning this edition, I extract the following anecdote from the "Pursuits of Literature," part ii. p. 42. "Mr. Porson, the Greek professor at Cambridge, lent his MS. corrections and conjectures on the text of Æschylus, to a friend in Scotland; for he once had, and I hope still has, an intention of publishing that tragedian, though it may now be suspended. His corrected text fell into the hands of the Scotch printer, Foulis, and without the Professor's leave, or even knowledge, he published a magnificent edition of Æschylus from it, without notes."

Of this splendid work, printed with the same types as the famous Glasgow Homer, it is said only fifty-two copies were struck off; and of the LARGE PAPER, only eleven. See Evans's Cat. (1800), No. 202, 203. The celebrated Mr. Flaxman's designs were inserted in it; which are done, in the outline, with all the sweetness, truth, and force of the Antique. These designs, along with the work, are sold at a high price.

The second (octavo) edition of Porson was in fact *printed* as early as the year 1794, under the direction of the Professor, but was not *published* till the above year. It is, therefore, the only *genuine edition* of Mr. Porson's Æschylus: the folio being nothing but a surreptitious and imperfect copy of it. "It is deeply to be regretted that the *notes* have not appeared: for we have no hesitation in avowing our decided opinion, that the corrections already published, admirable and unrivalled as they are, exhibit only an imperfect spe-

cimen of Mr. Porson's achievements in restoring the text of Æschylus *."

BOTHII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1805. Gr. et Lat.

Bothe tells us, in the preface to this edition, that it was his wish to present to the reader the pure text of his author, with short annotations on the more difficult passages: "tum usui studiosæ juventutis inserviret, tum elegantiores homines, qui moles librorum refugere solent, alliceret."—Schütz is principally followed in historical and grammatical explanations; but in the restitution of the text, and arrangement of the metres, much remained to be done, even after the labours of that editor and Herman. It commences with the life of Æschylus; and after the fragments, which succeed the plays, there are 200 pages of annotations; an "Index rerum memorabilium" closes the volume. The Latin version is uniformly beneath the text. This edition has been ably reviewed in the Appendix to the Monthly Review (May 1807); and the capriciousness, precipitancy, and air of critical foppery, which pervade the whole work, have been admirably exposed by the learned reviewer—who thus concludes: "Before we part with this editor, however, let us pay him one sincere and merited commendation. If he be more precipitate and more confident than Pauw, he is at least free from his petulance and acrimony. He is always good-humoured."

The edition is printed on *three* different kinds of paper; of which the copies on *charta Belgica* have a handsome appearance.

* Appendix to Monthly Review, May 1807, p. 517.

ÆSOPUS. B. C. 570.

BON. ACCURSII. Mediol. 4to. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: with the Latin version of Rinutius. It has no date, but is supposed to have been printed about 1480, and is probably the *second* book ever printed with the Greek type. Maittaire says the type resembles that of the Florence Homer, 1488: Panzer observes, more justly, that it is similar to the "*Lascaris Grammatica*" of 1476, published at Milan about four years before. They both speak from different authority: Maittaire *saw* the copy he describes; Panzer relies on Morelli, and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 639; but I have attentively examined a copy of Lascaris's Grammar, in the Cracherode collection, and incline to Panzer's opinion. Consult Maitt. t. i. 764; Panzer, t. ii. 96.

It is allowed on all sides that this work is of the first rarity. See Bibl. Askev. No. 666. Bibl. Mason. p. 11. No. 244; and Bibl. Pinell. No. 12,378, where it is thus described: "*Æsopi Fabulæ, cum ejusdem Vita per Maximum Planudem, Gr. cum Latina versione Rinutii Thessali. Ex iis Fabulæ Selectæ, Gr. Lat. edente Bono Accursio Pisano, eximie raritatis liber, circa annum MCCCCLXXX Mediolani impressus.*" See, too, the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 16; which copy (described from the Cat. de la Valliere, No. 3823) was given to the Bodleian Library: it wanted the dedication and Latin version of Rinutius. See *Notit. Edit. Sæc. xv.* in Bibl. Bodleiana, Oxon. 1795, p. 13. A very beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection.

According to Harles (*Introd. L. G.* t. i. 210) and Maittaire (t. i. 765), another Greek and Latin edition of *Select Fables* was published by Accursius the same year: at the end is the following subscription:—

“*Bonus Accursius Pisanus impressit* (signifying ‘*imprimendum curavit*,’ says Maittaire), *qui non doctorum hominum sed rudium ac puerorum gratiâ hunc laborem suscepit.*” N. B. Panzer quotes this subscription as applicable to the *editio princeps*. There is so much confusion about these two editions, that probably no bibliographer has yet accurately described them. According to the Oxford account of editions “Sæc. xv. Bibl. Bodl.” (before cited), a copy of these *Fabulæ Selectæ* is in the Bodleian Library, and might be easily collated with the edit. prin.

An edition of *Select Fables*, Gr. et Lat. was published at Reggio, 4to. 1497, by Bertochus, which Maittaire says is an exact reimpression of the one just described. See Maitt. t. i. 636, 765. Bibl. Askev. No. 663.

BRACII. Venet. 4to. 1498. Græce.

The publisher, Gabriel Bracius, had a privilege from the Senate of Venice for the space of ten years, to prosecute all venders of this work published without his authority. The privilege is set out at length in Maittaire. This edition (which is without date, but supposed 1498) is frequently found with “*Phalaridis Tyranni, Apollonii Pythagorici, et Bruti, Epistolæ Græcæ.*” 4to. 1498. See Panzer, t. iii. No. 2401, and Maittaire, t. i. 747. De Bure was entirely ignorant of these Greek and Latin editions; and Harwood has altogether omitted the mention of Æsop in his work.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1505. Gr. et Lat.

Previous to this edition, there was a folio one published at Basil 1501*, and a 4to. 1503, at Louvain, in

* Thus described in the Bibl. Croftsiana, No. 2277: Æsopi

Greek, with the interpretation of Aldus. See Harles, Fabr. B. G. t. i. 644. The Aldine edition of 1505 is called by De Bure (No. 3572) "rare and much sought after by the curious: the execution of it is magnificent, and it is considered as one of the finest of the Aldine Classics." This edition contains the forty-three Fables of Æsop and many other tracts. Maitt. t. ii. 174. A beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection.

FROBEN. Basil. 8vo. 1518-21-23-24-26.

These editions of Froben, which are worth from five to eight shillings, have followed the Aldine editions; and they, in their turn, are built upon those of Accursius. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. p. 210.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 4to. 1546. Gr.

This rare and beautiful edition of R. Stephens was preceded by four Latin ones, printed in 8vo. 1527-29-37-45. The edition of 1529 is called in the *Bibl. Sarroziana* (part iii. p. 39), "editio omnino accurata et rara." There is no edition which eclipses the value of the Greek one of 1546, which is a specimen of the wonderful talents of R. Stephens, who in the same year published sixteen works, partly Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French: "Quicquid agit," says Maittaire, "valdè agit: nil perfunctorè aut oscitanter." *Vit. Steph.* 49. De Bure, with all his fondness for his country's productions, does not even notice this edition; and the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*, out of

Appologi sive Mythologi cum quibusdam Carminum et Fabularum additionibus Sebastiani Brant. cum fig. lign. fol. cor. Turc. Basil per Magistr. Jac. de Phorthheim, M. D. I. *Literis Gothicis elegantiss.* Sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* Consult *Bibl. Harleiana*, t. iii. p. 89, from which the *Bibliographical Dictionary* has described the work.

compliment to its master, passes it by unheeded. Clement (t. i. p. 70) calls it "Edition fort rare."

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 12mo. 1567. Gr.

This is a rare and beautiful edition (more beautiful than learned), of which Freytag treats copiously in his *Adpar. Litter.* t. i. p. 64. It is formed after one of Froben's editions, and besides the Fables of Æsop, contains those of *Gabria*, the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer, and the *Hero et Leander* of Musæus, &c. &c. Plantin had previously published an edition of Æsop, 8vo. 1560. Gr. et Lat.

NEVELETI. Francof. 8vo. 1610, 1660.

After the "*Collectio Aldina*" and "*Stephaniana*," comes that of the "*Neveletana*;" composed by Isaac Nicolas Nevelet. Besides the former 144 Fables of Æsop, he has added about 136 from certain MSS. in the Heidelberg Library, which he translated into Latin and illustrated with notes. In these additional Fables, mention is made of monarchs and other men who lived a long while *after* Æsop. The following is the title of the edition: "*Mythologia Æsopica*, in qua Æsopi Fabulæ Græco-Latine 297, quarum 136 primum prodeunt. Accedunt Gabriæ Fabulæ etiam auctiores: anonymi veteris Fabulæ, Latino Carmine redditæ LX. ex obsoletis Editionibus et Codice MS. luci redditæ. Hæc omnia ex Bibl. Palatina. Adjiciuntur insuper Phædri (XL.), Avieni (XLII.), Abstemii (CXCIX.) Fabulæ. Cura et Studio *Isaaci Nicolai Neveleti*, cum Notis ejusdem in eadem, Francof. 1610, 8vo. et 1660, 8vo." See Harles, *ibid.* t. i. 212.

The additional matter contained in this edition has done little credit to the discrimination or judgment of Nevelet; although the book is rather curious and rare, owing to the number of spirited little wood cuts which

it contains *, and to the avidity with which they are sought after by collectors.

N. B. Previous to this edition there was a collection of Æsop's and Gabria's Fables, with those of Avienus, along with the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer, published by Tornæsius at Lyons, in 12mo. 1570. Gr. et Lat. See *Bibl. Croftsiana*, No. 2885.

ALSOPI †. Oxon. 8vo. 1698. Gr. et Lat.

Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus. "In this edition," says Fabricius, "there are 158 Greek fables (the *πικυλθιοι* being abolished) after the beautiful edition

* In the year 1632, MEZIRIAC published a life of Æsop, written in French—a very curious and uncommon production! it contains only forty pages, and was printed in a small duodecimo size at Bourg en Bresse. Bayle, who was favoured with the loan of a copy, has given some interesting extracts from it. See *Dict. Hist. &c.* art. ESOPE.

† ANTHONY ALSOP, who, as an editor of ancient Classics, has no other work to boast of but the present, took his B. D. degree at Christ Church, Oxford, in the year 1706—about eight years after the publication of his Æsop, and ten after his degree of M. A. He appears to have been a very respectable member of the University, and to have had several pupils of eminence under his care. He afterwards became a chaplain of the Bishop of Winchester, and was made a prebendary of the cathedral. This, united to a rectory in Berks, placed him in very easy circumstances, and gave him every opportunity of enjoying that dignified literary retirement, from which no solicitations of his friends could ever seduce him. There is a quarto volume of his odes extant: four of his English poems are in Dodsley's Collection, one in Pearch's, several in the early volumes of the *Gent. Mag.* (especially in 1735, p. 384, where there is a facetious Latin and English ode to the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN, Bart. which declares his love of tobacco and of true poetical indolence), and some in "The Student." Alsop died in the year 1726, from falling, it is said, into a ditch which led to his garden door. He appears to have been a very cheerful companion, "not rigidly bound by the trammels of his profession."—In his preface to his edition of Æsop, he entered the lists

of R. Stephens, and that of Nevelet, collated with a MS. of Isaac Vossius, and two old works in the Bodleian Library : ten Hebrew and Arabic fables, interpreted by Jesopitus and Erpenius, are also added, with the metrical version of the author and others." Fabr. *Bibl. Gr.* l. ii. c. 9 ; and Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 212. This work is said by J. Warton (*Essay on Pope*, vol. ii. 393) to be not sufficiently known, and now out of print. Copies of it, on large paper, are valued highly.

HUDSONI. Oxon. 8vo. 1718. Gr. et Lat.

Of the merits of this work*, the following is the opinion of GOTTL. STOLLE: "This is the best edition of Æsop with which I am acquainted. The editor has not only given us a Life of Æsop, but has also illustrated it with so many testimonies from the ancients, that, to an ordinary mind, every doubt must vanish respecting the existence of such a person as Æsop." Stollii *Introd. in Hist. Litt.* p. 833. Harles observes, that this neat edition is deformed by typographical errors.

HAUPTMANNI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1741. Gr. et Lat.

From Hudson's edition, but less accurate. It contains 361 Fables, and a Life of Æsop in Latin, with certain annotations and various readings.

with Dr. Bentley; and received the appellation from him of *Tory ÆSOP*!—See the dispute in *Gent. Mag.* 1779, p. 547-640; 1780, p. 65. 221.—Consult *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 578.

* Published under the feigned name of MARIANUS. See Bruggemann's *View of the English Editions of the ancient Classics.* Stettin. 8vo. 1797. p. 49.

HEUSINGERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1741 et 1756.

This excellent edition, by Jo. Michael Heusinger, contains the Latin interpretation of Camerarius, the editor's own notes, and those of Hudson, with an "Index omnium verborum." The edition of 1756 is the same as that of 1741: the title-page only is changed.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1770 et 1775.

With the preface of Klotzius, and Cămerarius's interpretation omitted. These editions are founded on Hudson's, but, from the inspection of ancient books, they are much more correct and valuable. "Cod. Gothano, et interdum Augustano, atque, sed *parcius*, conjecturis usus est ad textus emendationem Heusingerus, solis Planudeis contentus, omissa fabularum appendice Neveletina, *satis mendosa*, et a diversis auctoribus profecta." Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i. p. 213.*

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1781. Gr.

In this edition the learned Ernesti has published only the legitimate Fables of Æsop: the various previous editions are collated, with their "variæ lectiones," and the phrasology and subject matter are both learnedly and successfully explained. The typographical errors of Nevelet, so frequently propagated in subsequent editions, are, by the assistance of Heusinger's emendations, studiously and carefully corrected. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. lib. ii. c. 9.* It contains some notes of Ernesti, and a useful index.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. A. C. 380.

SABINI. Romæ. Fol. 1474.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The editor (Sabinus), who was Poet Laureat, complains of the paucity of MSS.

in Italy, and begs his reader to excuse the various errors he may, in consequence, discover throughout the book. It is sufficiently erroneous and imperfect, yet, according to Valesius (edit. 1636-81), is highly esteemed on account of its rarity. The printers, Sachsel and Golsch, style themselves, in the naïveté of the old school, "*dignissimi impressores.*" Of thirty-one books composed by Marcellinus, only eighteen have reached our times. At Dr. Askew's sale a fine copy was purchased for His Majesty for 23*l.*; at the Crevenna sale (A. D. 1789), it sold for 280 florins. See Bibl. Harleian. t. i. 231, t. iii. 92; Clement, t. i. 268, (whose information is minute and valuable); and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 158. A copy is in the Bodleian Library, and in the Cracherode collection. This first edition is of excessive rarity.

CASTELLI. Bonon. Fol. 1517.

Castellus has been severely stigmatized by Valesius (edit. 1636), for having altered passages, and filled up chasms, just as he pleased: Castellus, on his part, tells the reader to blame the copier of the MSS. which he used, and not himself, for such errors as may appear. Maittaire (t. ii. 306) has noticed a folio edition of the same date, published at Genoa; but Clement says it is no other than the Bologna edition with a fresh title-page: "*une tricherie de libraire*" (as he sometimes observes). Panzer also doubts the Genoa edition.

ACCURSII. August. Vind. Fol. 1533.

"Five thousand errors corrected, and the last five books first discovered and added," says the editor Mariangelus Accursius. See Panzer, t. vi. 168. Bibl. Pinell. No. 7531.

GELENII. Basil. Fol. 1533-1546.

“ Frobenius l’a imprimée à Basle : elle l’emporte de beaucoup sur celle d’*Accurse*. Enfin *Frobenius* donna une cinquième édition du *Marcellin* en 1546, in fol. suivant celle de Gelenius, et l’augmenta de la dernière page du livre trentième, et du dernier livre tout entier, qu’il avoit de l’édition d’*Accurse*.” Clement, t. i. 271. Of this edition of 1546, I find no account in Maittaire or De Bure *, yet it is certainly in existence.

LINDENBROGII. Hamburg. 4to. 1609.

All the editions of A. Marcellinus, published between 1546 and 1609, were built upon Froben’s edition of 1546, when Lindenbrog, in the year 1609, came forward with his very excellent edition, which has been the basis of many following ones. Neither De Bure nor Harwood notice this edition ; nor have I discovered a copy of it except in the Bibl. Hoblyniana, t. ii. 419. Consult Clement (as before), to whom Harles (*Suppl. ad Brevior. Notit. Litt. Rom.* t. ii. 263) refers for an account of all the rare and curious editions of Marcellinus †. According to the Bipont editors, Lindenbrog was about thirty years preparing this edition.

VALESII. Paris. Fol. 1636-81.

Henri de Vallois (or Valesius) published the first edition, which was printed by Camusat : the second edition (printed by Dezailler) was edited by *Adrian de Vallois* ; who, to his own notes, added the posthumous

* ROBERT STEPHENS published an 8vo. edition in 1544, which is called “ rare ” by Clement, and valued at 12s. by Mr. Egerton in his Cat. of 1801. BOXHORN also published a 12mo. edition, 1632, which is said by Harwood to be “ very beautiful and very correct.”

† Lindenbrogii Ammian. indici expurgatorio Madritensi insertus est, quod miratur Matth. Zimmermannus in *Montibus Pietatis*, p. 458. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 161.

ones of his brother Henry and of Lindenbrog. The Life of A. Marcellinus is written by Claudius Chiffletius. Of the latter edition, the notes (except those of Lindenbrog, which are unaccountably placed at the end of the volume) are inserted at the bottom of the text—an advantage not possessed by the edition of 1636. “C’est la plus magnifique édition d’*Ammien* (says Clement), que je connoisse. Elle est imprimée en gros caractères qui sont d’une parfaite beauté.” See, too, De Bure, No. 4946. The copies on LARGE PAPER, of this last edition, are sought after by the curious.

GRONOVII. L. Bat. Fol. et 4to. 1693.

An admirable edition, highly spoken of by Ernesti and Harwood, and well known in the republic of literature. To the notes of Lindenbrog and other editors (placed below the text), Gronovius has added some excellent annotations of his own. The vignettes are very neat.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1773.

“One of the most valuable editions Ernesti hath published,” says Harwood. In the third volume of Ernesti’s *Fabr. B. L.* p. 162, the nature and advantages of this edition are stated with a becoming confidence and humility. It contains a glossary of the Latin of Ammianus (a very necessary help, says Ernesti), a “*Notitia Dignitatum*,” and an “*Index Rerum*,” omitted in Gronovius’s edition. In the preface are many learned digressions, which will highly please the “*studiosi antiquitatis*.” Let him who is in possession of *this* excellent edition, regret not the want of means, or opportunity, of purchasing *preceding* editions: to the classical student, Ernesti has afforded an abundant supply of information and entertainment.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1786. 2 vol.

An elegant and useful edition: the first volume contains, besides the eighteen books, the life of A. M. from Chifflet; a *Notitia Litteraria* from Fabricius; and a tolerably full account of the various editions of the historian *. The second volume contains an “*Index Dignitatum*” et “*Memorabilium*.” It is creditably printed; although the notes not being under the text (a fault common to the Bipont editions), much diminishes its utility.

ANACREON. B. C. 474.

H. STEPHANUS. Lutet. 4to. 1554. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS †. A beautiful and rare edition, according to Fabricius and Clement, and printed

* AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS was the last subject of Rome who composed a profane history in the Latin tongue. Vossius, *de Hist. Lat.* lib. ii. c. 10. His work ends with the defeat and death of Valens. “It is not without the most sincere regret,” says GIBBON, “that I must now take leave of an accurate and faithful guide, who has composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary.” *Decline and Fall*, 8vo. edit. vol. iv. 426. Consult also BAYLE’s *Dict. hist. et. crit.* edit. 1730, t. iii. 312, art. “Marcellin.”

† The learned world has been divided on the subject of the *antiquity* and *genuineness* of the poems ascribed to Anacreon. It seems the present editio princeps was compiled by H. Stephens from two MSS.; the one was given him by John Clement, a servant of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England; the other was procured in Italy, which, after a long voyage, Stephens brought home with him to France. These MSS. added to the ode “*Δέσποιν αἱ γυναῖκες*,” which Stephens found on the cover of an old book, formed the materials of his edition. See De Monnoie’s letter in Bayle’s *Dict. hist. et crit.* t. i. art. “Anacreon,” note L.

by Henry Stephens when he was in his twenty-sixth year. Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 220. Of the Latin version, in Anacreontic metre, by Stephens and Putschius, it was once disputed whether the former was the author of *his* part of the version: but Mons. de la Monnoie (Bayle, *Dict.* t. i. 206, note L) has put this matter beyond all doubt in favour of Henry Stephens. The text of this edit. prin. has been followed by almost every subsequent editor, says Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 229. I will not pretend to give its present price. See a copy Bibl. Pinell. No. 8937; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3511.

MOREL et R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1556.

Comprehending all the editio princeps, with some account of Anacreon, from Suidas, and an additional ode of Sappho (*Φαίνεταί μοι*, &c.). Maittaire, t. iii. 682.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 8vo. 1624. Gr.

A very scarce edition; unknown to Maittaire, De Bure, and Clement, and described only in the *Bibl. Askev.* No. 957.

BUTHILLERII RANCEI. Paris. 8vo. 1639-47.

The editor of this work was afterwards the celebrated Abbé de la Trappe, who composed it in his thirteenth year, and dedicated it to his godfather Cardinal Richelieu. See Baillet *Enfans célèbres*, p. 359; cited in Bayle's Dictionary, t. i. 206, note L: it is in Greek, with the Greek Scholia. A copy is in Bibl. Revickzsk. *Suppl.* 15, 16. The edition of 1647 is a repetition of the first of 1639. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 230, and his *Fabric. B. G.* t. ii. 96.

FABRI. Salmurii. 8vo. 1660-80-90. Gr. et Lat.

Tanaquil Faber was the first editor who, in some

very learned notes, attacked the antiquity of many of the odes of Anacreon; and Harles himself seems to coincide with those critics who have imagined the greater part of them to be the production of what are called the "Scriptores recentiores:" this opinion is also espoused by Pauw and Fischer. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 227. In the above editions, "poetam vero ipsum non tantum feliciter emendat et egregie explicat [Faber], sed etiam multis aliis aliorum veterum scriptorum locis bene consulit lucemque adfert." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 96.

BARNESII. Cantab. 8vo. 1705-21. Gr. et Lat.

"Barnes * has explained many things in a very learned and useful manner; and in the second edition

* JOSHUA BARNES, professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, was born in 1654. He received the first part of his education at Christ's Hospital, and in 1671 was admitted a servitor in Emanuel College. He distinguished himself very early by his knowledge of Greek, and by some poems in Latin and English, written before he went to the university. In 1675, he published, at London, a piece called "Gerania," or a new Discovery of the little Sort of People called Pygmies. In 1676 he published, in 8vo. his poetical Paraphrase on the History of Esther. In 1688 came out his Life of Edward III. in folio. His edition of Euripides appeared in 1694: his Homer, as hereafter noticed, in 1711. Mrs. Mason, of Hemmingford, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, a widow lady of between forty and fifty, with a jointure of 200*l.* per ann. who had for some time been a great admirer of him, came to Cambridge; she desired leave to settle 100*l.* per ann. on him after her death—which he politely refused, unless she would likewise condescend to make him happy *with her person*, which was not very engaging. The lady was too courteous to refuse any thing to Joshua, "for whom," she said, "the sun stood still;" and soon after married him. Barnes died in August 1712. His body was interred at Hemmingford, and his widow raised a monument to his memory.

Barnes was an excellent Greek scholar; and his enthusiasm in ancient literature, as well as his success in editions of Greek

(where he frequently checks the audacity of Baxter in the notes and prolegomena) has displayed a correct knowledge of the laws of metre: he has also added some small poems." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 231. Fabricius thus observes: "Hunc poetam ingenio ac doctrina sua mire expolivit castigavitque Barnesius." *Bib. Græc.* t. i. 569. Barnes took his edition from a Vatican MS. and has enriched it with some notes of Sir John Cotton, Bart. and the celebrated Thomas Stanley*. The Cambridge editions are more correct than the London one of 1734, says Harwood.

BAXTERI †. Londini. 12mo. 1710. Gr. et Lat.

Dr. Harwood, who passes silently over the merits of Barnes, calls this edition "an excellent one." According to Harles and Fischer, the editor (Baxter) has been guilty of unjustifiable alterations; and has so mutilated passages, that his temerity must excite the indignation of every sober scholar and critic. Baxter first published an edition in 1695; but on Barnes

authors, rank him among the ablest editors this country has ever produced. It was once observed to the great Bentley, that Barnes understood Greek, and spoke it, almost like his mother tongue.—"Yes," replied he, "I do believe that Barnes had as much Greek, and understood it about as well, as an *Athenian blacksmith*." This however was a little fastidious in Bentley. No *blacksmith* of Athens could have *forged* such notes as are to be found in the Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer of Barnes! The anecdote is told in Cumberland's *Memoirs of Himself*, 4to. edit. p. 28.

* Of whom see page 128.

† In Boswell's *Life of Johnson* (4to. edit. vol. ii. 467) mention is made of Baxter's edition having been collated by Boswell's father, with the MS. belonging to the university of Leyden, accompanied by a number of notes. In the year 1783 this copy was in the library at Auchinleck. Dr. Johnson advised Boswell to consult Lord Hailes about the reprinting of so "uncommon a book." I know not what was the result of this advice.

(edit. 1705) correcting his errors, he brought out the present one.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 4to. 1725-40. Gr. et Lat.

These rare and splendid editions by Maittaire*, of each of which only 100 copies were struck off, are

* MICHAEL MAITTAIRE was born in 1668. By the interest of Dr. South, he was made student of Christ Church College, and took his degree of M. A. 1696. He continued four years second master of Westminster school, and afterwards supported himself by his literary publications. He is known as an editor of various classical works, which he published in a small 12mo. size, for the convenience of a more general circulation. He never published a 12mo. edition after the year 1719; when he made a public declaration that all works subsequently printed under his name in a 12mo. form, would be falsely assigned to him. He intended to have added a catalogue of the MSS. in the library of Westminster Abbey, as a supplement to the MSS. of England and Ireland (A. D. 1697. vid. t. ii. p. 27), and had struck off 230 copies, but a fire consumed them all except *one single copy*. His edition of the Arundel Marbles (1732-3) and his "Senilia" (4to. 1742), with the above editions of Anacreon, appear to be his principal performances, if we except his great work of the *Annales Typographici*, and his *Corpus Poetar. Latinorum*, fol. 1713, two vol. His book of *Dialects* has been severely handled by Dr. Johnson (see post. *Lexicons and Grammars*), as has also his *Life of the Stephens's*, but not without justice. Maittaire appears to have been a very sound scholar, and careful editor; and, however confined his genius, or questionable his taste, his labours have been truly useful, and entitle him to the grateful remembrance of the classical student. He has the glory of being the first who established in this country, on a solid basis, the study of *Bibliography*; and his "*Typographical Annals*," although wearisome and confused, will be a lasting monument of his diligence and zeal. He died Aug. 1747, in the 79th year of his age. His valuable library was sold the same year, and occupied a sale of forty-four nights. The catalogue of Maittaire's books, which was finished by their owner and not the auctioneer, should be in the library of every curious scholar. From some specimens of his letter-writing to Lord Oxford, which Nichols, in his *Life of Bowyer*, has inserted at p. 559, note †, we shall not be able to draw

formed on H. Stephens's: sixty-one odes are translated into Latin verse: the other odes, fragments, and epigrams, are translated into prose, according to the best interpreters. Maittaire has added his own notes, and short remarks from Stephens, Longepierre, Dacier, Faber, De la Fosse, Desmarais, Barnes, and Baxter. There is an index of all the words of Anacreon, interspersed with many passages from ancient authors, which throw some light upon the text of the poet. This is followed by an account of the life, writings, style, dialect, and metres of Anacreon; with a collection of epigrams upon him, and a catalogue of the editions consulted by the editor, and of the authors quoted by him. The first edition does not contain the notes of Buthillierius, which are to be found in the subsequent edit. of 1740; of which Mr. Nichols informs us there were only *six* copies struck off on *fine writing paper*. Nor do either of these editions present us with the emendations of Dr. Bentley, on the 13th ode, which were printed at Rotterdam in 1712, in a translation of Anacreon into French verse, and may be found in the Old Memoirs of Literature, vol. iv. p. 286. These beautiful and uncommon editions by Maittaire, have escaped Clement and De Bure.

PAUWII. Tr. Rhen. 4to. 1732. Gr. et Lat.

Pauw, "who was not the most learned or judicious editor of Greek authors," says Harwood, has been severely chastised by Harles for this edition of Anacreon: "Multa acute vidit, sed immoderatum criticum in corrigendo poetâ in notis se gessit, et omnes fere odas junioribus iisque ineptis poetis adtribuit."

a very favourable conclusion of the elegance of his *English* composition. He seems always in search of compliments to his patron, and when he introduces them, they are most ungraciously expressed.

Introd. L. G. t. i. 230. In the elegant London edition of 1742 (12mo.), there is a review of Pauw's edition, in twenty-two pages.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1751-57. Gr. et Lat.

Of these Glasgow editions (which are unnoticed by Harles in his *Introd. L. G.*), the *last* does credit to the university, both in regard to splendour and correctness, says Harwood. They are formed on the basis of Stephens's edition, and contain the fragments of Sappho and Alcæus.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1753-76-93. Gr.

These excellent and valuable editions are superior to all that have preceded them. The very flattering manner in which Harles speaks of them in his *Introd. L. G.* (t. i. 231), and in his edition of *Fabr. Bib. Græc.* (t. ii. 99), must strongly recommend them to every student and collector. Although the first edition was published ten years before the *Bibl. Instructive of De Bure*, it is not mentioned in that popular work: the edition of 1793 is the preferable one; no Greek scholar, who is a lover of the poet in his original form, should be without it.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 12mo. 1778-86. Gr.

These are most beautiful and accurate editions; the *latter* was twice published in the same year, and has the text of the Roman edition of Spalletti, but with corrections: it was a favourite edition. Three copies only were struck off ON VELLUM, and a few *on ass's skin*; a vellum copy was in the Crevenna*

* A copy is also in the possession of Mr. Quin, according to Harwood, who states, that *six* copies were struck off on vellum, whereas the *Bibl. Crevenna* states but *three*. A vellum copy was sold at Mr. Paris's sale (A. D. 1790, No. 179) for 4*l.* 2*s.*

library (No. 3510), and one on ass's skin is valued at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Evans's Cat. 1800, p. 177. For a critical account of the first edition consult Bibl. Critica, Amst. 1779, pt. iv. p. 112; and of both editions, Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 232. Harl. *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 99.

SPALLETTI. Romæ. Fol. 1781-83. Gr.

These very splendid editions, in imperial folio, are dedicated to Don Gabriel, the then Infant of Spain, who patronised the Spanish edition of Sallust of 1772. They are printed from an ancient MS. of the tenth century. The type, comprehending *the first sixteen pages*, is a *fac-simile* of the Vatican MS.; the odes, about fifty-nine in number, are differently arranged from the common order; and those readings of the Vatican MS. which Barnes praised, appear from the present publication to be neither clear nor satisfactory. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 14, from which Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 232, has taken part of his description of the work.

BODONI. Parmæ. 4to. 1784-85. 12mo. 1791. Gr.

Printed by the celebrated Bodoni. "The *first* edition," says the Bibl. Parisiana (No. 178), "is the chef-d'œuvre of Bodoni: he printed but sixty small, and *six large*, paper copies as presents for his friends; so that, even in Italy, it can only be obtained but at a very considerable price." There is a copy of the large paper in the British Museum. It was the editor's intention to have embellished the work with suitable engravings, but the plates were stolen by some person whom he employed, and sold to an English traveller. See Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, &c. vol. i. 84. The two last editions are printed in CAPITAL LETTERS, and more elegant and exquisitely finished productions

cannot be conceived. "Editor (says Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i. 233*) *Didymus* Taurinensis (THOMAS VALPERGA a Calusio) licet officio suo haud omnino defunctus, in fine e quibusdam editionibus adjecit emendationes suasque suspiciones, &c. Idem culpat eos qui ubique in Anacreonte dialectum *Ionicum* restituere velint." This edition is reviewed in *Ephemerid. Litt. Lipsiens. A. D. 1786*, plag. cxi. In Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. ii. 100*, it is called "a very splendid edition, more beautiful than useful;" which opinion seems extracted from the *Leipsic Review of 1786*. The 12mo. edition is common in this country. There is a copy of it ON VELLUM in the Cracherode collection.

DEGENSII. Erlangæ. 12mo. 1786. Gr.

A very commodious little edition, with Latin notes, a select variety of readings, and a useful index. Brunck's edition of 1786 is the basis of the text, which is, however, judiciously corrected in a few places: the editor*, in præf. p. vii. gives a specimen of the variations.

BORNII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1789. Gr.

The editor has availed himself of the labours of his predecessors with success and considerable merit. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. ii. 100*.

FORSTERI. Lond. 12mo. 1802. Gr.

This elegant work, the production of Bulmer's press, and ornamented with vignettes, exhibits the text of Anacreon with a few various readings at the end, chiefly from Pauw, Faber, and Baxter. In point of typogra-

* Degens had previously published a Gr. and Lat. edition in 1781; and he afterwards printed one in Gr. and German, 1787.

phical splendour, it confers great credit on the printer : it is not professed to be a critical edition ; but those who love the plain text of Anacreon, decorated with elegant engravings, will find pleasure in perusing this commodious edition. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

BOTHII. Lipsiæ. 12mo. 1805. Gr.

An elegant little book, printed in a similar manner to Brunck's edition, with a "*Notitia Metri Anacreontei*," and some critical annotations at the end. The verses of Anacreon appearing to this editor extremely corrupt ("neglecta et horrida"), he published the present concise and commodious edition. Bothe's preface is rather a flourishing one, and his annotations in general have perhaps more boldness than accuracy. The copies ON VELLUM PAPER have a beautiful effect.

M. A. ANTONINUS. A. C. 180.

XYLANDRI. Tiguri. 8vo. 1558. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is the first edition of the excellent Meditations* of the Emperor MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, which Xylander may be said to have literally snatched from oblivion. It is accompanied with short notes ; and was reprinted at Leyden in 1626, 12mo. with a few additional ones, but not so correctly.

* Fabricius says, that "it is happy for us, in the destruction of so many valuable works of antiquity, that these *travelle* books of Meditations, which may be truly called GOLDEN ONES, have been preserved for our edification." Consult his *Bibl. Græc.* vol. iv. 22-3.

EJUSDEM. Basil. 8vo. 1568. Gr. et Lat.

Xylander, not being satisfied with his first attempt of editing this author, caused the present edition to be published; which is in every respect a more valuable one, and is nearly as rare as the former.

M. CASAUBONI. Lond. 8vo. 1643. Gr. et Lat.

Merrick Casaubon received great advantage in the compilation of this edition, from a MS. belonging to his father Isaac, illustrated by his emendations: this, he declares, at p. 26, was “of more use to him than all the preceding editions.” The version is Xylander’s, corrected by M. Casaubon. At the end of each book, which is divided into sections, there are some short perspicuous notes. This edition seems to have escaped Harwood and the author of the Bibliographical Dictionary.

M. Casaubon had previously published an English translation of Antoninus; and the present Greek and Latin edition was afterwards elegantly printed at Oxford, in 12mo. 1680.

GATAKERI. Cantab. 4to. 1652. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Lond. 4to. 1697. Gr. et Lat.

The Cambridge edition of Gataker is, in every respect, preferable to the London one; although this latter sells high when found on LARGE PAPER. Thomas Gataker may be called the most successful editor of Antoninus’s Meditations; for he has enriched his edition with erudite discussions concerning the Stoic and Epicurean philosophy; and, as well as his own notes, which are acute and learned, he has brought forward some ingenious annotations of Salmasius, Bootius, and P. Junius.

Fortunate is the scholar who possesses the Cam-

bridge edition of Gataker, but more fortunate is he who possesses the *last* edition; which was magnificently published with the “Opera Critica Gatakeri.” Tr. ad Rhen. in folio, 1698—and in which the notes of the editor are placed under the text; with the notes and indexes of Xylander and M. Casaubon at the end.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1704. Gr. et Lat.

With Gataker’s notes much abridged, and with some epistles, at the end, attributed to Antoninus. Harwood pronounces it to be “an excellent edition.” The editor signs himself R. I.: but he is supposed, by Fabricius, to have been prevailed upon to undertake the work by Hudson.

STANHOPII. Lond. 8vo. 1707. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is, in fact, an abridgment of Gataker’s, with the life of Antoninus, judiciously executed by Dacier, and with some select notes of the same critic, translated into Latin from the original French. It is a very useful as well as pleasing edition.

WOLLII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1729. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was formed on the Oxford one of 1704, with some observations of Gataker and Dacier, a life of Antoninus, and an introduction to the Stoic philosophy, by J. F. Buddeus.

The FOULISES reprinted the Oxford edition at Glasgow, in 1744 and 1751. 8vo.

———. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1775. Gr. et Lat.

Formed on Gataker’s edition, with some short, but admirable critical notes of Morus, formerly professor of theology at Leipsic. Vide Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. 138.

APOLLODORUS. B. C. 143.

ÆGII. Romæ. 8vo. 1555. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Although this edition seems to have been carefully published from a collation of MSS. the editor has been censured by Barthius (in *Stal.* v. iii. p. 1585) and Heyne, for occasionally corrupting the text, from some ancient scholiast on Lycophron, Homer, Apollonius, and Diodorus: in some places, however, judicious readings are introduced. It is by no means a common book.

SYLVII. Antwerp. 8vo. 1565. Gr. et Lat.

Unknown to Harwood and his republisher. It has an index, and the errors of the preceding edition are often successfully corrected. There is a short preface, by Sylvius, in which the editio princeps is rather severely attacked.

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 8vo. 1599. Gr. et Lat.

A very valuable edition. By the help of some MSS. chiefly in *Bibl. Palat.*, Commelin has detected many errors of the first edition; but unfortunately he died before the work was completed, and the various readings and notes were added by his assistant BONUTIUS*. In the Leyden library there is a copy of this edition with some MS. notes of Joseph Scaliger.

FABRI. Salmur. 8vo. 1661. Gr. et Lat.

Tanaquil Faber generally shews himself to be a bold and adventurous critic, and some parts of this

* An edition appeared in 1669, 8vo. at Amst. professedly from Bonutius. It was only the above reprinted.

edition display the peculiar qualifications of the editor. The Latin version of Ægius, and a French one of *Passerat*, are often judiciously corrected. The notes principally relate to the correction of the Greek text. It is called an accurate edition by Harwood.

GALE, the editor of Herodotus, published the text of this author divided into chapters, with some short notes, in an edition of the "*Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptor. antiq.*" at Paris, in 8vo. 1675—printed for some London bookseller: but Heyne observes that Gale never troubled himself about the *text*; "*his notes*," says he, "though confused and badly arranged, are learned and acute."

HEYNE. Gottingæ. 8vo. 1782-1803. Gr. et Lat. 4 and 2 vols.

If Heyne had never published another edition of an ancient classical writer, the *present* would have entitled him to stand in the foremost rank of critics and scholars. The second is, in every respect, the most valuable as well as most beautiful edition: the venerable editor tells us in the preface, that he was induced to publish this enlarged one from the additional knowledge he had acquired of his author, in preparing his editions of Virgil, Pindar, and Homer*. The arguments and notes are, in the second edition, subjoined to the Greek text—it has also an additional index of authors by whom the fragments of Apollodorus have been collected: and the *Mythological Annotations* (teplete with the most curious information, and displaying uncommon powers of research and erudition) are enlarged, as well as the indexes.

* The latter part of p. viii. and first part of p. ix. in his preface, are in a fine strain of thinking and writing: but the passage is rather too long for quotation.

A work so well known and universally admired, requires no elaborate description. The second edition has some elegant designs by FIORILLO, and the copies on fine paper do great credit to the Gottingen press.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. B. C. 230.

FRANCISCI. Florent. 4to. 1496. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: LITTERIS CAPITALIBUS impressa, cum scholiis Græcis in margine. In fine litt. quadratis “ΕΝ ΦΑΛΠΕΝΤΙΑ ΕΤΕΙ ΧΙΑΙΟΣΤΩ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΤΩ ΕΝΝΗΟΚΟΣΤΩ ΕΚΤΩ.” This is a most beautiful and highly celebrated production of the fifteenth century: a great many copies have found their way into this country*, and may be traced from the Bibl. Harleiana to the Bibl. Pinelliana. A copy is in most of the public libraries in the kingdom. Some copies were printed ON VELLUM: at Gaignat’s sale one of this kind was sold for 322 livres—a small sum! I saw three *similar copies* in the collections of His Majesty, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Cracherode.

This first edition has not been sufficiently collated;

* In Mr. Edwards’s Cat. 1796, No. 93—Mr. White’s Cat. 1801, No. 3426—and Mr. Egerton’s *ibid.* No. 1857, a copy is to be found—though BRUNCK has observed, in his edition of 1780, “*Literatorum paucis videre contigit primam editionem Apollonii quæ rarissima est.*” Clement, t. i. 419, mentions a date of 1498 from the Bibl. Philippiana, t. ii. 280, and thinks it a fresh title-page only: he did not see the book, but took the date from the Catalogue; in which, no doubt, 8 was erroneously put for 6.—No bibliographer warrants the supposition of a *fresh title-page*. See Audiffredi *Edit. Ital. Sæc. xv.* p. 352. Bibl. Revickzk. p. 44, Beckii edit. 1797. Præf. p. xi.

and the skill and fidelity of the editor in his readings of the MSS. have not been distinctly ascertained; yet, says Beck, “non me deprehendisse memini vestigia correctæ ingenii ope scripturæ.” Beckii edit. 1797. Præf. p. xi.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1513. Gr.

This edition is said by Dr. Harwood, and after him by the Bibliographical Dictionary, to have been purchased by De Bure at Dr. Askew's sale for 16s.: there can be little doubt of this being erroneous, as no such edition is in the Biblioth. Askeviana; nor do Maittaire, De Bure, Clement, Harles, Beck, or Renouard, take notice of it—Panzer dismisses it as “*Editio incerta*.”

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1521. Gr.

This was the edition which De Bure bought for 16s. The editor Asulanus has accompanied it with a preface, in which he tells the reader, that it is compiled from a number of good MSS. owing to the care and attention of Hercules Mantuanus. The Greek Scholia are printed at the end of the volume. See Clement, t. i. 419. Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 525. Renouard says, “the edition is beautiful and very rare.” *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 156-7. Beck (Præf. p. xii.) observes, that he cannot discover from what MSS. the work is compiled: it is supposed to be not more correct than the Florence edit. of 1496.

———. Paris. 8vo. 1541. 2 vols. Gr.

This edition, which is without the Scholia, is styled “*rarissima*” by Harwood, and marked at 1*l.* 1*s.* It is not noticed by De Bure, and Clement speaks of it but slightly; though Brunck, in the preface to *his* edit. (p. iv.), says it is more correct than either of the preceding editions.

BRUBACHIUS. Francof. 8vo. 1546. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This uncommon edition, says Harwood, was purchased by Dr. Hunter at Dr. Askew's sale for 1*l.* 2*s.* I find no such price affixed to either of the copies of this date in Dr. Askew's Catalogue. Fabricius gives an account of a copy of this edition, formerly in his possession, which once belonged to the famous Philip Melanchthon, and contained a very pious MS. note in the handwriting of that great man. Consult *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 525. Beck (*Præf.* p. xii.) speaks of a copy of this edition, "*e Bibl. Cizensi,*" with a number of MS. remarks, both in the text and scholia, by Reinesius: the Index, which is valuable, was increased by much additional matter from the same Reinesius.

ROTMARI. Basil. 8vo. 1572. Gr. et Lat.

For an account of this edition consult Clement, t. i. 419, and Harles's *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. 268-9. Harwood calls it "an uncommon book." It is formed on the Aldine and Frankfort editions. The metrical version of Rotmarus is dated 1570, but the edition itself is dated 1572. The Scholia are separately added.

H. STEPHANUS. Genev. 4to. 1574. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

"H. Stephanus," says Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 535), "emendatam nitidam et diligenti interpunctione accuratam editionem Apollonii dedit." This work will be found described in the *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 45, and Clement, t. i. 419-20. Count Revickzky declares Fabricius to be in an error, when he states that this edition came out among the "*Poetæ Principes*" of H. Stephens, Paris. Fol. 1566. The Greek Scholia, similar to those of the *editio princeps*, are placed in the margin of this work.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1641. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Scholiis.

The editor was Hoelzlinus; whose notes and commentaries have been severely chastised by Harwood, Harles, and Ruhnkenius*. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 553. Beck (Præf. p. xiii.), who does not pass any opinion on its critical merits or demerits, has given an extract from Hoelzlinus's dedication, in which there is so much boasting and blustering, that the reader would imagine Hoelzlinus alone was born to be the illustrator and editor of this beautiful poet. Notwithstanding the uniformly bad character which this edition has borne among critics, a copy of it was sold at Mr. Heathcote's sale (A. D. 1803) for 1*l.* 4*s.*—a sum which could only have been given out of compliment to beautiful printing and elegant binding.

SHAWII. Oxon. 4to. 1777. 2 vols. *Cum Schol.*
EJUSD. Ibid. 8vo. 1779. 2 vols. *Iisd.*

The first edition, says Revickzky, is a beautiful one, but not very honourably mentioned by Brunck. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 269, 270, and *Bibl. Crit.* Amst. 1779, &c. t. i. pt. iii. 113, in which it is said that "the ignorance and stupidity of Hoelzlinus is exceeded by that of Shaw." The second edition, in octavo, contains a few animadversions of Ruhnkenius, Pierson, Arnauld, and Toup: see Beck's preface, xvii.; in which the following words, from the Italian editor of 1794, are quoted (t. i. præf. xxi.): "Una tale replicata fatica del Shaw se non ha portato

* Consult Brunck's preface to his edition of this Greek author (p. iv.), and *Bibl. Critica* Amst. 1779, &c. t. ii. pt. ii. p. 31; in which it is said, "nothing can be more jejune and imperfect than the Latin version and commentary of Hoelzlinus."

Apollonio a quel grado di perfezione, era destinato in appresso, ha servato almeno per cominciar a diffondere il gusto e lo studio.”

BRUNCKII. Argent. 4to. et 8vo. 1780. Gr.
Cum Scholiis.

This edition is reviewed in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. ii. pt. vi. 26-37, and the principal objection urged against it is, the altering of the text without the authority of MSS. but from conjecture alone. If Brunck had consulted MSS. he might have given better readings—in this respect, say the reviewers, he has been more superstitious than religious: the notes and emendations are, however, valuable, and superior to those of preceding editors; so that Brunck has certainly performed the part of a skilful interpreter of the text of his author. It is to be regretted, that he did not subjoin the Scholia. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 553. Ibid. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 270. Beckii *Præfat.* xviii. The conjectures of Brunck were called in question by Ruhnkenius in *II. Epist. Crit. adject. Homeri Hymno in Cerer.* L. Bat. 1782, p. 189-228: in which Apollonius Rhodius is every where illustrated, and amended by five new verses “*ex Etymolog. MSS. Biblioth. Paris.*”

FLANGINII. Romæ. 4to. 1794. Gr. et Ital.
2 vols.

We are indebted to Cardinal Flangini for this very beautiful and scarce edition, which has escaped Harles in his *Fabr. B. G.* but which is minutely described by Beck in the preface to *his* edition. It was the intention of Flangini to have illustrated this work with a great variety of gems and pictures from the antique; but finding them amount to a very considerable number, and attended with great expense in the engraving,

He altered his design, and selected only such as were the most beautiful and rare. There are about ten plates to each volume, which are minutely described by Beck (præf. xx.). The Italian version of this edition is wonderfully accommodated to the Greek text, which is formed on the basis of Brunck's edition. To the first volume there is a correct geographical map, describing the whole of the Argonautic voyage. To the preface of the second volume there are annexed extracts from some Vatican MSS. which the author received too late to subjoin to the text.

BECKII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1797. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

This is a very excellent and complete edition. In the text and emendations, Brunck is chiefly followed, though he is frequently deserted when the authority of MSS. or a more rational conjecture, warrants it. In punctuation and grammatical construction, Beck has adhered to MSS. and not to the alterations of Brunck, which he conceives are oft-times incorrect; and of the inaccuracies of which he has adduced a plentiful number of instances at p. xxv-xxvi. of his preface. The Latin version is a free one, and such as Beck conceived more forcibly illustrated the sense and spirit of the original. The first volume concludes with a copious "Index Verborum" of 143 pages: the second volume contains the *Scholia* enlarged and corrected: with two sorts of commentaries; the one, in explanation of the sense and construction of the poet's text; the other, in illustration of the mythological learning of antiquity.

APPIANUS. A. C. 143.

C. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Fol. 1551. Græce*.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; from two MSS. in the library of the King of France. The name of CHARLES STEPHENS does not often occur in bibliography, and those who cherish scarce works will do well to treasure the productions of this elegant scholar and printer. According to Chevillier (p. 259), C. Stephens published but two works in the Greek language—the present edition of Appian, and a 4to. Greek Testament in 1553. For his extraordinary merit, says Maittaire (*Vit. Car. Steph.*), he was numbered with the King's printers; and this is the first of his publications which displays the honour of "*Typis Regiis.*" The following is Maittaire's eulogy on this excellent man: "In cujus editionibus tam varia et expolita spectatur eruditio, tam nitidus et immaculatus character, ut si typorum cernas elegantiam, nullos habuerit typographos superiores; si doctrinam et industriam, etiam

* Of the LATIN EDITIONS of Appian, bibliographers place some value on the following. SPIRA. Venet. Fol. 1472. See Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 4513. Bibl. Creven. No. 6134. Pinell. No. 7366—which latter beautiful copy was purchased by Mr. Knight for 6*l.* 15*s.* Maittaire (t. i. 313) observes, that Labbe (*Labb. Nov. Biblioth.*) has mentioned an edition of this date, printed at Rome—which is unquestionably erroneous; see also Panzer, t. iii. 84. Upon looking into Beughem's *Incunab. Typog.* I find a Roman edition dated 1472; but this is evidently a restatement of Labbe's error. Consult Clement, t. i. 434, note 58.

The second edition by BERNARD PICTOR, Venet. fol. 1477, is likewise beautiful and rare. The various Catalogues just referred to, contain a copy: it is marked at 6*l.* 6*s.* in Egerton's Cat. 1801. These two editions, with the third of 1492, were unknown to Fabricius.

doctissimos æquaverit; si breve (quod typographiæ impendit) temporis spatium, librorum editorum numero cesserit paucissimis: neutiquam a familiæ suæ laudibus degener fuerit." *Vit. Steph.* p. 172.

H. STEPHANUS. Genev. Fol. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

This is Charles Stephens's edition, with the Spanish and Anniballic Histories, accompanied by notes and corrections from H. Stephens himself. There are copies ON LARGE PAPER.

HOESCHELII. Aug. Vind. 4to. 1599. Gr.

This edition contains the Illyrian War complete from a MS. at Augsburg: "I am astonished," says Clement (t. i. 435, note 61), "how this precious relic could have been omitted in Tollius's edition, where there is nothing but a mere fragment of the Illyrian War, taken from the edition of C. and H. Stephens." This work, by Hoeschelius, is not of common occurrence.

TOLLII. Amst. 8vo. 1670. Gr. et Lat. 2 vol.

Notwithstanding the favourable opinion pronounced on this work by Harwood, it is evident, from the more enlarged experience of subsequent critics and editors, that this edition by Tollius is extremely defective and superficial. The reader is recommended to peruse the authorities cited by Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 128; the Preface of Schweighæuser; and the criticism of the *Bibl. Crit.* Amst. 1779, &c. t. iii. pt. i. 87, 88; which is given in corroboration of Schweighæuser's opinion.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 8vo. 1785. Gr. et Lat. 3 vols.

The very best edition of Appian; it is indeed an incomparable work, displaying great diligence, care,

and erudition, on the part of the editor, and affording so large a collection of every thing relating to Appian, such as fragments, disquisitions, and various critical and philological information, that all former editions of this historian must be considered as comparatively trivial. The Preface displays great information of the preceding editions; and the opinion of Professor Schweighæuser seems at once both learned and just. The text is corrected from a careful revision of various MSS. and ancient works, and accompanied by excellent notes, in which the reading and spirit of the original are admirably illustrated. The Indexes are also excellent of their kind. I refer the studious reader to Harles's *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 128, who summarily describes the contents of each volume: but especially to the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. iii. pt. i. 85 to 106, where this edition is elaborately reviewed and much extolled.

The "Bibliographical Dictionary" (Baynes, 1802), vol. i. 86, may be advantageously consulted; as affording some interesting intelligence on the article of Schweighæuser's edition.

TEUCHERI. Lemgon. 8vo. 1796-7. Gr. 3 vols.

This is a useful edition, containing select notes from various preceding editors, and many of the editor himself. The "Index Rerum" will be found particularly serviceable, and the annotations of Teucher well deserving of attention.

APULEIUS. A. C. 160.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is one of the rarest of the first editions of ancient classical authors, and it is

also one of the most curious and valuable—for it is the only one in which the text of Apuleius is unmutated by the *Inquisition*. Maittaire and subsequent bibliographers have been wrong in attributing to Cardinal Bessarion the *editorship* of the work: *that* having been undertaken by J. Andrea, Bishop of Aleria. See Panzer, t. ii. 410, and the other authorities in Harles's *Brev. Notit. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. 499, 500: but more particularly *the prefatory epistle* of Andrea, prefixed to the work itself, as extracted in the Bibl. Smithiana, pt. ii. p. lxxii. where the edition is expressly stated to have been undertaken by him. “Lucium igitur Apuleium Platonicum, in quo uno summæ eruditioni præcipua linguæ copia et gratia conjuncta est, mediocri vigilantia, ut in exemplariorum penuriâ licuit, *redegi in unum corpus*, variis in locis membratim perquisitum, eumque impressoribus nostris *tradidi exarandum*.” Consult also De Bure, No. 3583: who does not attach much value to the *subsequent* editions of Apuleius, printed in the 15th century*; although the Roman edition of 1472 is extremely rare and dear. There are copies of this first edition in the Bodleian library, and in Dr. Hunter's Museum. Lord Spencer is in possession of Count Reviczky's beautiful copy.

* Maittaire, t. iv. 444; and Clement, t. i. 437, speak favourably of the Venetian edition of 1483: but Panzer, who does not praise it, seems to be more correct than either. See his *Annal. Typog.* t. iii. 202. 514, &c.

It was the opinion of BAYLE that the work of Apuleius (although in some places unpardonably licentious) was intended as a satire upon the disorders and vices introduced into the world by magicians, monks, assassins, and robbers. “He that would give himself the trouble,” says Bayle, “and who has sufficient abilities for the undertaking, might compose a very curious and instructive commentary on this romance. The hunters after the *philosopher's stone* pretend to discover in it the mysteries of a great work.” See Bayle's *Dict. Apulée*, notes, where Fleuri and Barthius (*Advers.* l. li. c. 11) are cited.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 8vo. 1512.

In the same year, and in 1522, the Juntæ published the "*Asinus Aureus*," or *Metamorphoseon*, with other tracts; but the above is the only edition in which the works of Apuleius appeared complete from their press. Bandini*, in his *Annal. Juntar. Typog.* pt. ii. p. 39, refers to Crevenna's Catalogue, No. 5367, where I find an elegant copy of it. The editor was Marianus Tuccius: some account of the edition appears in Clement, t. i. 438, note: and in Panzer, t. vii. 13.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1521.

There is nothing in this edition which entitles it to particular notice; although copies of it, in fine condition, are sought after by collectors of the Aldine classics.

H. PETRI. Basil. 8vo. 1560-97-1604-20.
2 vols.

This is a critical edition, containing the dedicatory epistle of Hopperus, and is by no means a common one. It was collated with ancient MSS. and, as well as possessing marginal notes, it presents us with the

* Harles, in the third volume of his *Supplement to the Brev. Not. L. R.* p. 158, very properly corrects an error of Bandini, in his account of an edition of the "*Asinus Aureus*," in 1510, by the Juntæ: from the colophon, as specified by Bandini himself, it is evident that the edition appeared in 1512. I doubt, however, whether the Juntæ published the *Asinus Aureus* separately from the *Opera Omnia*, the same year; or rather whether the *first* of these works of Apuleius be not the *whole* that they ever published. It is evident that Bandini never saw a copy of the edition. Harwood's account of Apuleius is too superficial to be noticed; being confined to *one page of dates*: the *Bibliographical Dictionary* has added about *a quarter of a page*.

commentaries of Beroaldus (on the *Metamorphoseon*, which were first published at Bologna in 1500) and the emendations of Stewechius and Godeschalcus.

COLVII. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1588.

Colvius made use of an ancient MS. and collated other editions, in the compilation of this present one; which exhibits for the first time the book "*περὶ ἐρμηνείας*," from the library of F. Nansius. It is not common. Harles possesses a copy of this edition which formerly belonged to Cortius, and in which that learned man had inserted many various readings from ancient MSS.

WOWERI. Hamburg. 12mo. 1606.

Although Wower took considerable pains in compiling this edition, and corrected and supplied many passages, he was sharply attacked by Caspar Scioppius in his "*Symbola Critica*," first published at Augsburg in 1607, and afterwards at Leyden in 1644.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1614.

----- Goudæ. 8vo. 1650.

These are valuable editions and sell high; especially the latter one. They contain the excellent observations of Is. Casaubon, "*In Apologiam**" (whose remarks on the *Editio princeps* of Apuleius are not perhaps generally known), the various readings of J. Pyrrhus, and the annotations of Beroaldus and Gruter. The latter edition, which is now an exceedingly scarce volume, contains, in addition to the foregoing matter, the annotations of PRICÆUS "*in Apologiam*."

* Is. Casaubon's edition of the "*APOLOGIA*" was first published in 4to. 1594. Pricæus published a valuable edition of the same work, at Paris, in 4to. 1635. This latter has now become a very scarce book.

ELMENHORSTII. Francof. 8vo. 1621.

This is called by Harwood, "a good edition." Harles tells us that he is in possession of a copy of it, which Cortius collated with six MSS.; and that Elmenhorst boasts of a number of notes written by himself, which, in fact, were taken from Lindenbrog's collation of some Florentine MSS. See *Brev. Not. Litt. Rom.* vol. i. 502.

SCRIVERII. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1624.

A neat and correct edition.

Ex Offic. PLANTIN. 12mo. 1660.

Raphelengius, the printer, speaks highly in his preface of the complete manner in which this edition of Apuleius is given to the world. It certainly differs, in many respects, from preceding editions, and is well worthy of the student's critical attention. Raphelengius was a diligent and careful printer.

———. Altenburg. 12mo. 1778. 2 vols.

Harwood calls this "a neat and well-edited work." It contains, in fact, various readings from Colvius, Stewechius, Brentius, Puteanus, and Elmenhorst; and exhibits a tolerably careful collation of those MSS. which former editors appear to have consulted*.

———. Biponti. 8vo. 1788. 2 vols.

This is an accurate, and very useful edition. The

* The famous JEREMY MARKLAND began an edition of Apuleius, but printed only seven sheets. He abandoned the undertaking on Dr. Bentley's sending him rather a rude message that he had omitted a line which was extant in one of the MSS. These sheets were for some years in Mr. Bentham's possession, but all the search and inquiry of Bowyer could not procure him a copy of them.

editor seems to have been peculiarly attentive to the formation of his text, and displays an intimate acquaintance with the merits and demerits of prior editions.

II. METAMORPHOSEON.

LOUDENDORP et RUHNKENII. Leidæ. 4to. 1786.

It was the intention of Francis Oudendorp to have published the *entire works* of Apuleius, but he died just after finishing the *Metamorphosis*. Ruhnkenius has favoured us with a preface to this edition, which ranks among the completest of the *Variorum quarto classics*. The entire notes of Colvius, Wower, Godeschalcus, Stewechius, Elmenhorst, and others, are inserted in it, and the judicious observations of Casaubon and Pricæus have not been neglected. There are various readings from nine MSS. which occasionally differ from those selected by preceding critics. The curious sometimes illustrate this edition of Apuleius's most entertaining work, with plates, and other appropriate graphic ornaments. It is daily becoming scarcer and dearer.

ARISTIDES. A. C. 190.

JUNTA. Florent. Fol. 1517. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This first edition of the fifty-two Orations of Aristides, is printed with a very elegant type, and copies of it, in fine condition, are justly sought after by the curious; although it does not rank among rare or expensive books. The editor

was Bonini, a Florentine physician. It contains the *Hypotheses* of some ancient writer upon the Panathenæicus, and the Leuctrian and Platonic orations, which Fabricius says “are not to be despised;” as well as an oration of Libanius, concerning the Antioch sedition. It has also the “*Notitia Philostrati de Aristide.*” Consult Harles’s *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.* t. vi. 35; Idem, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 203; and Bandini’s *Annal. Junt. Typog.* pt. ii. 119. De Bure is remarkably barren in the article “Aristides.”

CANTERI. Genev. 12mo. 1604. Gr. et Lat.
3 vols.

This small edition is usually called Canter’s, and exhibits a correction of many errors in the preceding one, by the assistance of an ancient MS. and by the critical talents of J. Auratus; but it is deficient in many things requisite to make it complete. It has not the hypotheses upon the Platonic orations, to be found in the editio princeps; nor has it the marginal notes of Canter, nor his tract “on the method of annotating on Greek authors”—both of which are to be found in the *Latin* edition of Aristides, published at Basil, in folio, 1566. These omissions are pointed out and regretted by Fabricius, in his *Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. p. 392-3. The Latin version is Canter’s, taken from the Basil edition, in which it first appeared—and a most excellent version it is.

JEBBII. Oxon. 4to. 1722. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

This is, of all former editions, “editio longe præstantissima.” It exhibits the *Scholia*, and the notes of Canter, with a life of Aristides, written by the learned Massonius. Many MSS. were collated, and the editor enjoyed the advantage of having two copies of the editio princeps—the one with a collation of a MS. by

Fred. Morell; the other, with some marginal notes by Is. Casaubon. In the notes and observations, incorporated into the second volume, Harles allows that "Jebb has explained many things learnedly and satisfactorily." Reiske, as usual, has shewn no mercy to the English editor; but it would be impossible to pass a judgment upon the correctness or incorrectness of his criticism, unless the whole of Reiske's inedited papers upon Aristides were consulted. See Harles's *Fabr. B. G.* t. vi. 37.

I may add that there was an excellent edition of the oration of "*Aristides versus Leptinem*," with "Libanius's speech for Socrates," and the fragments of "Aristoxenus on the Elements of Rhythm," published by JAMES MORELL, at Venice, in 8vo. 1785*, with some inedited scholia and annotations. This speech of Aristides is not quite perfect.

ARISTOPHANES. B. C. 389.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1498. Græce. *Cum Schol.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The editor was Marcus Musurus, who did not himself compose the very excellent Scholia † which accompany it, but copied them from

* The Bibliographical Dictionary has specified this edition as if it contained the entire orations of Aristides. See vol. i. 105.

† The pure Greek Scholia, which Aldus first published, were afterwards interpolated in the Florence edition of 1525, and continued to be so printed in the Basil edition of 1547, and

the MSS. of the ancient commentators: his preface, in Greek, precedes the body of the work. Aldus could discover only nine comedies and part of the tenth, which induced him to publish the edition with the nine complete comedies only; and for this publication posterity is deeply indebted to his indefatigability and research—as he has literally rescued Aristophanes from dust and oblivion. See Clement, t. ii. 82; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 379; and *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 21. This first edition is neither very scarce nor very dear: the principal public and private libraries contain a copy; but there are few so beautiful as the one which Mr. Heber possesses, and which he bought at the sale of the duplicates of Sir John Sebright's books.

JUNTA. Florent. 12mo. 1515. Gr. *Sine Schol.*
 IDEM. Ibid. 4to. 1525. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

These editions are of some rarity and value: the edition of 1515, which presents us with better readings than Aldus's, was published by Bernard Junta, and printed by his brother Philip, with the nine comedies only: but in the same year, and with the same types, the remaining two comedies of “Θεσμοφοριαζουσαι” and “Λυσιστρατα,” were first given to the world in a separate volume; so that in purchasing the first edition of

the Geneva one of 1607 (see Gelenius's preface). Bentley, in the introduction to his Dissertation upon Phalaris (ed. 1777, p. 15), in answer to Boyle, thus observes: “The passage that is quoted out of the Scholiast on Aristophanes, is spurious. It is not extant in Aldus's original edition, set out by Musurus, but was foisted in by the overseer of the press at Florence, and copied out afterwards at Basil and Geneva. And to shew that it was not taken out of the same ancient MS. the same person has interpolated four passages more, but all out of printed books, Galen, Athenæus, and Eustathius.”

Junta it will be necessary to examine whether it contain the *eleven* comedies of Aristophanes. The quarto edition of 1525, edited by Francinus, with a very copious index, contains but *nine* comedies, and is highly extolled by Clement (t. ii. 83); but according to Harles (*Fabr. B. G. t. ii. 381*), it presents little more than the editio princeps, with readings and Scholia not equal to those of Aldus's edition, either in point of antiquity or excellence.

A very beautiful copy of the first edition of 1515 (of which De Bure takes no notice) was sold at Dr. Askew's sale to the late Mr. Cracherode. The edition of 1525 was sold at the Pinelli sale.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 4to. 1532. Gr. *Sine Schol.*

This is a rare, correct, and celebrated edition, and the first in which the eleven comedies of Aristophanes appeared complete. It follows chiefly the Aldine, and sometimes the Parisian edition of 1528 (Gr. *sine Schol.* of which, however, there is nothing particularly to be remarked). It formed the basis of a variety of subsequent editions. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. ii. 382*.

ZANETTI. Venet. 8vo. 1538. Gr. *Sine Schol.*
Com. XI.

In this edition there are many interpolated passages, according to Brunck, but the errors of Francinus are avoided. A copy was sold at Dr. Askew's sale. See *Bibl. Askev. No. 1121*.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1540. Gr. *Sine Schol.*

This edition, containing only the nine comedies, is of uncommon rarity. Bandini tells us it is without a preface, and begins with a life of Aristophanes, written in Greek: the volume contains 248 leaves. Harles was unable to refer to more than two libraries for its exist-

ence: namely, to Dr. Askew's, and that of the Elector of Saxony. It was unknown to Fabricius, Clement, and De Bure; and is not to be found in the Bibl. Crevenn. Pinell. or Revickzkiana. A copy may be discovered in the Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3540, and Bibl. Askev. No. 1123. This edition is referred to by Hemsterhusius, in his edition of the "*Plutus*." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G. ibid.* and *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 235.

WECHEL. Paris. 4to. 1540. Gr. *Sine Schol.*

This is a neat and correct edition, in which each comedy has a distinct and peculiar inscription, as if it were separately printed. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc. t. i. 719.* See a copy Bibl. Pinell. No. 8997.

FARRÆUS. Venet. 8vo. 1542. Gr. *Sine Schol.*

Containing the eleven comedies. This is the famous edition which Bergler too much extols, and which Hemsterhusius too much depreciates. A great part of Zanetti's edition is repeated in it. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1124; and Pinell. No. 8998; Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i. 335.*

FROBEN. Basil. Fol. 1547. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

This edition is very respectably mentioned by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc. t. i. 717*), although it has many typographical errors, which are not to be found in the Aldine. The editor was Gelenius, a scholar of Musurus, and he professes to follow the Aldine edition in the first nine comedies, though Harles says he has frequently retained the bad readings in Francinus's edition of 1525. To the two last plays no Scholia have yet been found. Consult Clement, t. ii. 83, *note 57*; and Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. ii. 383.* Harwood calls it "a beautiful and accurate edition."

GRYPHIUS. Lugd. 8vo. 1548. Gr.

A very correct edition, according to Hemsterhusius: see also Maittaire, t. iii. 409. The editor was Caninius.

PLANTIN. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1600. Gr.

This, which is a neat edition, is called by Harles "rare, commodious, and correct." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 384; and Clement, t. ii. 84, n. 59.

ÆM. PORTI. Aur. Allob. Fol. 1607. Gr. et Lat.

In addition to the old Scholia, by Bisetus, on the eleven plays, this edition contains the notes of C. Girardus, on the "Plutus;" of Florus Christianus on the "Vespæ, Pax, and Lysistrata," as well as his Latin version, and of Bourdinus on the "Ecclesiazousai." Claudius Christianus, the son of the editor, complains bitterly of this work in his letter to J. Scaliger, Sept. 1608—"Yet," says Colomiés, "it is not so despicable, as it contains the notes of his father, who was skilful in all the niceties of the Greek tongue." *Bibl. Choisie*, p. 280. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 384. This edition formed the basis of Kuster's: it has sometimes "Genevæ" in the title-page.

SCALIGERI. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1624. Gr. et Lat. *Sine Schol.*

This edition has been praised by some critics; it contains a few short but useful notes of Joseph Scaliger. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 720. *Jugements des Savans* (Paris edit. 1722), t. iii. 434, n. 6.

FABRI. Amst. 12mo. 1670. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

This work is compiled chiefly from Scaliger's edition, and contains some critical notes on the *Ecclesiazousai*, with the animadversions of Faber: it is not

so accurate as Scaliger's edition. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 337.

KUSTERI *. Amst. Fol. 1710. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Schol.

This excellent edition, emphatically called "*Editio optima*," contains, for the first time, some new Scholia

* LUDOLPH KUSTER, the editor of this magnificent work, was born at Blomberg, a town in Westphalia, A. D. 1670. By his early attainments in literature, and by his regularity of conduct and application, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Baron Spanheim, tutor to the two sons of the prime minister of the King of Prussia. At the age of twenty-five he resolved to travel, and after residing at Antwerp, Leyden, and Utrecht, he passed over to England in the year 1699; from thence he went to France, where his chief employment was to collate Suidas with three MSS. in the King's library. At the end of the same year he returned to England, resolved not to leave it till his Suidas should be published, which event took place at Cambridge, A. D. 1705. The work is beautifully printed, and, on the whole, correct; according to Le Clerc, who says, that the university defrayed part of the expenses of the publication. At this time he had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him. The public were apprised of his edition of Aristophanes by a specimen of the work, which appeared in Le Clerc's *Bibl. Choisie* of 1708. The year 1710 witnessed his Aristophanes, and the edition of Mill's *Gr. Test.* (see p. 96). These are the chief works of Kuster, though several small and able productions occasionally came from his pen. His work "*De vero Usu Verborum mediocrium*" is called by Wasse *χρῆσις χαλχείων*. Kuster's glory and delight was the *history and chronology of Greek words*, which he thought the most solid entertainment of a man of letters. One day, taking up Bayle's *Commentaire Philosophique* in a bookseller's shop, he threw it down, exclaiming—"This is nothing but a book of reasoning—non sic itur ad astra."

We are told by Wasse (see the account of Kuster's Suidas) that he was a member of a music club, performed on the spinnet, and was accounted by the connoisseurs, a master. His chief companions were Sikes, Davies, Needham, Oddy, and Barnes. He died Oct. 26, 1716, aged only 46 years. In his person he was tall, thin, and of a pallid complexion—capable

on the "Lysistrata;" some notes of Isaac Casaubon on the "Equites;" and of Spanheim and Bentley, on a few of the earlier plays. To the first five plays is the metrical version of Frischlinus, which does not seem to be greatly approved of by Kuster. To the *Vespæ*, *Pax*, and *Lysistrata* is the metrical version of Christianus. The animadversions and commentaries of many learned men adorn this edition, though the short notes of Jos. Scaliger (edit. 1624, 12mo.) are wanting. It is upon the whole a noble production, and has been long esteemed by the first literary characters abroad and at home. See *Bibl. Choisie* de J. Le Clerc, t. xv. 109: t. xix. 263. *Acta erudit. Lips. An.* 1710. *Meng. Mart.* p. 97. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 386. Some copies are magnificently struck off on LARGE PAPER.

BERGLERI. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1760. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

Peter Burman the younger had the care of this edition, which contains the unedited notes of Stephen Bergler and Charles Ducker; also the fragments of the lost comedies collected by Canter and Coddæus, with their indexes by Fabricius and Meursius. The preface is by Burman, in which he gives some account of Bergler, and of the life and merits of Aristophanes. The animadversions of Ducker are very excellent, and

of great fatigue, and enthusiastic in every literary work he undertook. He studied under Grævius, and had the highest opinion of the talents of our countryman Dr. Bentley: he had "a clear cool head, proper for debate, and behaved in a very inoffensive manner." The cause of his death (an abscess in the pancreas) was perhaps occasioned by his continual stooping over a very low table, on which he read and wrote, surrounded with three or four circles of books placed on the ground! He is said, before he left England in 1705-6, to have made five thousand emendations on Hesychius!

contribute much to the elucidation both of the text and Scholia. Harwood says, "the notes of Bergler are very good, and the edition is correctly printed." See also Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 387.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 8vo. 1783. Gr. et Lat.
4 vols.

The very best edition of Aristophanes; containing the Latin version, notes, and emendations of Brunck: "Nova e Codd. sumta Scholia, cum Fragmentis Aristoph. auctis atque Emendationum variarumque Lectionum Supplemento." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 387. Some copies of this truly critical edition are struck off on quarto paper; and of those some few are on fine Dutch paper; which is also the case with the 8vo. size. The four most celebrated editions of Aristophanes are, the Aldine, the Florence, Kuster's, and the edition of Brunck; which last has now become the favourite octavo publication of this Greek comedian.

INVERNIZII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1794. 3 vols. *Cum Schol.*

The manuscript, of which this edition is little more than a copy, is of great value, as it is perhaps one of the most correct and complete existing. It supplies several chasms, and rectifies several passages; but the greatest advantage derived from it, is the correction of the metre, particularly in the chorusses. In this respect Brunck's conjectural emendations appear with advantage, by their frequent *agreement* with the MS. The editor's remarks are too slight to claim much attention. Bibliographical Dict. vol. i. 108.

"The MS. is supposed to be of the tenth century; the work is accompanied with critical annotations, the Greek Scholia, and indexes, by Beck. The authority of the MS. is principally followed, and the conjectures

tures and readings of Brunck, for the most part, *rejected*." See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 332, whose account seems in contradiction to the preceding.

PLAYS—*separately published.*

PLUTUS.

MOSELLANI. Hagenoæ. 4to. 1517. Gr.

This seems to be the first edition of the "Plutus" of Aristophanes separately published; although the author of the Bibliographical Dictionary calls the *Paris edition* of 1549 such. It was compiled for the use of the students at the Louvain academy: the preface of Mosellanus is dated Sept. 1517. There is, however, a preliminary epistle of *Theodore Martinus*. Harwood, and his republisher, have not noticed this very uncommon book. See Harles's *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 338.—Idem. *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 339.

VENATORI. Noriberg. 4to. 1531. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is praised in the poems of Eobanus Hessus, a great admirer and translator of the Greek poets.

GIRARDI. Paris. 4to. 1549. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by Wechel and Dupuy. This edition is reviewed in Portus's and Kuster's editions of the entire plays. Vide p. 177, 178, ante. It would seem that the same edition was reprinted by MOREL, at Paris, in 4to. 1550, and by BENENAT, *ibid.* 1557. 4to.

RUMPH. Hamburg. 8vo. 1613. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Helmstad. 4to. 1667. Gr. et Lat.

With the metrical version of FRISCHLINUS, not very remarkable for its fidelity. These editions are

deserving of being consulted; the first does not often occur for purchase.

STUELLII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1737. Gr. et Lat.

Unnoticed by Harwood and his republisher—it is an edition which, whatever merit it may have claimed at the period of its publication (and *that* could not have been *great*), was soon forgotten in the very excellent one about to be mentioned.

HEMSTERHUSII. Harling. 8vo. 1744. Gr.
Cum Scholiis.

One of the most accurate and critical editions of a Greek writer, ever published. It contains the genuine ancient Scholia, and the notes are every way worthy of the high reputation of Hemsterhusius. No subsequent editor has presumed on a publication of the *Plutus*, without consulting this masterly performance.

TERRUCII. Florent. 4to. 1751. Gr. et Lat.

With notes written in Italian. This is an uncommon edition; and I have been informed that the notes occasionally evince elegance of taste and acuteness of discrimination.

HARLESII. Norimb. 8vo. 1776. Gr.

With the entire notes of Bergler and Ducker, and some select ones of Kuster, Hemsterhusius, and Harles himself. It is a very creditable edition, and may be consulted with advantage.

MUNTERI. Cellæ. 8vo. 1784. Gr. et Lat.

With some select notes of the preceding modern editors, and of the ancient commentators, as well as a few by the editor himself. This edition should find a place in the student's library.

NUBES.

MELANCHTHONIS. Witteberg. 4to. 1521. Gr.

First edition of the *Nubes* printed separately; it contains the preface of Melanchthon, with some of his Latin notes in the margin. Unknown to Harwood and his republisher.

Two Paris editions were published in 4to. Gr. in 1604 and 1628: the former by Prevosteau, the latter by Libert: they are both very rare.

————. Harderouici. 8vo. 1744. 1752.
Gr. *Cum Scholiis*.

These are very respectable editions, containing the text and notes of Kuster. The latter was reprinted at Leipsic, in 8vo. 1753, with a learned preface by ERNESTI, in which the Scholia are explained and amended in many places; though the Greek text, and some parts even of the Scholia, are not free from typographical errors.

SCHUTZII. Halæ. 8vo. 1786. Gr.

Chiefly from the edition of Brunck; but it contains some notes of Schutz, and an index. It is deserving of critical attention.

HARLESII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1788. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Scholiis.

This is a very useful edition, containing the ancient Scholia and the editor's own remarks. It has also the various readings from two MSS. (*Cod. Bavar. et Elbing.*). Besides Ernesti's emendations of the Scholia, it presents us with some fresh remarks by NAGELIUS, professor at Altdorf, who composed a particular treatise upon them.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1799. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

Herman, who is at present one of the best critics and classical scholars of Germany, has, in this edition, incorporated Ernesti's remarks with his own. The Greek text seems to be very faithfully printed; and the fund of critical knowledge contained in it cannot but render it an acceptable book to the lovers of this entertaining Greek comedian. It has escaped the republisher of Harwood. See the Bibliogr. Dict. vol. i. p. 108-9.

PLUTUS ET NUBES.

MELANCHTHONIS. Hagen. 4to. 1528. Gr.
Cum Schol.

This is a very rare edition of the first publication of these *two plays* in a separate volume. Few ancient editors seem to have been more partial to Aristophanes than the grave, the pious, the benevolent MELANCHTHON!

Another edition of the same plays, with the "*Ranæ*," was published at Paris in 4to. 1540, by Conrad Neobarius. These *three* again, with the "*Equites*," were published at Leyden in 12mo. 1596, "in usum scholarum."

LENGII. Londini. 8vo. 1695. 1732. Gr. et
Lat. *Cum Schol.*

The first edition I never saw; but the *second*, which is now before me, is a very beautiful as well as accurate one. The Latin version is new—"in quâ (says the editor) id præcipue agitur, ut mens poetæ quam fidelissime exprimatur." The ancient *Scholia* are placed beneath the text in every page: the notes, which are

few, intended only to explain the more difficult passages, are placed at the end of the "Nubes," immediately preceding two useful indexes. It has a life of Aristophanes, written by Frischlinus. The type and paper are excellent—such as we see in the classical publications of this country about half a century ago. In the title-page it is said, "In usum studiosæ juventutis."—Query, How far a re-publication of this edition of the two most entertaining plays of Aristophanes, with notes from Hemsterhusius, Ernesti, and Herman, might be a judicious undertaking?

JÆGERI. Altdorf. 8vo. 1790. Gr.

A useful work. The text is, upon the whole, purely printed; and the editor in many places evinces taste and critical acumen.

RANÆ.

FROBEN. Basil. 4to. 1524. Gr.

Mentioned on the authority of Fabricius. The Bibliographical Dictionary assigns to it a duodecimo size, and the date of 1534: but they may be different editions. Both are very rare.

HORTENSII. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1561. Gr. et
Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

Hortensius, whose edition is not a common one, published at separate periods the four following plays of Aristophanes, with a Latin version: the "Ranæ," as above noticed; "Plutus," in 1556, Tr. Rh.; "Nubes," *ibid.* 1557; and "Equites," *ibid.* 1557.

HOEPFNERI. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1797. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

This is only the first volume; the second will con-

tain a commentary. In the preface to this edition, Hoepfner discusses in a very learned manner the arguments, MSS. and editions, relating to this, and to the other comedies of Aristophanes. It is uncommon in this country.

The *remaining Plays* may be summarily noticed. Of the "*Vespæ*" the best separate edition seems to be by Septimius Florens Christianus, published by Rumpius at Hamburgh in 8vo. 1620: the notes of Christianus are received into the edition of Portus; but his "Prologus," as this edition is very rare, ought also to have been incorporated.

The "*Equites*" was separately published by Hortensius in 1557, as just stated, whose remarks have been rather severely handled by Caspar Burman.

The "*Aves*" has been excellently edited by Beck, Leipsic, 8vo. 1782. This edition is without a Latin version; the notes are full of erudition.

The "*Acharnenses*" has recently received an excellent illustration in the edition of Hoepfner, Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1798. Gr. this being only the first part. It contains various readings, and has an index of Greek words.

The "*Pax*." First edition printed at Louvain by Sassenus, in 4to. 1547. Gr. Again printed at Paris by Morel, 4to. 1586. Gr.; with emendations and various readings from a MS. in the royal library—but more valuable and rare than any of the preceding is *Christianus*'s edition, published by Morel at Paris in 8vo. 1589. See Clement, t. ii. 84; and Maittaire, t. iii. 801, as referred to by Harles in his *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 391. Some copies have in the title-page "*e typographiâ Steph. Prevosteau.*"

Of the "*Concionatrices*" and "*Thesmophoriaxusæ*" I know of no separate edition particularly curious or rare.

Probably the foregoing account of the separate plays of Aristophanes may be in many instances imperfect ; but when it is considered how much more complete it is than Dr. Harwood's and his republisher's, the classical student will, I hope, deem it an acceptable present ; and be induced to supply my deficiencies by his own more extended researches.

ARISTOTELES. B. C. 322.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1495-8. Græce. 5 vols.

EDITIO PRINCEPS : uniting all the works of Theophrastus. Notwithstanding the imperfect state of Greek literature, and still more of Greek typography, at the period of this noble production, it is impossible to contemplate it without feeling a conviction that we have *not improved* in publications of Grecian authors. The editio princeps of Aristotle is unquestionably one of the most splendid and lasting monuments of the productions of the Aldine press *. It would be tedious,

*“ Pour se faire une idée de l'immensité de ce travail, qu'on se représente les nombreux traités formant les cinq volumes in folio des Œuvres d'Aristote, alors tous inédits, et dont les divers manuscrits étoient ou presque illisibles, ou défigurés par l'ignorance des copistes, ou mutilés et oblitérés en partie, et presque tous présentant des leçons différentes ; tout ce monceau d'écrits entre les mains d'un éditeur que nulle publication antérieure ne pouvoit diriger dans son travail, et qui se trouvoit à tout moment arrêté par des doutes pour la solution desquels il ne pouvoit le plus souvent attendre de secours que de sa propre sagacité et de sa critique.”—Renouard, *L'Imp. des Aldes*, t. ii. 10.

It appears from Mr. Beloe, that Renouard has been guilty of

and perhaps unnecessary, to dwell with minuteness on the various materials of which the work is composed : to the curious in classics such an account would be superfluous ; and to the uninformed I recommend the perusal of Clement, t. ii. 91 (though he omits to mention the eight sheets at the end of the fourth volume, belonging to the book on Animals : see Bibl. Crevenn. No. 1548) ; Mattaire, t. i. 75 to 80 ; Buhle, t. i. 210 (Edit. Bipont. 1791) ; and Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 11-13, 14, 15. De Bure (No. 1275) has spoken but unfavourably of its worth. Erasmus tells us that it was rare in his time, and sold for a considerable price. *Mémoires littérar.* 296 ; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 316.

Mr. Heber, so well known for his classical and bibliographical attainments, has perhaps one of the finest copies in the world of this first edition of Aristotle's works—which he bought at the sale of the duplicates of Sir J. Sebright's books.

Those copies in Dr. Hunter's and the Cracherode collections (which I have seen) are also very beautiful ones, but not superior to the magnificent copy which Dr. Valpy of Reading possesses. Renouard informs us that there is a complete, and perhaps unique, copy ON VELLUM in the Imperial library at Paris.

BEBELLIUS. Basil. Fol. 1531. Gr. 2 vols.

IDEM. Ibid. Fol. 1539-50. Gr. 2 vols.

The editor of the first edition was the famous Erasmus, who received considerable assistance from Simon Grynæus, "qui in dialectis emendatissimum codicem adhibuit, in quo vix ulla fuit pagina quæ non aliquod operæ pretium attulerit." The commentaries of Sim-

one error in his account of this work. He says, "the first volume has 268 pages, whereas in fact it has 457."—*Anecdotes of Literature, &c.* vol. i. 83.

plicius were consulted in the physical books, and in those of animals the version of Gaza is frequently corrected. The Life of Aristotle, prefixed to the work, is by Guarinus of Verona. The second edition seems a reimpression of the first. The third has many advantages over the preceding: Michael Isingrinus assisted Bebel in the publication, which is enriched by the observations and annotations of Velsius, Flaccius, Gesner, and Victorius. The various readings are placed in the margin; and the different books are divided into chapters, after the Latin editions. The Life of Aristotle is by Diogenes Laertius. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. iii. 318-19. Edit. Bipont. Notit. lit. 219.*

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 8vo. 1551. Gr. 6 vols.

The editor was John Baptist Camotius, who has reviewed the four preceding editions, examined the readings of the Greek interpreters, consulted some MSS. and every where corrected and restored the text to the utmost of his ability. The work is elegantly printed, on fine paper, with small types, and frequent contractions. Sylburgius has taken his "*Variae Lectiones*" from this edition; but in so negligent a manner, says Buhle, that he has left an abundant harvest for his successors. At the head of each volume is a short preface by Turrisanus, who speaks highly of his zeal for the publication of good editions of Greek writers.

This edition is well spoken of by Harles (*Fabr. B. G. t. iii. 319*), and is called "very valuable and uncommon" by Harwood. A copy, with the manuscript notes of Pussatus, was purchased by Dr. Burney, at the Pinelli sale. A very beautiful one is in the Cracherode collection. See *Edit. Bipont. Not. lit. 221. L'Imp. des Alde, t. i. 263.*

SYLBURGII. Francof. 4to. 1584-7. 5 vols.
in 10. Gr.

Fabricius, says Buhle, judges rightly of this edition*, when he pronounces it to be the most excellent and complete of any that had before been published. In the preface to the first volume, Sylburgius makes a minute and elaborate detail of the contents and advantages of his edition. Besides containing the corrections of former publications, and an improved text, there are three indexes to each volume: the first is a short synopsis of the heads of each tract or book; the second an Index "Verborum Græcorum;" and the third a Latin Index "Rerum Memorabilium." In addition to Aristotle's works, it comprehends some tracts of Theophrastus. In the academy at Leyden (according to Buhle) there is a copy of Sylburgius's edition, with many manuscript notes of Isaac Casaubon. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* 227; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 437 †; Ibid. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 320; *Hist. Bibl. Fabrician.* t. iii. 453. A fine copy was purchased at the Pinelli sale, by Molini: it is called by Harwood "a very beautiful and correct edition."

Is. CASAUBONI. Lugd. Fol. 1590. Gr. et
Lat. 2 vols.

The "Variæ Lectiones" of this edition have been severely reviewed in Buhle's preface, p. vii. viii. After speaking of the deficiency of Sylburgius's and Casaubon's edition in this respect, he observes of the latter,

* Consult *Bibl. Krohniana*, p. 201, where there is a very copious and correct account of this edition, which was preceded by one in eleven volumes, 4to. 1557.

† Who says, "Si quis omnes xi. tomos collegit, quod raro est, is habet, de quo gloriatur."

“Nec farragine variarum lectionum Casaubonianâ nunc recte uti licet, quoniam illæ plerumque nude appositæ sunt, nec annotatum est, codicibusne an editis debeantur an conjecturæ.” To this edition there are three indexes: one, containing the names of the authors who have written upon Aristotle; the other, of the principal subject matter discussed in the books; the third is a general index of persons and things. This work was reprinted at Geneva in 1596-1605, and at Lyons in 1597. See Buhle, *Edit. Bipont.* 230; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 325; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 437; *Hist. Bibl. Fabr.* t. iii. 200.

PACII. Genev. 8vo. 1597. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

This edition was reprinted at Geneva in 1607 by Samuel Crispin, and is sometimes bound in two, three, or more volumes. It was also, I conceive, reprinted at Lyons in 1602, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. which was the edition referred to by Fabricius, and of which a copy occurs in Bibl. Mason. pt. 1. No. 287, where it is called “*Perrara editio.*” There is a copy of the above *first* Geneva edition in the public library of Leyden, containing some MS. notes of Grotius.

DU VALLI. Lutet. Fol. 1619-29. 2 vols.
1639-54. 4 vols.

These editions, in Greek and Latin, follow closely that of Casaubon, and profess to be accurately published with the annotations of ancient and modern interpreters; and the two books “*De Republica*, in *Suppl. Politicorum Aristotelis*,” are superintended by Kuriazus Stroza. They exhibit, for the first time, a “*Synopsis analytica Doctrinæ Peripateticæ.*” The last editions in 1639-54, are printed with larger types, “*cum nova propædia ad Philosophiam, &c.*” and

dedicated to Lewis XIII. but are greatly inferior to the first in utility and correctness.

Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 326. Some copies of the first edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER. At Mr. Folkes's sale a copy of this kind was sold for only 2*l.* 5*s.*: in the Catalogues of Payne and Evans 1801, a copy *ch. max.* in 4 vols. *cor. russ.* is valued at 12*l.* 12*s.*

BUHLII. Bipont. 8vo. 1791. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

This beautiful and very excellent edition of Aristotle, by Theophilus Buhle, exceeds in utility and typographical elegance all that have preceded it. Five volumes only are yet published, the fifth ending with the book "*De Arte Poetica.*" The first volume will be found to contain a variety of curious and pleasing information in the following particulars, viz. *six lives* of Aristotle, written by various authors, beginning with that by Diogenes Laertius, and ending with Hesychius Melesius's; also a seventh, "*per annos digesta,*" after the manner of Andrea Schottus, by Buhle; *Commentatio* de Libris Aristotelis acromaticis et exotericis; *Elenchus* Codicum et Editionum (which is valuable and minutely elaborate in the detail of the Latin editions of the fifteenth century); *De Librorum* Aristotelis Interpretibus Græcis, Arabicis, et Latinis; *Porphyrii* Isagoge, with critical animadversions. The text of Aristotle follows, with notes at the end: the Latin version is placed beneath the text.

The text, with some deviations, is taken from Du Val: some of the books have new Latin versions, others retain the old. When the number of chapters and paragraphs is altered, it is noted in the margin by reference to the chapters in Casaubon, Sylburgius, and Du Val (see præf. xxix.). Upon the whole, we may congratulate the lovers of Grecian literature, and

the admirers of Aristotle's philosophy, upon the publication of this beautiful, erudite, and convenient edition, which bids fair to rank with the Plutarch of Wytenbach, and the Homer of Heyne.

II. *ORGANUM.*

PACII. Viennæ. 4to. 1584. Gr. Francof. 8vo. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. 8vo. 1598. Gr. et Lat. Genev. 4to. 1605.

Of these editions the last is the most ample and correct. No editor better understood the nature of this Treatise of Aristotle than JULIUS PACIUS, who was the preceptor of Casaubon, and profoundly skilled in all the arcana of the Peripatetic philosophy, in both the Greek and Latin tongues. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 332.

III. *RHETORICA.*

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1508-9. Gr.

Among the *Rhetores Græci* of Aldus, which is a scarce and beautiful work.

VICTORII. Florent. Fol. 1548. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Basil. Fol. 1549. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Florent. Fol. 1573-79. Gr. et Lat.

The first of these editions is exceedingly scarce, and known only to very few. From a manuscript note of Fabricius, it appears that Victorius was offered two thousand crowns by a certain noble prelate, if he would dedicate an edition of the *Rhetorica* to himself; which this editor inflexibly rejected. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 336-7. The *last* is called a rare and excellent edition by Harles.

BATTIEL. Cantab. 8vo. 1728. Gr. et Lat.

A very excellent edition.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1759. Gr. et Lat.

This Oxford edition, which is correctly and beautifully printed, is said by Dr. Harwood to have been composed by a Mr. HOLWELL, "whose criticisms have poured distinguished light upon this abstruse and most excellent treatise of Aristotle."

———. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1772. Gr.

A correct and rather uncommon edition: formed chiefly on those of Victorius printed at Florence by the Juntæ.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1805. Gr. et Lat.

"In usum juventutis academicæ." This is a very useful, as well as elegant edition of Aristotle's Rhetoric. The Greek text is taken from Goulston's edition of 1619, as altered in the Cambridge reimpression of it in 1728. The various readings below the text are from Buhle's edition, which is highly and justly commended. The Latin version, placed at the end of the Greek text, is also Goulston's, with short specimens of variations beneath. Three indexes close the volume.

For further information relating to the editions of the Rhetorica, consult Rossi, *Bibl. Romæ*. 8vo. 1786. p. 134.

IV. POETICA.

PACII. Venet. 8vo. 1536. Gr. et Lat. In
Ædib. Aldi.

In composing this valuable and very rare edition,

Pacius consulted three ancient MSS. one of which was in the Vatican.

VICTORII. Florent. Fol. 1560-73. Gr. et Lat.

A rare and most excellent edition. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 444.

HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1611-43. Gr. et Lat.

At the end of his valuable little work "*De Tragœdiæ Constructione*," printed by the Elzevirs.

BENII. Venet. Fol. 1624. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the complete text of the *Poetics*, and numerous dissertations on poetical controversies.

GOULSTONI. Lond. 4to. 1619. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Cantab. 8vo. 1696. 1728.

EJUSD. Edinb. 12mo. 1731. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Glasg. 12mo. 1745.

With Goulston's version, and various readings, chiefly from Sylburgius.

WINSTANLEII. Oxon. 8vo. 1780. Gr. et Lat.

"This Oxford edition (which was preceded by a very good one in 12mo. and 8vo. 1760, without accents) is an excellent one," says Dr. Harwood, "and will for ever be a monument of the editor's learning and industry: but it is more calculated for the critic than the student." The text is from Sylburgius's edition.

COOKII. Cantab. 8vo. 1785. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which is respectably mentioned by the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, contains *Gray's Elegy in Greek* at the end of the volume.

REIZII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1786. Gr.

With frequent alterations of the Greek text, without any reason assigned. It has no preface. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 445-6.

TYRWHITTI *. Oxon. 4to. et 8vo. 1794. Gr.
et Lat.

This is a very elegant and accurate edition, containing the commentaries of Tyrwhitt, as well as his ver-

* THOMAS TYRWHITT, the above accomplished editor, was born in the year 1736. He was brought up at Eton school, and afterwards went to Queen's College, Oxford; but in the year 1755 was elected fellow of Merton College. He was then engaged as under-secretary at war to Lord Barrington; which place he held for five years. In 1761 he became clerk to the House of Commons, and, after six years service, resigned the situation to Mr. Hatsell. In 1784 he was elected curator of the British Museum, in conjunction with the late learned and deservedly esteemed Mr. Cracherode. His reputation secured him every mark of respect from the wise and the good—and the various elegant and useful performances which issued from his pen, reflected more celebrity upon him than any thing he could derive from even the dignity of his situation. Of his numerous works, the well-known edition of the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer, in 5 vols. 8vo. (1773-8) has disputed the palm with any publication of an English classic yet extant; having received the unqualified commendations of Steevens, Ritson, and Reed. It is difficult to determine whether his productions in illustration of native or foreign authors be entitled to the greater applause. The last work, which he himself published with valuable notes (A. D. 1785), was "A newly-discovered Oration of Isæus against Menæces." His labours on the "*Poetics of Aristotle*" were not published till after his death; which event took place in 1786. A list of his works would occupy too great a portion of this note: the reader will find an account of them in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. lvi. pt. ii. 717. Suffice it to say, that his productions were always distinguished for delicacy of taste, justness of discrimination, soundness of judgment, and extent of erudition. Few have exhibited greater variety of research.

sion, which is close and faithful. The Greek text is formed not according to that of any particular edition, but from a careful collation of all the preceding ones. On the death of Tyrwhitt, in 1786, the work was superintended by Dr. Burgess, Dr. Randolph, and other able scholars of the university of Oxford. The quarto is a beautiful book, of which some few copies were struck off, in a magnificent manner, on LARGE PAPER. It was reprinted at Oxford, in 8vo. 1806, with only three alterations, and those not important ones. Some copies of this latter edition are elegantly struck off on LARGE PAPER.

HERMANNI. Lips. 8vo. 1802. Gr. et Lat.

The Latin version, by Herman, is entirely new. In his own critical remarks, as well as in his selection of those by learned commentators, this editor has evinced strong powers of discrimination, and soundness of judgment.

SAHL published an edition of the Poetics of Aristotle in 1791, 8vo. with critical notes, which was

or felicity of illustration: "nihil tetigit quod non ornavit." Tyrwhitt possessed the enviable qualities of a mild temper and placid disposition: from his boyhood, he had an ardent propensity for literature—and this, which was, perhaps, "his ruling passion strong in death," was regulated and adorned by all those virtues which shed a lustre on domestic life. There is a beautifully engraved portrait of him, prefixed to the quarto edition of the Canterbury Tales, full of benevolent expression.

His books, as well as the magnificent collection of those of his friend Mr. Cracherode, were bequeathed to, and are now deposited in the British Museum: these may survive the *ashes* of the donors—but the *memory* of Tyrwhitt and Cracherode no time will, I trust, ever efface.

subjoined to an edition of Horace's *Art of Poetry* in 1802, 8vo. See Harles, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 226-7.

V. ETHICA.

STURMII. Argent. 8vo. 1540-56-63. Gr.

These are respectable and somewhat critical editions, containing much useful information.

TURNEBUS. Paris. 4to. 1540. Fol. 1555. Gr.

Very excellent editions: the latter is a splendid book.

BERGII. Francof. 8vo. 1591-96. Gr. et Lat.

The latter is the best edition.

RACHELII. Helmæstad. 4to. 1660. Gr. et Lat.

A very respectable edition.

WILKINSONI. Oxon. 8vo. 1716. Gr. et Lat.

“An incomparable edition, and superior to all the preceding,” says Harwood. Copies on *large paper* are rare, and sell high. This work was very elegantly republished at Oxon, 8vo. 1803*.

* I have but briefly mentioned the principal *separate* works of Aristotle; but I hope the most popular editions of them have been accurately, though concisely stated. For the remainder of the works of Aristotle, and the best editions of them, the reader is referred to Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 446, seq.; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 353-8.

ATHENÆUS. A. C. 190.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1514. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS *. The editors, Musurus and Aldus, having very indifferent MSS. to consult, it followed that their work would be marked with numerous errors and unaccountable omissions: this is literally the case. In the 11th book (p. 128, lin. 12) there is so palpable a deficiency, that Schweighæuser found almost two entire sheets of matter to supply it: this deficiency is also in every other edition of Athenæus but that of Schweighæuser. In the 15th book (p. 191) there is an omission which is filled up by twenty-two pages in Casaubon's edition. Such are the errors and imperfections of this editio princeps; on which, however, Casaubon has pronounced too severe a sentence of condemnation; for Schweighæuser informs us that in many places where he found *all the MSS. defective*, he was enabled to discover the true reading of the author chiefly from the learning, judgment, and happy conjecture of Musurus. Edit. Argent. 1801. præf. xxviii. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 112.

BEDROTI. Basil. Fol. 1535. Gr.

This edition exhibits all the errors of Aldus, with

* For this account of Athenæus, the public is indebted to Professor Schweighæuser's excellent edition, in the preface to the first volume of which I have found a very full and correct account of all the editions of Athenæus, which were faintly sketched out by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 631, &c.), Harles (*Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 607; *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 232), Clement (t. ii. 179), and Harwood. In the Monthly Magazine for January 1803, p. 537, the reader will discover an interesting account of the materials from which Schweighæuser compiled his edition.

many additional ones; and Casaubon has implicitly followed it when he might have found better readings and a purer text in the Aldine edition. According to Casaubon the editors were Bedrotus and Herlinus, two young Germans, possessing more enthusiasm than correctness, but much to be praised for their attempt, in which they would probably have succeeded better had their judgment and maturity of reading been equal to their ardour. "Sed hoc (observes Schweighæuser) qualecumque sit, habet sane et alias commoditates hæc editio, de quibus in fronte dictum est: et contextus satis probabili curâ et fide e Veneto exemplo in ea repræsentatur." Argent. edit. præfat. xxix. xxxii.

CASaubONI. Genev. Fol. 1597*. } Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Lugd. Fol. 1612-57. } 2 vols.

These are the well-known editions of Isaac Casaubon, whose celebrity as an illustrator of Athenæus has long been acknowledged by the learned throughout Europe. The Latin version is by DALECAMPIUS †

* The second volume, containing the Commentaries or Animadversions, was published in 1600. "The most valuable part of the edition of Casaubon is his celebrated Commentary, which constitutes a folio of no inconsiderable magnitude. Many of the emendations which are proposed by Casaubon are violent and improbable, and a still greater number may be considered as obvious to any person who is endowed with a moderate share of critical sagacity. Notwithstanding these defects, we know no work of this kind, except perhaps Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris, in which the reader is presented with such a mass of pertinent information. Unlike many commentaries, the text of the author is almost always kept in sight; and the erudition of the critic, although ample, is displayed without ostentation." *Edinb. Review*, 8vo. 1803, p. 185.

† DALECHAMP was a celebrated physician, and his translation would have been much better than it is, if he had had less practice in his profession. When therefore we are told that he was *thirty years* engaged in the translation, we are to under-

(or Dalechamp), who published it from the Basil edition, in a separate folio volume at Lyons in 1583, and who devoted nearly thirty years of his life to the compilation of it (edit. Argent. præf. xxx. note g). Of the above editions of Casaubon, the first is the more correct, as it was executed under the eye of the editor; the second is more erroneous; and the third, published a long time after Casaubon's death, approaches nearer the first in correctness, and has some additional matter by Paul Fermat, which however barely fills two pages (at p. 703, et seq.) See edit. Argent. præf. L. note g: LII. note h.

The merits of Casaubon* are undoubtedly great; and whatever may be the value of his edition, compared with the more luminous one of Schweighæuser, it can never fail to afford the curious reader a lasting fund of entertainment and information. Schweighæuser himself does not hesitate to speak in the handsomest terms of the learning and application of the editor. *Præf.* liii. vi.

stand that he devoted *only the leisure allowed him by his business* to the undertaking. Bayle, art. Athenée, note D.

The first *French translation* of Athenæus was in 4to. 1680, by l'Abbé de Marolles, and the last work of the Abbé. It is extremely scarce and dear, according to Bayle, who declares he never saw a copy of it. See *Journ. des Savans*, Mai 1680.

* In the year 1594, SCALIGER thus wrote to him: "Strabonem, *Athenæum*, Suetonium tuos avidissime expecto. Quicquid ex ingenio, tuo prodibit, erit plane τὸ παρὸς τῷ παιδίῳ." Scalig. *Epist.* Elz. edit. 1627, p. 146.

And in the year 1596, in another of Scaliger's epistles, Casaubon is pronounced by him to be "the only man of the age fit for the undertaking."—"Præter te, qui illum auctorem in integrum restituere possit, habemus neminem." *Epist.* xli.

And again, in Feb. 1597, Scaliger thus exhorts Casaubon—"Perge neque pigeat laboris: præsertim in *Athenæo*; quem, si tu nobis non restitues, a quo sperare debemus?" p. 159. See his *Eulogium on the Comm. of Athenæus*, *epist.* lvi. p. 102. The whole letter is very interesting, and, in some parts, affecting.

When we peruse or pronounce judgment on this valuable performance, let us call to mind the difficulties under which the editor himself laboured; the scantiness and deficiency of his materials; the want of general critical information of the writings of his author; and the peculiar nature and difficulty* of the work itself: add to this, the poverty and paucity of MSS. and the inaccessibility to those treasures which were then buried in ignorance and obscurity, but which, under happier auspices, have been freely laid open to his successor.

SCHÆFERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1796. Gr. et Gall. t. i.

Of this edition only one volume is published, which is not intended to be followed by another: the Greek text is succeeded by the French version of VILLEBRUNE. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 608. Of this work, Schweighæuser never saw a copy.

* From note I, in Schweighæuser's preface (p. LIV), I extract the following particulars, which give a lively picture of the anxieties and labours of Casaubon. "An. 1598, his verbis scripsit Casaubonus ad Jos. Scaligerum: 'Dies hic alter est cum Dei virtute, animadversionibus in Athenæum τὸν κολοφῶνα ἐπεδύκαμεν. Si me amas et ingenii nostri foetus putas esse tanti, est quod nobis gratuleris. Magnâ enim et molestâ curâ liberati sumus. Dici non potest, quam sæpe in ipsis difficultatibus incepti nos pœnituerit. Magnum æquor sumus emensi, magnis tempestatibus jactati sumus: tandem portum tenemus'." About the same time he wrote thus to his friend Gillottus: "Nunc hoc tantum dico, absolvisse me tandem virtute Dei O. M. molestissimum, difficilimum et tædii plenissimum opus, Animadversiones in Athenæum. Si nostras nugæ putas esse tanti, vir magne, gratulare, quæco, nobis. Multum enim sudavimus, multum æstuavimus, multi ausi sumus: nihil denique relinquimus intentatum, quo exiret hoc e manibus nostris opus vestrâ, summorum istic virorum, exspectatione dignum." *Epist.* clxvi. clxviii. in *Collect. Almelov.* p. 88, &c. Consult also the preface of Casaubon, in which he expatiates on the difficulties he had to surmount in compiling his edition.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 8vo. 1801-7. Gr.
et Lat. 9 vols.

Ex. Typ. Soc. Bipont. This very excellent edition, so long expected by the literary world, is at length completed. The first volume is particularly valuable, as presenting us with a critical preface of 120 pages, in which Professor Schweighæuser lays open the sources that supplied him with materials for the formation of his edition. They are as follows: 1. Two manuscripts; one of the 14th century *, containing the entire abridgment of Athenæus, and in which passages occur that have never before been published: although it be not ancient, it is considered by the editor as a very valuable one. This MS. was removed from Sedan to Paris. The other, and most valuable MS. is of the 10th century †, and more ancient than any known MS. of Athenæus; it appears also to have been the legitimate parent of the author's text. This precious relic was sent from Venice, where it had slept in the library of St. Mark for three centuries in dust and oblivion, to Paris. See præfat. xxxvi. cvii. 2. Besides reading a multiplicity of critical works that had appeared since Casaubon's time ‡, Schweighæuser obtained with

* "Est is codex nitidissimus, duobus ac ducentis membranaceis foliis majoris mensuræ constans; totam, ut dixi, Athenæi epitomen exhibens, &c. Tercissima libri scriptura; corrente licet manu exarata, multisque scribendi compendiis implicata." Præfat. lxxxvi.

† "Est membranaceus codex, toto statim habitu venerandam quandam prodens vetustatem, trecentis septuaginta tribus foliis constans maximæ mensuræ. Quælibet codicis pagina in duas columnas distincta. Scriptura, nullis usquam compendiosis nexibus horrens, similis maxime ei, quam pro exemplo scripturæ decimi seculi adposuit Montfaucon in Palæogr. Græc. p. 282, num. 6." Præfat. lxxxix.

‡ The method pursued by Schweighæuser in preparing his edition was as follows; in the margin and at the bottom of the

some difficulty two copies of Casaubon's edition, with a great number of learned notes by BRUNCK, written in the margin. In one of the copies there were excerpta from a Parisian MS. supposed to be compiled by Hermolaus Barbarus. All these notes were sedulously transcribed by the indefatigable Schweighæuser. 3. He obtained a valuable work from the university of Göttingen, partly through the intercession of Heyne, and partly through that of some particular friends. 4. He procured from the library of Strasburgh, and that of the Schœpfliniana which is joined to it, among other rare books, a copy of Casaubon's second edition, formerly belonging to KUSTER, in which that luminous scholar had written a great quantity of valuable notes. 5. He received some important observations on his author from the learned De la Porte Dutheil, to whose care the Greek MSS. in the Parisian library are intrusted; and particularly does the editor acknowledge his obligations to Dr. CORAY, M. D. (of Smyrna), a very learned and excellent Greek scholar, "verissimus Valckenaerianæ et Ruhnkenianæ scholæ alumnus;" whose profound and admirable emendations of some of the more difficult passages of Athenæus are received by Schweighæuser with gratitude and admiration. See præfat. cxvi. xviii.

Such are the helps which the author of the present edition has received; and such, united to the well-known care, judgment, and erudition of the editor of Appian, Polybius, and Epictetus, justify us in ranking

third edit. of Casaubon he wrote down his notes, constantly keeping the *first* under his eye. In one of the copies of the first edition he wrote his excerpta from the two famous MSS.: in the other copy he corrected and prepared the Greek text for the press: where he found the first and third edition disagree, he noticed it in a copy of the *second* edition.

the present edition of Athenæus among the most favoured productions of the classical world*.

The *ninth* volume contains two very full indexes of authors cited by Athenæus, and of persons and things. Notwithstanding the editor, in his preface, accounts for his omission of an *index of Greek words*, such an omission will be always seriously regretted by the lovers of Athenæus. Harles remarks, in the second volume of his *Suppl. ad Introd. Ling. Græc.* p. 342, that "the edition is justly praised—but many things which relate to critical, and especially to metrical illustration, are wanting." An excellent critique upon it seems to have appeared, according to the same authority, in *Neu Leipz. L. Z.* an. 1804, nr. 3, p. 517. and an. 1805, nr. 37, p. 577.

AULUS GELLIUS. A. C. 130.

SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. All the editions printed at Rome by Sewynheym and Pannartz (especially before the year 1470), are considered as particularly valuable by the curious in bibliography; and the present work, of which only 275 copies were struck off, is esteemed among the rarest and most precious of the "Editiones principes:" Gronovius doubted its existence. The editor was ANDREA, afterwards BISHOP of ALERIA, whose dedicatory epistle to Pope Paul II. shews the

* The collation of the Venetian MS. (says the Edinburgh Review for October 1803) has disappointed many learned men. I agree with the author of the review of this edition, that it is to be lamented Schweighæuser *himself* did not inspect and collate the MS. rather than depute his *son* to the task.

extreme misery to which he was at that time reduced : his numerous literary labours justly procured him the episcopal chair. Of this most beautiful and scarce edition, I saw an exquisite copy in the library of Lord Spencer. See Clement, t. ix. 114; Audiffredi, *Edit. Roman.* 19; Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 5345; Osborn's Cat. (1748), No. 1269; Bibl. Gudian. p. 327; Bibl. Pinell. No. 11215 (which copy was purchased by the late Mr. Elmsley for 58*l.* 16*s.*) ; and Bibl. Crevenna, t. iv. No. 5203. Count Revickzky was in possession of a copy (Bibl. Revick. 114), and there is a copy in the Bodleian library, and in the Cracherode collection.

IDEM. Romæ. Fol. 1472.

Whether this was printed before or after Jenson's edition of 1472, has not been determined by bibliographers. It is a work of extreme scarcity and value : see Bibl. Mead. No. 1281, and La Valliere's Cat. No. 4201. At the end are the verses beginning with "Aspiciis illustris," so frequently used by these printers. Consult Maittaire, t. i. 320; and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 96, who mentions four copies of it.

The Roman edition of 1474, which Maittaire (t. i. 338) states on the authority of Fabricius, is supposed by Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* p. 172) to be fictitious.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1472.

This magnificent work, says Clement, is an exact copy of the edition of 1469. Jenson has surpassed the Roman edition in the beauty and skill with which the Greek passages are printed, and by the interpretations of the editor (Andrea of Aleria) introduced into the text. Gronovius doubted also of *this* edit. conceiving the second Roman one of 1472 to have been the editio princeps. A copy of this truly beautiful and scarce

work was in Dr. Mead's collection, No. 1282. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1754; Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 5348; Bibl. Revickzk. 117; and Edwards's Cat. (1790), No. 879.

AND. CATHARENSIS. Venet. Fol. 1477.

This is a rare and beautiful work, of which a copy was sold at the Pinelli sale, No. 11216. See also Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 5349; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 5204. Consult Clement, t. ix. 114-119, who is minute and entertaining on these, *the rarest*, editions of Aulus Gellius in the fifteenth century.

JO. DE TRIDINO. Venet. Fol. 1509.

Fabricius and Ernesti have supposed that this was the first edition which contained the summary or arguments of the eighth book, which is lost; but Clement (t. ix. 119, note 51) had himself a 4to. edit. of 1508*, printed by Petit (unknown to Fabricius and Ernesti), in which the summary was accurately copied. This folio edit. of 1509 is minutely described by Clement; but it has escaped De Bure and Harwood. It is a rare and curious work. A copy is in the Bibl. Hoblyn. vol. i. 302.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1515.

The editor is Egnatius: the work does not contain any commentaries, but a double index sufficiently ample. The preface is by Antonius Marsilius. Fine copies are becoming very scarce. See Clement, t. ix. 120; *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 120.

* The edition of 1508 is noticed by Panzer, t. i. 532; and Maittaire, t. ii. 194. The edition of 1502, fol. mentioned by Harwood and the Bibliographical Dict. I consider to be erroneous; as neither the authorities before cited, nor the Bipont editors, notice such a work.

———. Bonon. Fol. 1550.

This edition, which has escaped every bibliographer but Clement, and even the Bipont editors, is to be found in the Bibl. Sarraziana, No. 1717: it is there called “*Editio rarissima et accuratissima*,” a beautiful copy, ruled with red lines, was sold for 23 florins.

GRYPHII *Hæred.* Lugduni. 8vo. 1560.

This is a beautiful and accurate edition. Almost all the editions of Gryphius and his heirs, printed generally in the *Italic* character, and sold for very reasonable prices, are deserving of the student’s notice. “GRYPHIORUM editiones nostro quidem judicio accuratissimis sunt accensendæ.” See the preface to the Bibl. Sarraziana. Hag. Com. 12mo. 1715.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1585.

Although this edition goes by the name of Henry Stephens’s, it appears from Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* 429), that it was not actually printed by him. Stephens *caused* (procuravit, says Maittaire) both Aulus Gellius and Macrobius to be printed at Paris in the same form, and by the same typographer, at the above period. He himself entertained an idea of printing both these authors in one volume, but was dissuaded from it by some of his friends; for what reason cannot now, perhaps, be known. The real printer of this edition is not specified by Maittaire. A very beautiful copy was sold at the Pinelli sale, No. 11224; it is there called “*Liber admodum rarus*.”

ELZEVIR. Amst. 12mo. 1651. 1665.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1666. 1687.

The two first editions from the Elzevir press were carefully published by J. F. Gronovius. The first *Va-*

riorum edition contains some select notes of various editors as well as an accurate revision of the text by Thysius, and the corrections of Oiselius, with select annotations from various learned men. The second, which is the *editio optima*, was published by J. F. Gronovius, containing his own notes; and was the basis of the 4to. edition of 1706. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 10.

JAC. GRONOVII. Amst. 4to. 1706.

“This edition,” says Dr. Harwood, “has as much literary merit as any of the Dutch editions of the classics in 4to. The notes of other critics are selected with judgment, and the explanatory remarks of Gronovius must give every scholar the most exalted idea of his singular erudition.” According to Ernesti, it does not contain all the notes of the *first* Variorum edition, but a great number of the observations of Thysius, Oiselius, and J. F. Gronovius. It has also the entire collection of two MSS. by Scioppius, and some excerpts from the corrections of Ludovicus Carrio. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L. ibid.* The work is not so extremely scarce as Dr. Harwood states it to be.

CONRADI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1762. 2 vols.

This is a reimpression of Gronovius's edition, with the preface and excursus of J. L. Conradus.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1784. 2 vols.

This edition is also formed on the basis of James Gronovius's: the first volume contains a *Notitia literaria* (in which, however, there is nothing very curious), and an “*Index Capitulorum*,” followed by the text of the author. At the end of the second volume are two useful indexes. The text, like that of almost all of

the Bipont editions, is unaccompanied by notes. The edition is neat, and sells at a moderate price.

“Many learned men,” says Ernesti, “have undertaken the task of correcting or illustrating Aulus Gellius, but have been prevented by death, or other accidental causes. We want,” continues he, “the full commentaries of Carrio, and the lucubrations of Gifanius, among whose inedited works are some commentaries on Corn. Nepos, Symmachus, Prudentius, and Aulus Gellius, corrected by the help of ancient MSS. *: also the promised editions of Lipsius, Scalliger, and Claudius Salmasius; the second edition of Lambecius’s ‘*Prodromus Lucubrationum in Gellium*’ [the first edition was published at Paris, 8vo. 1647, but without the *Epidromus*], which is supposed to be much more valuable than the first, but which has never yet been given to the world.” Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 10, 11.

Harles has omitted Aulus Gellius in his *Introd. in Not. Lit. Rom.* and barely mentions him in the second volume of his *Suppl. ad Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.*

AURELIUS VICTOR. A. C. 379.

THE editions of this writer that are worth possessing, are so few, that I shall refer the student to the following only.

VINETI. Antw. 8vo. 1579-82.

Containing the erudite notes of ANDREA SCHOT-

* Ernesti refers to Schelhornii *Amanitates litteraræ*, t. xii. 391; I have consulted that work, and can discover nothing analogous to the subject.

TUS, "the first restorer of the text of Aurelius Victor." Harwood and his republisher have not noticed the merits of this rare and valuable work.

VARIORUM. Traj. ad Rh. 8vo. 1696.

Published by the learned PITISCUS. This is not only a rare book and elegantly printed, but it ranks among the best edited of the *Variorum* Classics in 8vo. The plates of heads are pretty well executed.

ARNTZENII. Amst. 4to. 1733.

The Bibliographical Dictionary has quoted, in commendation of this edition, what is said of it in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. No. 5391. It is certainly an elaborate performance; but more critical annotation is bestowed upon it than the subject seems to have required. The *cuts*, so much praised, possess very little merit. However, the edition is indispensable to the collector's library.

GRUNERI. Coburg. 8vo. 1757.

A very sensible and useful publication. The Antwerp edition, with the notes of Schottus, seems to have been principally followed.

HARLES republished the text of this edition, with some few annotations, at Erlang. 8vo. 1787.

———. Biponti. 8vo. 1789.

Like all the Bipont editions, the present contains a useful *Notitia Literaria*, and the text of the author judiciously composed. Its intrinsic excellence compensates for its exterior inelegance. The student will do well to procure it.

It is to be noticed, that the preceding editions contain *all* the known works of Aurelius Victor. Some rare and curious editions of his *Account of illustrious*

Men will be found in Ernesti *Bibl. Lat.* and Count Reviczky's Catalogue : among the latest and best editions of this *latter* work is that of Wachlerus, published at Lemgou, 8vo. 1792.

AUSONIUS. A. C. 390.

———. Venet. Fol. 1472.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the eleven Eclogues * of CALPHURNIUS, and other opuscula. De Bure (No. 2851) was unable to find a copy of this uncommonly scarce work among all the libraries of Paris, and was therefore indebted to Maittaire for his description of it. Few first editions of the Latin classics are rarer; as may be seen from the minute and valuable account given of a copy of it in the *Bibl. Paris.* No. 222. His Majesty was the purchaser of this copy. Lord Spencer and Mr. Wodhull have each one: and there is one in the British Museum, which was bought at the sale of Dr. Askew's books. See *Bibl. Askew.* No. 1040.

The only subsequent scarce and curious edition of Ausonius in the *fifteenth century* is the *following* one of 1490, printed by Scinzenzeller, and edited by Julius Æmilii.

ÆMILII. Mediol. Fol. 1490.

This is the first edition of Ausonius *separately* published, and is rather rare and esteemed by col-

* These Eclogues were *first* published in the editio princeps of SILIUS ITALICUS.

lectors. It contains a life of the poet, and an index to the epigrams. At the end is this subscription: "Explicant ea Ausonii fragmenta, quæ invida, cuncta corrodens, vetustas ad manus nostras venire permisit. *Mediolani impressa per Magistrum Ulde-ricum Scinzenzeller, A. D. MCCCCLXXXX. die xv Sep-tembris.*" See Panzer, vol. ii. 61. who seems to have overlooked the copy in the Bibl. Pinell. No. 9366, now in Lord Spencer's collection.

UGOLETI. Parmæ. Fol. 1499.
EJUSD. Venet. 4to. 1501.

Thadeus Ugoletus, the editor, has presented us with a more complete and accurate text than his predeces-sors. Of these two editions, the latter is in some estimation. See Bibl. Pinell. Nos. 9367-69. Bibl. Crofts. No. 1676.

ALEANDRI. Paris. 4to. 1513.

The Abbé Morelli, in his catalogue of Pinelli's books, 4to. edit. vol. ii. p. 310, has pronounced this to be "*Liber raritatis eximie.*" Of its present value I will not pretend to speak, although the Biblio-graphical Dictionary marks it at 2*l.* 2*s.* Panzer, vol. viii. No. 631, was unable to refer to any other copy but that in the Pinelli collection. It was printed at the Asscensian press.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1517.

Copies of this Aldine edition, in beautiful preserva-tion, are esteemed by the curious. Some bibliogra-phemers talk of a copy printed UPON VELLUM; but neither Renouard, Clement, nor Panzer, make men-tion of such a copy. In the Bibl. Askev. this Aldine edition is erroneously dated 1515.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1517.

This edition, which is called by Harles a very rare one, was printed by Philip Junta, whose prefatory address to Count Frederick Valmontoni informs us with what care and trouble it was compiled, and how the preceding editions were crowded with errors. Consult Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 120. In the *Bibl. Pinell.* No. 9372, it is called "*Liber rarissimus.*" See too Harles's *Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. 718. The *Bibliographical Dictionary* twice notices the edition, with some opuscula—which, however, are not specified by Bandini.

VARIORUM. Amst. 8vo. 1671.

This uncommonly scarce Variorum edition of Ausonius was preceded by one of Tollius's in 12mo. 1669, whose notes are incorporated in it. It presents us also with every thing valuable to be found in prior editions, and may justly therefore be treasured by the collector of rare books.

———. Biponti. 8vo. 1785.

An edition more useful than beautiful. The *Notitia Literaria* is, however, elaborate and valuable; and may be consulted with advantage by the curious student.

BION ET MOSCHUS. B. C. 187.

MEKERCHII. Brugis Flandr. 4to. 1565. Gr.
et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

THE first publication of Bion and Moschus* was in the Aldine Theocritus of 1495: the poems of these two pastoral writers being formerly mingled with those of Theocritus. The present edition, under the care of Mekerchius, is a very rare and curious one; it has a double Latin version with the Variorum Scholia: the elegies of Phanoclis, and some fragments of Propertius, accompany it. At Dr. Askew's sale (No. 2402), this editio princeps, in elegant Morocco binding, was sold for only 1*l.* 2*s.*; the same, at

* In the year 1555 H. STEPHENS translated Bion and Moschus into Latin verse, during his stay at Venice with his friend Paul Manutius, in whose office it was printed. Renouard says it is a small 4to. volume, and rather scarce. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 290. A copy is in the Bibl. Meadiana, No. 1999, which was sold for 6*s.* 6*d.*

In the Bibl. Askew. No. 2401, there is mention made of a Gr. and Lat. edition of Bion, Moschus, and Theocritus, by R. STEPHENS, Paris, 4to. 1556; which, although mentioned by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 803, note ii. I do not discover in any other bibliographical writer, and which has escaped Maittaire in his life of that printer. The second publication of Bion and Moschus, after Mekerchius's edition, is by H. Stephens, among his *Poetæ Prin. Græc.* fol. 1566. The third is by FULVIUS URSINUS, at the end of his "*Carmina novem illustrium Fœminarum*," Antw. 8vo. 1568, p. 233 to 269. See a copy in Bibl. Pinell. No. 9044. Ursinus, who rather differs from H. Stephens, first exhibited some readings from a MS. in the Farnesian library, and restored some passages to Moschus, which had generally been attributed to Theocritus. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 802, note *b. b.* The fourth edition of Bion and Moschus, by H. Stephens, was published in the Theocritus of 1579. See Art. "Theocritus."

the Pinelli sale (No. 9024), was purchased by Dr. Cha. Burney. A copy is in Bibl. Crèvenn. No. 3586.

R. VULCANII. Antw. 12mo. 1584. Gr. et Lat.

With Callimachus. A beautiful, rare, and critical edition. At page 63 is a Gr. and Lat. epitaph of Gerard Falkenburg, on Flemingus, in imitation of Bion; and at p. 70, &c. are metrical Latin versions of some of the Idylls of Bion and Moschus, by Politian, Dousa, and H. Stephens. In the public library of Leyden, there is a copy of this edition with the manuscript notes of Isaac Vossius. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 803.

SCHWEBELII. Venet. 8vo. 1746. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, besides containing the notes of former editors, presents us with the metrical Latin version of WHITFORD* and the French one of LONGEPIERRE†, with two indexes: the text is on the basis of Stephens's edition. It was severely reviewed in the *Nov. Act. erudit.* 1751, Dec. p. 699, by Carpzovius, which drew forth a warm reply from Schwebelius. Some supposed Reiske to be the author of the review; but his widow, in her life of him, positively denies it. See Harles, *Vit. Philolog. clariss.* t. ii. 121, as cited by him in his *Fabr. B. G.* above referred to.

HESKINI. Oxon. 8vo. 1748. Gr. et Lat.

A very elegant edition, and much more critical and correct than that of Schwebelius. Almost all the

* Londini, 4to. 1659, along with Musæus.

† Paris, 12mo. 1686: said to be a scarce work, and accompanied with excellent remarks. *Bibliograph. Dictionary*, vol. ii. 22.

French notes of Longepierre are translated into Latin, and his inaccuracies and imperfections are diligently corrected. Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 559. *Ibid. Fabr. B. G. t. iii.* 804.

SCHIERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1752. Gr. et Lat.

HARLESII. Erlang. 8vo. 1780. Gr. et Lat.

Schier's edition is founded on Schwebelius's, corrected by Heskin; that of Harles is founded on Schier's, corrected by Valckenaer*, Brunck†, and others. The various readings and conjectures are placed under the text, the animadversions and notes at the end of each poem. Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 560. *Idem, Fabr. B. G. ibid.*

MANSONIS. Gothæ. 8vo. 1784. Gr. et Germ.

An erudite and valuable edition, with German notes. The order of the poems is changed, and the Greek text is without accents: opposite the text is the German version of the bucolic or pastoral metre. Prefixed, are two commentaries; one on the life, the other on the poems, of Bion and Moschus. Harles, *Ibid.*

TEUCHERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1793. Gr. et Lat.

A critical edition, with select notes from others, and the author's own animadversions.

JACOBII. Gothæ. 8vo. 1795. Gr. et Lat.

From the edition of Valckenaer's Theocritus of 1789, edited by Jacobs, and containing Bion and Moschus. See Art. "Theocritus."

* From his Theocritus of 1779. See "Theocritus."

† *Analect. vet. Poet. Græc.* Argent. 8vo. 1772.

WAKEFIELDII. Lond. 8vo. 1795. Gr.

A very beautiful and correct edition, by the late Gilbert Wakefield, and printed with great care and delicacy of execution by Bensley. Some copies are struck off on a 4to. paper. The conjectures of Wakefield, though sometimes bold and singular, are, upon the whole, both happy and original. The work is commended by foreign critics.

Bion, Moschus, Theocritus, Callimachus, and Musæus, are frequently, or the greater part of them, published together; but it would be a tedious as well as unnecessary task to specify minutely all the various editions.

BOETHIUS. A. C. 520.

DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIÆ *.

KOBURGER. Norimb. Fol. 1476.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Notwithstanding the proximity of Clement's account (t. iv. 434) of the various editions of Boethius, he appears to have been ignorant of this edit. prin. which is by no means a very scarce work. It must be remembered that this editio princeps was preceded by an edition † in *Latin and Ger-*

* The *best* edition of the OPERA OMNIA BOETHII, was published at Basil, fol. 1570, in 2 vols.; and according to Count Revickzky, the work is rare and much sought after. See Bibl. Revickzky, p. 141. Harles says the *first* edition of the *Op. om.* was printed at Venice in 1491. Panzer makes the first edition 1487, and refers to Askew's Cat. No. 1161—where I find only Boethius's treatise on *Arithmetic*—a book of extreme scarcity.

† In Panzer's first index, t. v. 100, there are no less than

man, printed by Koburger, Norimb. fol. 1473, which, as it contains a translation, does not rank before the above edit. prin. of 1476. See Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. No. 868; De Bure, No. 1308; and Reviczky's Suppl. p. 5.

The Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. ii. 32, mentions an edition "*fol. sine anni nota*," which is there thought to be the editio princeps, and published about the year 1470: but as no specific account is given, no authorities referred to, and as Panzer does not even hint at such an edition, I consider the information to be erroneous*.

GRUNINGER. Argent. Fol. 1501.

This book, says the Bibl. Harleiana (vol. iii. No. 1048), is full of cuts, and may therefore be looked upon as a great curiosity. The Harleian copy had a short history attached to it of the life of Boethius,

thirty-seven editions of Boethius in the fifteenth century enumerated; but except the two works above specified, I am not aware of any of them being curious or valuable.

* The preceding was written in my *second* edition of the "Introduction;" since which, I find the correctness of my conclusion has been questioned, and the accuracy of the Bibliographical Dictionary supported (vol. vi. Advertisement, p. v.) by the authority of Boni and Gamba in their *Biblioteca Portatile*. But there happens to be *one word* in this alledged authority which rather favours my position, and diminishes the force of my opponent's reasoning. Boni and Gamba say, speaking of this ancient and supposed first edition, "*Antica edizione e forse la prima ed originale*," &c. Now the word *forse* renders the whole matter as dubious as ever. I adhere, therefore, to my first position. We are apt to attach too high an antiquity to books without dates. Mons. de Boze, who was a learned bibliographer, says, very properly, in his dissertation on the Mentz Psalter of 1457, "qu'il y a [par consequent] beaucoup de livres *sañs date*, qui sont infiniment *plus recens* que d'autres qui *en ont*." See *L'Acad. des Inscript.* t. xiv. 264. Consult also De Bure on the editio princeps of Terence, No. 2603.

with some account of his writings. Clement (t. iv. 435) mentions this edition, and refers to Reimannus (*Catalog. Bibl. Theolog. Reimanni*, t. i. 356), who speaks of an edition of this date published at Cologne, in 4to. which he erroneously called "editio omnium prima." I have consulted Reimannus, and find Clement accurate in his reference.

MARESCHAL et CHAUSSARD. Lugd. 4to. 1511.

This is a curious Gothic edition, without numerals or catch-words. In the same form and in the same year, an edition was published by Quentell, at Cologne, "in which the divine work of Boethius, heretofore depraved in one thousand places, is corrected and restored." Of the above *Lyons* edition, the following is the "avertissement," which I shall endeavour faithfully to copy for the sake of the bibliographical Antiquary.

"Nemo cibum capiat donec benedictio fiat
Priueter mensa qui spreuerit hec documenta.

D Vultus hilares habe
U Sal cultello capi
M Quid edendum sit ne pet
M Non depositum capi
A Rixas murmur fugi
N Membra recta sede atis.
D Mappam mundam tene
U Ne scalpatis cave
C Aliis partem tribu
A Morsus non rejici
T Modicum sed crebo bib
IS Grates Christo semper refer."

See Clement, t. iv. 437.

VALLINI. L. Bat. 8vo. 1656.

This edition, says Harwood, is a very elegant and correct one, and the notes of Vallini are learned and judicious. Some copies have in the title-page, *Lug. Bat. et veneunt Parisiis apud Thomam Jolly, 1656.* See Bibl. Pinell. No. 6324.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1671. Lipsiæ. 1753.

The first edition is a very good one, and is emphatically styled, "the Variorum Boethius." The text, according to the "admonition to the reader," is formed on the basis of Vallini's edition, and is preceded by a learned and excellent preface by Petrus Bertius: "ita ut, quicquid operæ a doctis viris in Boetium, variis voluminibus, diverso tempore collatum est; simul uno intuitu parvum volumen contineat." The notes, chiefly by Sitzmanus and Bernatius, are numerous and pertinent. The book is neatly and respectably printed.

Harles (*Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 387) just recites the edition, and says it is "to be commended." BLEAU published a pretty little edition of Boethius in 1668, and at GLASGOW there was a neat and correct edition published in 1751.

———. Paris. 4to. 1783. 3 vols.

Mentioned on the authority of the Bibliographical Dictionary, vol. ii. 37, where there is said to be a copy printed UPON VELLUM. It is called "a very beautiful book."

BODONI. Parmæ. 4to. 1798. 2 vols. Lat. et Ital.

This is a very sumptuous edition, printed in the usual style of magnificence of those works which issue from the Bodoni press. The editor is BENEDICT VARCHI. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. præf. p. viii.

CÆSAR. B. C. 44.

SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 146g.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. We are much indebted to Clement (t. vi. 16) and Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* p. 20) for their copious and accurate accounts of this extremely rare work, of which only 275 copies were struck off. Ernesti has erroneously observed that it contains but five books, “de Bell. Gall.” (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 259): Audiffredi himself inspected *two* copies of it, and found it to contain all the books that we now possess. The epistle of ANDREA, afterwards Bishop of Aleria, prefixed to the text, is full of erudition, says the *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. iii. No. 1103.

This editio princeps is called by Laire (*Spec.* 144, note *p*) “inter rariores libros rarissima,” and is so esteemed by Clement, De Bure, and Audiffredi. The generality of bibliographers mention a copy of it ON VELLUM in the *Bibl. Hulsiana* (*Haye*, 8vo. 1730), t. i. 192, which sold for 225 florins; but since the sale of that library it is uncertain where it exists. It is probably fictitious. The following libraries will be found to contain the usual paper copy: *Bibl. Meadian.* No. 1623; *Bibl. Smithian.* 83; *Cat. de la Valliere*, No. 4905, which copy was purchased by Count Revickzky for 1260 livres: *Bibl. Crevenn.* No. 6171, sold for 581 florins; *Bibl. Parisina*, No. 516, which sumptuous copy brought 53*l.* 11*s.* In the magnificent library of Lord Spencer I saw an exquisite copy, which I believe was originally in the possession of Count Revickzky; and a very fine one is in the Cracherode collection. See *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 33. A copy is in the Bodleian Library, and in Dr. Hunter’s Museum;

His Majesty possesses the copy formerly belonging to Consul Smith.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1471.

Editio secunda. Unknown to Fabricius, but mentioned by his editor Ernesti. Clement speaks with great confidence of this work, from a copy which he saw and minutely inspected. He says "it is more beautiful and magnificent than the second edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz (1472), and also equally rare — "P'on peut assurer sans crainte (continues he) que c'est un bijou de bibliothèque." See De Bure, No. 4880; Bibl. Mead. No. 1624; Bibl. Smith. 83; Bibl. Crofts. No. 1254; and Bibl. Pinell. No. 7556. In the Cracherode collection there is one of the finest copies in the world of this Venetian edition.

SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 1472.

Editio tertia. It differs from the first edition of 1469, in having the epistle of Andrea, Bishop of Aleria, fixed at the end of the volume; and the titles of the books and of the epistle printed, instead of being partly omitted and partly filled up by manuscript, as occurs in the editio princeps. See Clement, v. vi. 17, and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 97. Laire (*Spec.* 179, note *h*) is incorrect in his account of this work, yet Harles relies on his authority. It is to Clement that we are indebted for a minute and valuable description of it; who has informed us, that, except the trifling variations before noticed, it is an exact reimpression of the edition of 1469. "Cette édition est imprimée en beaux caractères, sur du beau papier, belles marges: tout y respire la magnificence commune aux éditions de Sweynheym et Pannartz," says the lively and descriptive Clement. De Bure (No. 4881) is not accurate in his description, which shews that he never

examined the work itself. A beautiful copy of this extremely rare edition, *cor. turc.* was sold for 420 florins at Mr. Charon's sale in 1720 (see *Bibl. Menarsian.* p. 66, No. 822): at La Valliere's, it brought 360 livres. I have not been able to discover a copy in our English collections.

———. ————. Fol. 1473.

Concerning this singular and extremely rare work, consult Panzer, t. i. 18; and particularly Clement, t. vi. 19, note 9. It is printed in a disagreeable Gothic character, with frequent contractions, and by Panzer supposed to be the production of *Henry Eggestyn*: Panzer also places it among the Strasburgh publications. This edition is famous for containing the supposed tract of "JULIUS CELSUS de Vita et Rebus Julii Cæsaris," which gave rise to much controversy, and which Grævius* reprinted on account of its scarcity, in his edition of 1697-1713, and the whole question is there minutely discussed. Isaac Vossius was the first, who, in a fanciful and impudent mood, ascribed these dissertations to Julius Celsus†; but a host of critics and scholars have en-

* Clement says that Grævius committed many faults in his reimpression of this tract, which Bunnemann marked down in the margin of his copy: of these faults Le Clerc complains in his *Bibl. Choisie*, t. iii. 365.

† JULIUS CELSUS CONSTANTINUS was a grammarian, who, for his amusement, reviewed and corrected the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar; and as a testimony thereof wrote these words at the end of the volume: "*Julius Celsus Constantinus V. G. legi*:" or, as it exists in some volumes, "*Julius Celsus, vir clariss. et comes, recensui*." This childish occurrence was the cause of much discussion in the old literary schools; many people looked for the Commentaries of Celsus, which, says Clement, "are neither at the beginning nor end of the volume; and yet out of ten men who are in possession of this edition, probably nine of them do not know that they have got the pretended Julius Celsus of Vossius!"

tered the lists against him with various skill and equal success. It seems to be now settled, that Francis Petrarcha, and not Celsus, was the author of this composition. See Clement, and Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 259.

———. Romæ. Fol. 1476.

There is great reason to doubt the existence of this work. Grævius appears to be the authority on which every bibliographer rests; but on looking into Ernesti †, and Orlandi ‡, as cited by Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 216), there seems to be very slight evidence of its reality. Clement tells us, that a German of the name of Ephraim Müller attributed it to Sweyn. and Pann.; but unluckily for the conjecture, Sweynheym died in 1474.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. Fol. 1477.

See Maittaire, t. i. 384; De Bure, No. 4883; Bibl. Smith. p. 83; Cat. de la Valliere, No. 4907; and Bibl. Pinell. No. 7557; which copy was purchased by the late Mr. Elmsley for 6*l.* Its present price is undetermined.

MAZOLINUS. Tarvis. Fol. 1480.

Concerning this rare edition, says Harles (*Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 199), consult Goetzii Mem. Bibl. Dresdens. t. i. 154. It appears from Clement (t. vi. 21), that Goetze is wrong in calling it a 4to. it being decidedly a folio. See too Maittaire, t. i. 406. The work is handsomely printed, and has all the freshness and brilliancy of a publication at the conclusion of the 16th century. Mr. White, in his Catalogue of 1801, has marked it at 4*l.* 4*s.* cor. tur.

† *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 259.

‡ *Origin del Stamp.* 76-305: in both these works not a single library is referred to for its existence.

These are, I believe, the most material and rare editions of Cæsar in the 15th century: the reader who is anxious to procure as much evidence as possible of the existence of the *earlier* editions of a classical author, will pardon the minuteness with which I have entered into the detail of these *Editiones Primæ* of Cæsar.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1513-19.

These editions, the latter of which is a copy of the former, are mentioned out of respect to the memory of Aldus; but they are not remarkable for their beauty or correctness. The first has seven pages of errata: see Clement, t. vi. 23; who enters minutely into the subject: "Mendis scatet"—say the Bipont editors of the Aldine edition. See too *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 100-150.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1514.

More correct, says Harles, than the first edition of Aldus. An exquisite copy of this work, printed on VELLUM, was sold at Mr. Paris's sale for 29*l.* 8*s.* See Bibl. Paris. No. 518. "Exemplaire de la plus grande beauté, et dans sa relieure originale:" probably this was the beautiful vellum copy which I saw in the Cracherode collection. Bandini does not notice such a copy.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 8vo. 1570.

This edition, say the Bipont editors, contains every thing to be found in the Venetian edition of 1566*, and presents us with many valuable remarks from the labours of FULVIUS URSINUS, the editor. It was reprinted in 1574, 2 vols. and the notes of Ursinus on Cæsar and other historians were republished at Antwerp, 8vo. 1595. Harles gives a long and specific

* By Paul Manutius. See Harles, t. ii. 203.

account of the edition of 1570, which, he says, is rarer than the succeeding one of 1574, and which he praises for its critical utility. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 204; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 260-1.

CORVINUS. Francof. Fol. 1574.

This work may be considered as the prototype of Clarke's sumptuous edition of Cæsar. "Cette magnifique édition," says Clement, "mérite d'être plus connue, qu'elle ne l'est ordinairement. Et comme elle se trouve dans nôtre Bibliothèque Royale, j'en ferai ici la description. Elle est imprimée en beaux gros caractères, et ornée de plusieurs figures gravées en bois; mais fort bien gravées. *Jacobus Strada* en a pris la soin, et a fait la dépense de l'impression; ce qui ne laisse pas de contribuer à sa rareté. Sa Dédicase (au Duc de Baviere, *Albert*, et à ses fils) est remarquable, parcequ'il y fit l'histoire de la Bibliothèque de Munich, que l'on n'iroit pas facilement chercher à la tête d'un *Jules César*." Clement then proceeds to give a very ample description of the volume. See t. vi. 29-30. Harles particularly specifies this edition, and says it contains forty plates of battles and other things relating to the campaigns of Cæsar.

Although he thinks it has been praised beyond its merits, yet he allows it to be "rare and beautiful, and not without its critical use, though entirely taken from Vascosan's * edition." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 205-6.

* Vascosan printed an edition in 4to. Paris, 1543, which is called "magnifique et très recherchée," by Clement (t. vi. 27, note 13). It must, however, be observed that the classical editions of Vascosan are not so valuable and dear as Clement supposes. At the sales of Mead and Folkes they reached their highest sum.

JUNGERMANNI. Francof. 4to. 1606.

This is a very excellent edition, and is the first in which the *Greek translation* of the Commentaries appeared; both the text and the notes do great credit to the refined taste and erudition of Jungerman. It was incorrectly reprinted at Franckfort, 4to. 1669, “sum-tibus Jo. David. Zunneri.” The Greek translation, whether by Planudes† or another hand, was communicated to the editor by Bongarsius, from the library of Petavius. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 262. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 207-8.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1635.

Count Revickzky, in his “*Catalogue de différentes Collections*” attached to his Bibliotheca, has informed us that the *true* Elzevir edition is distinguished by having the plate of a *buffalo's head* at the beginning of the preface, and body of the work; also by having the page 149 numbered 153.

As there has been so much said about these editions of the same date, I here present the reader with an account of the difference, which I took from a copy of *both* in the Cracherode collection. In the genuine the first page of the Commentaries is numbered 1: in the spurious, 17. In the former the last page of the Commentaries is numbered 372—in the latter, 355: this difference of paging affects the whole work. In the former, the last page of the fragment is numbered 561—in the latter, 526. The former has an index,

† “Græcus librorum de Bello Gallico interpres, quem, ex Biblioth. Paul. Petavii primus Godf. Jungermannus edidit, num Theodorus Gaza, an vero Maximus Planudes, sit, ambigit, in lib. de claris Interpret. Huetius: ita tamen de illa judicat, ut nec impuram dicat esse, nec invenustam.” Morhof. *Polyhist. literar.* t. i. 854, edit. 1747.

printed in the Italic letter, of 70 pages—the latter, an index of 34 pages, in the Roman letter. On a close inspection, the genuine edition will be found to be more beautifully or rather clearly printed than the spurious one.

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 8vo. 1651-58-61-70-86.

“Of these editions of Cæsar, *cum notis variorum*, that printed by Elzevir in 1661 is by far the best, and is a most beautiful and correct book,” says Dr. Harwood.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1697-1713.

These editions have been noticed in the account of the edition of 1473. The first is a neat and elegant, though incorrect, work according to Morhof and Ernesti. The edition of 1713 contains some notes of Davis’s first edition.

CELLARII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1705.

This excellent edition of Cellarius is enriched with useful notes, six geographical tables, and a valuable index. The labours of that learned antiquary have been successfully directed towards the elucidation of many important passages of Cæsar. His edition was reprinted at Leipsic in 1713-1717-1722-1726-1731-1736-1746-1755-1756, and 1757. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxxii.-iii.

DAVISII. Cantab. 4to. 1706-1727.

These editions are mentioned with approbation by Fabricius and Ernesti; and Harles thus observes: “Majorem tamen curam adhibuit opemque meliorem Cæsari præstitit Davisius, quamquam interdum loca sana putarit corrupta luxataque, eaque falce critica sauciaverit potius, quam restituerit in integrum. Interim

optimis editionibus adnumeranda est Davisiana editio." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 210. Harwood, as well as every other critic, acknowledges the last to be the best and most ample. They have both the Greek translation.

CLARKII. Londini. Fol. 1712.

This is the magnificent and celebrated edition of Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE. It is perhaps the most sumptuous classical volume which this country ever produced, and has long been the delight and admiration of bibliographers. It contains *eighty-seven* copper-plates, which were engraved at the expense of the different noblemen to whom they are dedicated. Care must be taken, says De Bure (No. 4893), that the *forty-second* plate, representing a Bull or Bison, of extraordinary size, be not wanting, as is sometimes the case. Of these plates I am not disposed to think so highly as some fond admirers: the head of MARLBOROUGH (to whom this courtly work is dedicated), by Kneller and Vertue, does not convey any exalted idea of that renowned hero; and the bust of JULIUS CÆSAR, which follows it, will appear meagre and inelegant to those who have contemplated a similar print in the 4to. publication of Lavater's Physiognomy. The plates are, in general, rather curious, than ably executed; and, compared with what Flaxman has done for Æschylus and Homer, are tasteless and uninspired. The *type* of this magnificent volume is truly beautiful and splendid; and, for its fine lustre and perfect execution, reflects immortality on the publisher.

The text is accompanied with various readings in the margin; and at the end of the vol. after the fragments of Cæsar, are the critical notes of the editor, compiled with great labour from the collation of ancient MSS. and former editions. A MS. in the Queen's library,

and one belonging to the Bishop of Ely, were particularly consulted by Dr. Clarke. The work closes with a large and correct index of names and places. It is, upon the whole, a most splendid edition, and will be a lasting monument of the taste as well as erudition of the editor.

There are *three sizes* of paper, on which it is printed. The small size, which is, however, a very large folio, has been disposed of at sales for less than 10*l*. In treating of this work, Clement pleasantly observes: “Il seroit à souhaiter, qu’on nous donnât sur ce modèle des éditions de tous les auteurs classiques, en faveur de ceux qui ont des pistoles, et qui aiment à lire les belles éditions—soit pour s’amuser, soit pour s’instruire.” T. vi. 36.

Dr. Beattie* has informed us that there is one of the first copies in Britain, of the LARGEST PAPER, at Gordon Castle; but this is probably not excelled by the copy in the library of the Marquis of Stafford. As a proof of the magnitude of this latter copy, the plate of the Bison (which generally covers the opposite pages, when the book is opened, with *scarcely any surrounding margin*) has a margin of about *two inches on all sides of it*.

VOSSII. Amst. 8vo. 1713. 2 vols.

This edition, cum notis variorum et D. Vossii, is usually esteemed the *edit. opt.*

OUDENDORPII. L. Bat. 4to. 1737.

An admirable and truly critical edition, comprehending the labours of Davis, Clarke, and Vossius.

* Beattie says it is the finest copy he ever saw of it. See his letter to Sir Wm. Forbes, in the latter’s Life of him, 4to. edit. vol. ii. 206.

“The preceding commentators on Cæsar,” says Harles, “have all been eclipsed by the skill and researches of Oudendorp; who, by a careful examination of numerous MSS. and editions, has often successfully restored the true ancient reading of his author. The marginal glossaries of old grammarians and librarians are sometimes received into the text, but care must be observed in using them; witness Hirtii *lib.* viii. de Bell. Gall. cap. xv. 466.” See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 198-212. Oudendorp reprinted the text of his edition without the notes at Leyden, 8vo. 1740.

MORUS reprinted this edition, but with many critical advantages, at Leipsic, 8vo. 1780†: he sometimes adopts the reading of Cellarius, and has well illustrated the *military tactics* of Cæsar, from the History of the Gauls by RITTERUS, and the books of GUICHARDUS “De Re militari Veterum.” See Bipont. Edit. *Not. lit.* xxxv. The edition of Morus is highly commended in the *Bibl. Critica Amst.* 1783, t. ii. pt. vi. 69, &c.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1782. 2 vols.

A neat and useful edition, comprehending a *notitia literaria* improved from Fabricius and Ernesti. The text is formed on the best editions; and at the end of the second vol. are “*variæ lectiones*,” and many useful critical helps towards the understanding of the text of the author. It has no notes.

HOMERI. Londini. 8vo. 1790. 2 vols.

The first volume comprehends the books of the Gallic war, to which are added a geographical nomenclator, the French notes of Scaliger, Clarke’s index

† An octavo edition of Oudendorp was published at the Clarendon press the same year.

of countries and towns, the fragments of Cæsar, and the commentary of Dodwell concerning the author of the Supplement, together with geographical tables. The second volume contains the remaining works usually attributed to Cæsar, to which are added a geographical table of ancient Spain, and an "Index Rerum." This edition, which is very beautifully printed, and of which there are some sumptuous copies on LARGE PAPER, is deserving of a place in the student's library, from its extreme correctness.

HUTTENI. Tubing. 8vo. 1797.

A useful and accurate edition; published without the least ostentation—but necessary to the curious student.

OBERLINI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1805.

This is an elaborate and excellent edition, and worthy of the reputation of the editor of Tacitus. It is formed on the basis of those of Oudendorp, Cellarius, and Morus, with additional observations, and a careful revision of the text by Oberlin. At the end, after the fragments, are "Mantissa observationum ad bellum Gallicum," an "Index Historicus," and an "Index Latinitatis." This edition is printed on paper of *three* different qualities: the best, "CHARTA BELGICA," makes it a magnificent octavo volume.

CALLIMACHUS. (*Uncertain.*)

LASCARIS. Florent. 4to. ——. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: LITTERIS CAPITALIBUS IMPRESSA. The printer was most probably Franciscus de

Alopa, who published Apollonius Rhodius, the *Anthologia*, and the first four plays of Euripides, all in capital letters*. It is supposed to have been printed about the year 1496. See *Bibl. Bridges.* p. 203; *Bibl. Mead.* No. 1991; and *Bibl. Askev.* No. 1176. The second publication of Callimachus is in the Aldine *Pindar* of 1513, "cum larga vitiorum typographicorum accessione," says Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 526.

FROBEN. Basil. 4to. 1532. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

To the Hymns of Callimachus are subjoined the "Gnomologia," which is a singular production from a certain ancient MS. specified in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 725. The Scholia and Preface of Gelenius adorn this correct edition, which is far preferable to the Aldine, and which supplies some deficiencies of the foregoing one. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 825. It was reprinted by Vascosan at Paris, 4to. 1549.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1566. Gr. †.

IDEM. Genev. 4to. 1577. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Sch.*

The first of these editions is in the celebrated "*Poetæ princip. Græci*" of H. Stephens, in which Callimachus was published with very considerable emendations, and the deficiencies and errors of former editors were carefully rectified. Benenat reprinted it at Paris, 4to.

* The reader will consult the first note in the article "Euripides," where the various authorities are referred to; also *De Bure*, No. 2563.

† Dr. Harwood, on the alledged authority of Pinelli, mentions a very curious, rare, and almost unknown edition of Callimachus, Venet. 8vo. 1555. Gr. et Lat. I have searched the *Biblioth. Pinelliana* under the articles Callimachus, Bion and Moschus, and Theocritus, and cannot discover such a work. Harles does not specify it; and if it were printed by Paul Manutius, Renouard would have noticed it.

1574. The second edition of H. Stephens contains the Greek Scholia and version of Frischlinus in prose and verse; also the Life of Callimachus, written in Greek by Frischlinus, with a Latin version of it by Baier. In this edition the thirty-three epigrams, and some fragments in Latin verse, first appeared; which gave rise to future publications of epigrams of a similar nature. The text, which is on the basis of the editio princeps (but assisted by the collation of a fresh MS. in part of the Hymn to Ceres), has been followed by almost every subsequent editor. See Freytag, *Adpar. litter.* t. i. 234, which, according to Clement (t. vi. 59, note 37), gives a very minute and ample description of the edition. Callimachus was afterwards published in the Bion and Moschus of Vulcanius (which see, p. 216); and in "*Corpus Poet. Græcor. heroicor.*" Genev. fol. 1606. Gr.

GRÆVII. Ultraj. 8vo. 1697. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

An excellent and erudite edition: the first volume presents us with the notes of Theodôre Grævius, the Greek Scholia and notes (in each page) of Robertellus, H. Stephens, Frischlinus, Vulcanius, Bentley, and others. The second volume contains the copious and very learned commentaries of SPANHEIM on the six hymns, which are said to be, by Brouckhusius*, "*opus admirandæ eruditionis et quale hodie vix sperare ab ullo mortalium audeamus.*" Some very few copies of this admirable edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring an uncommon price. A copy will be found in the chief libraries already so frequently mentioned; and what was sold for 1*l.* 14*s.* at Dr. Mead's sale (No. 2162), and 5*l.* 5*s.* at Dr. Askew's (No. 1319), has been marked at 9*l.* 9*s.*

* In his edition of Propertius, lib. iii. Eleg. xxi. v. 15.

by modern booksellers. See Egerton's Cat. 1801, No. 4122.

BENTLEII. Lond. 8vo. 1741. Gr. et Lat.

Along with Theognis, and "not inferior to any edition of Callimachus," says Harwood. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 717-18.

STUBELII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1741. Gr. et Lat.

With the Timon of Lucian. "In præfat. editor excutit querimonias et injustas et non spernandas de Callimacho, ejusque scriptis, judiciumque Ovidii, non satis probabiliter, ita interpretatur, ut in laudem cedat Callimacho, quippe qui ipsam naturam superaverit, et quod ab hac ei negatum fuisset, curâ ingenium non debile adjuvante, compensaverit." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 827.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. Fol. 1755. Gr.

A very correct and beautiful edition, says Harwood. The text of Callimachus is accompanied with some plates of statues from the antique, which do not appear to possess any extraordinary merit. The type is very elegant, and worthy of the printer; but owing, I suppose, to a great number of copies being struck off, the work sells at a very moderate price.

ERNESTI. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1761. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

A most excellent edition, and superior in critical illustration to every preceding one. It contains, besides the preface, notes, and version of Ernesti, many grammatical and critical observations of Hemsterhusius *

* "The notes and emendations of Tiberius Hemsterhusius, one of the best Greek scholars who ever adorned Holland, render this edition very valuable," says Harwood. Mr. Gibbon (*Post. Works*, vol. ii. 60) calls it a correct and valuable edition.

and Ruhnkenius. The text is carefully corrected according to the authority of MSS. and the commentaries of Spanheim have received many judicious corrections and improvements by the skilful hand of Ruhnkenius. The edition, besides these advantages, contains the whole of what is valuable in Grævius*. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 527. Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 828. A beautiful copy of this work, *on fine writing paper*, was sold for 254 livres at La Vallière's sale.

BANDINII. Florent. 8vo. 1763. Gr. Lat. et Ital.

The text is from Grævius's edition; by the side of it is the Latin version, and at the bottom is the Italian one; but between the Greek and Latin text, and Italian one, there are some various readings taken from the editio princeps. Each hymn is accompanied with a commentary, written in Italian, "in usum juventutis." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 828.

LOESNERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1774. Gr. et Lat.

This is a useful compendium of Ernesti's edition, exhibiting his text without the notes, and accompanied by an index of the more difficult words, and some various readings from a certain manuscript not before collated.

BRUNCK published Callimachus in his "Analect. vet. Poet. Græc." Argent. 1772, t. i. 423.

* In the forty-ninth epigram, the second verse is given according to a supposed emendation of Bentley, which is said to have been communicated to Grævius. Ernesti, however, combats this emendation, and doubts its having been suggested by Bentley. In Dr. Charles Burney's late elegant publication of Bentley's inedited letters (mentioned at p. 98, ante), Ernesti's doubt appears to be well founded, for Bentley entirely disowns it; see p. 90, of this last publication.

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BODONI also published an edition in Greek and Italian, at Parma, in fol. and 4to. 1792; in which splendid work, says Harles, the Greek text is not given with any particular correctness. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 828.

CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, ET PROPERTIUS*.

I. CATULLUS, TIBULLUS, ET PROPERTIUS.

VIND. SPIRA. Venet. 4to. 1472.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: "cum Statii Sylvis." This work was supposed by Laire (*Spec.* 186) to have been printed at Rome by Udalricus Gallus; but Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 123) carefully inspected two copies of it, and assures us that it was printed by Spira at Venice, exactly in the same manner as his "Martial" (*sine anno*, but supposed about the above period): he observes also that the characters are more beautiful and proportionate than those used by Gallus. De Bure (No. 2645) mentions a copy in the library of the Duke de la Valliere, which also contained the works of Horace, "*sans aucune indication quelconque*," but printed in the same manner as the present three poets. On examining La Valliere's Catalogue, I find the first ancient edition of these poets dated 1475; so that probably the work mentioned by De Bure never came to sale. A copy of this editio princeps of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, was sold for 202 livres at Gaignat's sale, No. 1598. It is prodigiously

* Catullus flourished 87, Tibullus 19, and Propertius 7, years before Christ.

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scarce, and not to be found, perhaps, in four libraries in Europe. Lord Spencer is in possession of a copy, which formerly belonged to Count Reviczky, *Suppl.* p. 2; and there is a beautiful one in Dr. Hunter's museum. In the Cracherode collection there is a copy printed UPON VELLUM; which may rank among the rarest books in the world. It is unknown to bibliographers. See Maittaire, t. i. 320; Clement, t. vi. 459; and Panzer, t. iii. 87.

JO. DE COLON. Venet. Fol. 1475.

Editio secunda. It is said that this extremely scarce work is almost an exact copy of the preceding one; it is without the Statius. See Maittaire, t. i. 350; De Bure, No. 2643; and Panzer, t. iii. 108. At La Valliere's sale (No. 2422) a copy was sold for 670 livres; at the Pinelli sale (No. 9397) a copy was purchased by the late Mr. Elmsley for 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; at the sale of Mr. Paris's books (Bibl. Paris. No. 197) a very fine illuminated copy was sold for 32*l.* 11*s.* See a copy Bibl. Smithian. p. 103, and Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3762. A copy is also in the Bodleian library.

RENEN and BERTHOCUS. Vincent. Fol. 1481.

This edition is usually accompanied with the fourth book of Statius's *Sylvæ*; it is very far from being so scarce as the preceding edition. A beautiful copy, with manuscript notes, was purchased at the Pinelli sale, by Mr. Wodhull, for 5*l.* 5*s.* See De Bure, No. 2644; but above all consult Heyne's preface to his second edition of Tibullus, p. xxxiii. &c. where there is a most accurate and valuable review of the early editions of Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius. See also Harles, *Suppl. Not. lit. Rom.* t. ii. 508.

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ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1502-15.

The edition of 1502 was composed by Aldus and Avantius; the former wrote the preface, the latter the epistle, at the end of Catullus, to *Marino Sannuto*, a Venetian nobleman. Of the two editions, the *last* seems the more correct and valuable (according to Harles), and was the basis of many subsequent ones in the sixteenth century. At Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1433) a splendid illuminated copy of the *first* edition, ON VELLUM, was purchased by the late Mr. Cracherode for 17*l.* 10*s.* This beautiful volume I saw in the Cracherode collection, now deposited in the British Museum; but it has not any thing like the typographical splendour of the Junta Cæsar, printed in the same manner, and mentioned at p. 226, ante. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 61, 117; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 316. De Bure (No. 2645) does not seem to have been acquainted with any copy on vellum.

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 8vo. 1558.

The three poets have each separate titles and a separate numbering of the pages, so that they may be divided or united at pleasure. The first poet contains 147 pages, and one of errata; the second 57, and one of errata; and the third 93, and two of errata. MURETUS*, who compiled the edition, has not been much praised for his accuracy and care. See Ernesti,

* "Dans une de ses lettres à P. Manuce, Muret dit, 'Si fieri posset, ut sex aut septem Tibulli REGIA CHARTA describerentur, esse mihi summopere gratum: hac de re ipse statuas.' J'ignore si les exemplaires demandés par Muret ont été tirés, mais on voit par cette lettre que *la fantaisie de grand papier* a été de tous les temps, et que même *de bons esprits ne la dédaignent pas*." Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 305. This observation is "con amore."

Fabr. B. L. t. i. 96. A fine copy of this work, *lin. rubr.* was sold at Mr. Bridges's sale for 1*l.* 10*s.*

DOUSÆ. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1592.

Ex officin. Plantin. This edition, according to Barthius (*præf. Propertii*, p. xvii.), leaves every preceding one far behind by its accuracy and emendations. Heinsius calls it the most correct of all the editions of these poets: it is formed on the basis of the Basil edition of 1569; the editor was Janus Dousa, whose father was a very learned but singular character. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom. t. i. 320*; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. G. t. i. 93*.

MORELL. Lutet. Fol. 1604.

“Cum notis variorum unum in corpus magno studio congestis: quorum catalogus paginâ abhinc octavo exhibetur: cum indice rerum et verborum copiosissimo.” Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L. t. i. 93*) has set out in detail the various commentaries embodied in this elaborate edition. It is, indeed, a publication fraught with the most curious and useful intelligence, by some of the finest scholars of the sixteenth century, relating to these interesting poets. Mr. Mackinlay, of the Strand, shewed me a magnificent LARGE PAPER copy of it, which belonged to the famous Villoison.

PASSERATII. Paris. Fol. 1608.

Printed by Morell. This work contains the commentaries of Passeratius, which are more elaborate on Propertius than on the two remaining poets: it has an accurate index “rerum, verborum, auctorum, et emendationum.” The text is chiefly Dousa's from the edition of 1592: some copies of this edition have the subscription “*Per Marcum Orry, via Jacobæa, ad insigne Leonis salientis.*” See *Bibl. Critic. Amst.*

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t. i. pt. iii. 59; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 321; Bibl. Crevenna, No. 3775 *. I might add that this edition was *preceded* by one printed at Lyons, 12mo. 1607, edited by GRASSERUS; which, Barthius says, was unknown to literary men. The MS. from which his edition was taken, is wonderfully praised by Grasserus. Harles, *ibid.*

VARIORUM. Traj. ad Rh. 8vo. 1680.

This edition was compiled by J. G. Grævius, who, however, does not seem to have carefully composed it, but merely to have *superintended* it during publication. "Negligenter tamen nec curate expressa est editio, nec concinne dispositus rerum adparatus." Burman in *Obs. misc. crit.* vol. vi. Ernesti calls it "parum accurata et emendata;" yet Harwood has marked it at *rl. is.* and calls it "valuable on account of the learned notes of Grævius." It was preceded by a neat yet incorrect edition by Gabbema, Traject. 8vo. 1659. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 95; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 322.

———. Cantab. 4to. 1702.

A splendid and accurate edition, well spoken of by Ernesti, Harles, and Heyne.

* Some have thought this edition to be nothing more than the preceding one, with a fresh title-page: Crevenna informs us, that Morell and Orry jointly printed the edition, and each of them put his own name to a proportionate share of the copies. The copy in the Crevenna library was a LARGE PAPER one.

The same year that this Parisian edition was published, Wechel printed one at Hanover, 8vo. 1608, with the critical notes of GEBHARDUS; which was reprinted in 1621, with additional notes by Livineus. These editions have been severely handled by subsequent editors, though Barthius acknowledges that the labours of Gebhardus were of some use to him.

BROCHARDI. Paris. 4to. 1723.

Printed by Coustelier. A beautiful but not valuable edition. The editor makes a pompous display of the sources from which he compiled it; but there appears to be more ostentation than real utility in the work. Harles, *ibid.* t. i. 323.

AND. PHILLIPPI. Lutet. 12mo. 1743.

Printed by Coustelier. An edition more beautiful than valuable. A copy ON VELLUM, in three volumes, was sold for 138 livres at La Valliere's sale: it was purchased by Count Revickzky, and is now, I believe, in the collection of Lord Spencer.

The 4to. and 12mo. editions, by BASKERVILLE (1772) are also very beautiful, but not esteemed for accuracy.

HARWOODII. Londini. 12mo. 1774.

This is a very correct and respectable edition, in the composing of which Dr. Harwood bestowed particular pains. See Bruggeman, p. 476, who cites *Monthly Review*, June 1774.

BODONI. Parmæ. Fol. 1794.

A very superb work. The text of Tibullus is taken from Heyne's second edition of that poet; the text of Propertius from Burman's edit. *cura Santenii*. The text of Catullus has been reviewed and corrected by an anonymous editor, from three Roman MSS. and two others which Antony Angelius (who lived in the sixteenth century) was in possession of. The readings of the Guarnerian MS. have also been consulted, and the editor has availed himself of two ancient editions (Venet. 1472. Parmæ, 1473) which he found with various manuscript remarks and readings from a number of learned men. Harles, *Suppl. ad Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 339.

II. CATULLUS.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. Fol. 1473.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Of extraordinary rarity and value. Panzer (t. ii. 350), on the authority of Bibl. Pinell. No. 9424, supposes this work to have been edited and printed along with “Statii Sylvæ” of the same date: Maittaire (t. i. 326) specifies them both as distinct works—probably they were bound together in one volume at the Pinelli sale, for neither Ernesti nor Harles consider them as a joint publication. The late Mr. Elmsley purchased the Pinelli copy for 32*l.*: it is there described as “*exemplar integerrimum libri longe rarissimi.*” Of the remaining editions of Catullus in the fifteenth century, I am not aware of there being any thing particularly curious to mention: a variety of them are specified by Clement, t. vi. 459.

Is. Vossii. Lond. 4to. 1684. Ultraj. 4to. 1691.

These are the editions containing the celebrated commentaries of Isaac Vossius, which unaccountably lay hid for upwards of thirty years, till Beverlandinus, his amanuensis, and who appears to be the editor of the poet, restored them in their present form to the eager eyes of the public.

Besides examining many MSS. Vossius collated the ancient “Codex Mediolanensis,” which is very rare and valuable, and which afforded him many materials for a correct and luminous text. His commentary, accompanying the poems of Catullus, is elegant and erudite, though not free from occasional indelicacies of thought and illustration. Some copies have the title-page “Lug. Bat. 1684, 1691.” The latter edition is enlarged with useful indexes; the London one is rare, according to Harles. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 96; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 324; Bibl.

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Revickzk. p. 15. See also Clement, t. vi. 463, who, however, is tediously minute about the different dates.

VULPII. Patav. 4to. 1737.

"This is in every respect," says Dr. Harwood, "the best edition of Catullus yet published; the text is exhibited in a more correct manner, and the notes of Vulpius are very valuable." According to Ernesti and Harles, the notes of Vulpius are not so much in emendation of the text, as in illustration of the poet by selecting parallel passages from ancient and modern writers. See Ernesti and Harles, *as just cited*.

CORRADINI. Venet. Fol. 1738.

This is the famous surreptitious edition which was palmed on the world by Corradini de Allio, who pretended he had discovered a very precious Roman MS. by which he was enabled to exhibit a pure and accurate text; "but the cheat being discovered," says Harwood, "the rascal only laughed at it." Concerning this editor, who was notwithstanding an acute and learned man, consult Harles, *Vit. Philolog.* t. ii. 107 (Bremæ edit. 1767), quoted in his *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 326, where there is rather a copious extract from Corradinus's preface. This work, from the singularity just mentioned, will never want purchasers. See a copy Bibl. Pinell. No. 9432*.

DOERINGII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1788. 2 vols.

This edition, which is not printed with much atten-

* "The more curious reader of Catullus may find an interleaved copy of the *Elzevir* Catullus, enriched with many curious and valuable notes, in the British Museum." Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 91.

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tion to typographical beauty, forms a very excellent companion to the Tibullus of Heyne, and the Propertius of Barthius : the text and notes being arranged in the same sensible and critical manner.

III. TIBULLUS.

———. ———. 4to. ———.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Both Panzer (t. iv. 6) and Dennis (*Suppl.* 680) take their description of this work from the Bibl. Pinell. No. 9953, where it is described to be the first edition of Tibullus printed separately (about the year 1472), and equally beautiful and rare. This copy was purchased by Count Reviczky, and from his own collection is now, with the collection itself, transferred into the sumptuous one of Lord Spencer. It is a work of extreme rarity, and has escaped the generality of bibliographers.

G. TIBULLUS. Romæ. 4to. 1475.

A very scarce and valuable edition ; described by Audiffredi in his *Edit. Rom.* 177. It was printed by *G. Tibullus de Amidanis de Cremona* ; and edited, with a commentary, by B. Cillenius. Both Panzer and Dennis refer to Biblioth. Pinell. No. 9954, at which sale it was purchased by the late Mr. Elmsley for 10*l.* 15*s.* Consult Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 342, who seems, however, to have been ignorant of the editio princeps. A copy of this Roman edition is in the Bodleian Library. Two editions, with the commentary of the same editor, succeeded this, viz. in 1485 and 1487, fol. for which the reader may consult Panzer, t. iii. 224, 240 ; and Harles, *as just cited.*

BROUCKHUSII. Amst. 4to. 1708.

“ A valuable edition,” says Harwood ; “ but

Brouckhusius is a bold editor, and has taken unwarrantable liberties with the text." Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 96) thought so highly of this edition, and of the abilities of the editor, that he wished him to undertake an edition of *Catullus*, which he had little doubt would have been executed with equal ability and success as his *Tibullus* and *Propertius*. "Erudita grataque est hæc editio," says Harles, "viri elegantis ingenii, qui ab insigni subsidiorum criticorum apparatu accessit ad illam parandam ornandamque." *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 344; but consult Heyne's preface to his edit. of 1777, where the merits and demerits of Brouckhusius are judiciously stated. In *Hist. Fabric. Biblioth.* t. iii. 514, Brouckhusius is greatly extolled. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

VULPII. Patav. 4to. 1749.

Dr. Harwood gives this edition every praise: the merits of Vulpius's *Catullus* (to which the reader is referred) are in every respect equalled by those displayed in this edition of *Tibullus*. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HEYNI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1755-77-98.

The first of these editions was compiled by Heyne when he was a very young man, and cannot therefore be put in competition with the succeeding ones. The second is one of the most admirably edited books in the world; the labours of Brouckhusius and Vulpius have been carefully consulted, and judiciously selected; and the text, which in the first edition was chiefly taken from Vulpius, is adopted according to the editor's own judgment and sagacity: this second edition has also the advantage of containing some readings from a very scarce and almost unknown edit. "*ex Codice Corvini Regis*" curata. In short, whether we consider

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the erudition of the preface, the purity of the text, or the taste, learning, and research displayed in the notes, we shall not hesitate in giving it the decided preference to every previous edition of Tibullus: Harwood calls it "a faultless book." See, too, Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 345, but particularly the long and learned review in the *Biblioth. Critic. Amst.* t. i. pt. iii. 53.

The *third* edition is still an improvement on the preceding ones, as containing, besides other emendations, the readings of four MSS. in *Biblioth. Guelpherb.* Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 351.

IV. PROPERTIUS.

—————. ———. 4to. 1472.

EDITIO PRINCEPS, *secunda*. The first publication of Propertius was in the edit. prin. of 1472, along with Catullus and Tibullus; although this edition, containing Tibullus as well as Propertius, might have formerly contained Catullus also. Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 440) says this work was unknown to Maittaire, De Bure, and Ernesti. See also Panzer, t. iv. 7. At Dr. Askew's sale (No. 3154) a copy was purchased for the British Museum for 4*l.* 10*s.*; at the Pinelli sale (No. 9822) a copy was sold for 9*l.*: it is rightly there called "liber rarissimus."

This edit. of 1472 was followed by one of FERRANDUS, Brixiae, fol. 1473, which is specified by Audiffredi (*Edit. Ital.* 420) on the authority of *Biblioth. Port. Boni et Gambæ*. It is a work of excessive rarity. Of the editions of 1474-80, Panzer doubts. See *Index Primus*, t. v. 374, and the volumes there referred to.

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BROUCKHUSII. Amst. 4to. 1702-27.

These editions, of which the latter is more correct and enlarged, are very valuable. "Ordinem Scaligeranum adoptavit Brouckhusius, vir elegantissimi ingenii et veterum poetarum intelligens. Opes superiorum editorum in suum fundum transtulit, novis iisque egregiis non minus quam copiosis locupletavit, et tam scriptorum quam editorum librorum subsidiis usus: in textum aliquoties suas Heinsiique conjecturas admisit." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 353. Barthius's preface, p. xix. There are LARGE PAPER copies of both the Propertius and Tibullus of Brouckhusius.

VULPII. Patav. 4to. 1755. 2 vols.

The celebrity acquired by Vulpus in his editions of Catullus and Tibullus is far from being diminished by this excellent and critical edition of Propertius: the reader will peruse what has been written on the *Catullus* of Vulpus. The three editions of these poets, by this editor, were sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* at the Pinelli sale. Some copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER: See *Biblioth. Crofts.* No. 1688. At Mr. Paris's sale a copy of this kind in 4 vols. was sold for 21*l.* See *Bibl. Paris.* No. 199.

BARTHII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1777.

This work, from the author's own confession, is formed on the plan of Heyne's Tibullus; but the *Biblioth. Critic.* Amst. t. i. pt. iii. 110, does not flatter the author with having greatly succeeded in his undertaking. It must be acknowledged, however, that both the preface and prolegomena contain much useful and solid information, and that the editor has shewn great care, learning, and research in the con-

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duct of the work. Critical notes are subjoined at the bottom of each page; and there is an index of such MSS. as have been collated by previous editors, or are yet uninspected in various libraries. Harles speaks favourably of this work, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 354.

BURMANNI. Traj. ad Rhen. 4to. 1780.

Peter Burman did not live to see the publication of this edition, but on his death it was carefully superintended and revised by SANTENIUS. After reading what has been said on this admirable and truly critical edition by Harles (*Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 355), and the *Biblioth. Critic. Amst.* (t. ii. pt. vi. 1-25), I may venture to pronounce it by far the best edition of Propertius yet published. The text is formed on Brouckhusius's edit.; and the commentary of Burman is a treasure of critical and philological learning. Besides excerpta from ten MSS., the notes of Heinsius, and much valuable information from some libraries never before explored, this work presents us with the edited and unpublished notes of almost every learned man who has written in illustration of the poet; and some of Burman's corrections and emendations of passages usually received as legitimate, are as happy as they are acute. The student and collector will, therefore, consider this edition as one of the brightest ornaments of his library. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are now becoming scarce in this country.

KUINÆLI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1805. Vol. I.

This first volume contains only the text with variorum notes, and two indexes: it is an elegant and excellent edition, enriched with the labours of Santenius, who had never concluded his edition of this author.

The preface is sensible and critical—and the merits of preceding editors, as well as of the poet himself, are detailed with great candour and judgment.

CICERO. B. C. 40.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

MINUTIANI. Mediol. Fol. 1498. 4 vols.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Minutianus was the first man of his age who embodied, in four successive volumes, the scattered publications of Cicero; and this work, it is agreed by learned men, is little or nothing more than a reimpression* of the previous editions of the separate works hereafter to be mentioned. The two first volumes were published in 1498, the two last in 1499†. If we peruse Saxius

* In the "Opuscula philologica" of Ernesti, p. 137, it appears, that Minutianus did not consult a single manuscript; but merely collated the editions previously published. See also Minutianus's epistle to Trivulcius, in which he says, "*magis editis quam scriptis exemplis singularum partium usus sum.*"

† De Bure has annexed a little story concerning the intended dedication of this work to Sforza, Duke of Milan, and the actual dedication to Marshal Trivulcius. Sforza being driven from his territories, in the war between France and the Milanese, the publisher of the work looked out for another more fortunate patron; and Trivulcius was pitched on as the man: accordingly, in the two latter volumes, a Dedication was manufactured, and fixed in the front of the third and fourth volume. But it so happened, that the first patron, Sforza, got the better of his hard fortune, and became established in his former possessions. The publisher (Minutianus) hastened to give him a proof of his unabated regard, by tearing out the sheet which contained the Dedication to his rival; luckily he.

(*Hist. Lit. Typog. Mediol.* p. 415), we shall see with what toil, and at what a heavy expense, this celebrated work of Minutianus was compiled. De Bure and Ernesti are lavish in their praises of its typographical beauty; the latter (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 217) says it is printed “grandi modulo, chartis et litteris pulchris et splendidis.” For a more particular account consult Maittaire, t. i. 673; Verburg’s preface (edit. 1724); Clement, t. vii. 140 (who informs us that Fabricius had but an imperfect knowledge of it, and does not even notice it in his *Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721); De Bure, No. 2364; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 47; and Panzer, t. ii. 88. See *Bibl. Mead.* No. 1234. At Gaignat’s sale (No. 1453) a copy was sold for 394 livres. See *Bibl. Creven.* No. 3294; and Osborn’s *Cat.* for 1766, No. 493. There is a copy in the Bodleian Library, and in the Cracherode collection: this latter copy is literally what the French bibliographers would call “Exemplaire vierge.”

Fournier, in his *Diction. Portatif de Bibliograph.* p. 84 (Paris, 8vo. 1805), mentions a copy of this work on LARGE PAPER; but it was probably only one with a larger margin than ordinary. There is, I believe, no instance of an editio princeps in the fifteenth century *professedly* on large paper.

had not parted with the impressions, and the two last volumes came out without any date, as the date was impressed on the dedicatory page. If any lover of rare books should be lucky enough to possess this Dedication of Trivulcius, he may rank it among the choicest treasures of the typographic art.

Saxius (p. 535) has favoured us with this Dedication, which has the following inscription: “*Illustri et excelso Principi JOANNI JACOBO TRIVULTIO, Regio Locum-tenenti in Insubria universali, ALEXANDER MINUTIANUS salutem et felicitatem.*”

BAD. ASCENSIVS. Paris. Fol. 1511-22. 4 vols.

The first edition, printed and edited by Badius Ascensius, is little more than a reimpression of the editio princeps; in the second, the Aldine edition is followed, with the readings of the first in the margin.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1519. 9 vols.

A great part of this Aldine edition was published by Andreas Asulanus. It was the original intention of ALDUS to have published the entire works of Cicero in four or five quarto volumes; and, consistently with this idea, he brought out the first volume of his projected edition in 1514, which comprehends the "*Libri Oratorii*:" his death, in 1515, unfortunately frustrated the further execution of the design. Asulanus employed Naugerius to superintend a great part of the edition, which, upon the whole, though in some places it affords a purer text than the edit. princeps, is not entitled to celebrity as being a very correct or critical one. Beckii *præf.* (in edit. 1795, &c.), p. xix-xx. &c.

Renouard informs us, that to obtain a *complete* and *fine* copy of the Aldine edition of Cicero is a circumstance of very rare occurrence. The volumes were printed in the following order: *Epist. ad Familiares*, 8vo. 1502 or 1512: *Epist. ad Atticum*, 8vo. 1513: *Libri Oratorii*, 4to. 1514: *De Officiis*, 8vo. 1517 or 1519: *Orationes*, 8vo. 1519, 3 vols.: *Opera Philosophica*, 8vo. 1523, 2 vols. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 146.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. Fol. 1528. 3 vols.

The editor of this work was MICHAEL BENTINUS, a man of singular science and erudition; in compiling it he received great assistance from different learned men

in Germany. Cratander himself (the printer) also travelled for the purpose of collecting MSS. and general information, and was fortunate enough to obtain "*Six Epistles to Brutus*," which had never before been published. These MSS. are considered by Victorius as superior to the rest procured in Germany. The text of this edition was carefully corrected by Ben-
tinus, who has proved himself a sound and judicious critic. It is much superior to preceding publications, and is "as good as it is ancient." Beckii præf. xxi. ii. Ernesti and Harles give but a superficial account of this work.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. Fol. 1534-40. 4 vols.

Of these editions the latter is the more valuable one. CAMERARIUS was the editor of it, "quo nemo tum erat ab ingenio, doctrinâ, et curiosâ lectione ad eam rem instructior et paratior." In some instances he has succeeded in his readings better than Victorius: "Fugiens," says Beck, "illam, quam diximus Victorii κακοζηλιαν." Beckii præf. xxvi. Ernesti (t. i. 218), Harles (t. ii. 50), and the Bipont editors (LXXXV), are unanimous in their praises of Camerarius, and of the latter edition, which is modelled after Victorius's, and contains some of his notes. A neat copy of this latter edit. (which is now scarce and sought after), in 2 vols. corio rubro, fol. deaur. is marked in the Bibl. Sarraz. (No. 1598), as having been sold for 17 florins.

VICTORII. Venet. Fol. 1534-37. 4 vols.

This is the famous edition of Victorius, printed by Antony Junta, which has so long and so justly received the encomiums of the literary world. I refer the reader to the preface of Verburg's edition of 1724, Ernesti, Harles, and the Bipont editors, as just

cited, for an elaborate and commendatory account of the work. Victorius * is rightly called "*Verus Ciceronis Sospitator*." Clement informs us that a sumptuous copy of this excellent edition on LARGE PAPER, belonging to Cardinal du Bois, was sold in Holland (1725) for 290 florins. In the Bibl. Menarsiana, p. 128, a fine copy in morocco was sold for 220 florins. A variety of libraries have contained this work, from that of Bridges (who had a large paper copy) to the Pinelli. At Mr. Beauclerk's sale it was sold for 12*l.* 6*s.* Its present price is undetermined.

SEB. GRYPHIUS. Lugduni. 8vo. 1540. 9 vols.

This edition, edited by M. Brutus, was succeeded by several others in octavo, viz. in 1546, 1550, 1559, 1578, 1585. The edition of 1546 is called in the Bibl. Sarraz. (pt. iii. No. 1249) "*Editio in magno pretio apud eruditos*:" the copy sold for 60 florins. A very beautiful copy of the edit. of 1550 was sold for 2*l.* 16*s.* at Mr. Bridges's sale; but this cannot determine its present price.

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 8vo. 1540-41. 10vol.

This admirable edition of Cicero by Paul Manutius, son of Aldus, is deservedly held in high estimation. No man had a juster conception of the beauties of this great Roman orator and philosopher, and no man has more successfully imitated his style than the learned printer, whose edition is under review. The authorities † are numerous which point out its excellence and merit.

* Of Victorius, Grævius has observed that Cicero owes more to *him* than to all the other editors put together: "*Reprehenditur tamen (say the Bipont editors) in eo affectatum antiquitatis studium et insolentior verborum scriptura.*"

† Paulus Manutius, Aldi fil. alter Ciceronis vindex, idemque intelligentissimus interpres et felicissimus ipse imitator, cum

The "*Libri Oratorii*," in 4to. were published in 1533, and dear will be this volume in the eyes of the curious, as it is the first work with which Manutius opened his press. It is formed on the Aldine edition of 1514, and contains the preface of Aldus. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 188; t. ii. 76.

The *Epist. ad Familiares* were published in 8vo. the same year, and in 1540. At the Pinelli sale (No. 8687), a very fine copy of the latter edit. on LARGE PAPER, was purchased by Mr. Payne for 2*l.* 5*s.*

The *Epist. ad Atticum*, &c. were published in 1540. A copy ON VELLUM was sold for 63 florins at the Crevenna sale (No. 5584). The *Orationes*, in 3 vols. were published the same year; the remaining works were published the following year. This edition of P. Manutius was reprinted in 1560-62 and 1569-70; the latter with the Life of Cicero by Lambinus, and his annotations to each volume. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. LXXXVIII.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1543. 8 vols.

This elegant edition was preceded by one in 4 vols. folio, 1538; which is not, however, much esteemed. The edit. of 1543 is rendered of some value with the curious, as being the first work in which Robert Stephens made use of the *Italic letter*. See Maitt. *Vit. Steph.* p. 40. It is said by the Bipont editors to contain the Scholia of Paul Manutius. Beck observes, that it in general copies the readings of the editio prin-

admodum juvenis (natus enim erat an. 1512), nullis sumtibus, nullique studio pepercisset, in antiquis Ciceronianorum libris indagandis, iisque cum superioribus exemplis, etiam Victoriano, conferendis: edidit tandem formatum a se ex Aldino textum, scholiaque addidit in *epist. ad divers.* jam ante separatim edita. Et invenit ille etiam plures asseclas, quam Victorius, in quem ipse primo subiniquior, mox tamen æquior exstitit. EDIT. BIPONT.

ceps in preference to those of Victorius, for which no just reason is assigned.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 12mo. 1543-5. 10 vols.

A very neat and elegant edition. See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. No. 5196. Ernesti, in the preface to his edition, mentions a date of 1553, by Colinæus, which is erroneous. No work of Colinæus bears a later date than 1550. See the note on Colinæus's Greek Testament, p. 63, ante.

C. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1554-5. 4 vols. in 2.

“Nitida et luculenta editio,” says Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat.* ed. 1721, t. i. 143); but his continuator, Ernesti, observes, with great truth, “Textum mutavit, sed fere in deterius.” Beck (præf. xxx-i.) informs us, that he has discovered no less than 64 unauthorized readings “in *Divinat. in Cæcilium*,” c. i. ii. iii.; and that, upon the whole, it is an incorrect and superficial edition; yet it has its admirers.

LAMBINI. Paris. Fol. 1566. 2 vols.

An excellent edition, by the celebrated Dionysius Lambinus, whose critical abilities, and various erudition, well fitted him for the office of editor of Cicero. This edition is the first, and most rare and valuable of all the subsequent ones, which were printed at Paris in 1572-3, 1580, and 1584; at Lyons in 1577, 1580, and 1588; and at Strasburgh, 1581. Consult Freytag. *Adpar. litter.* t. i. 269, and Clement, t. vii. 146. We have the authorities of Ernesti* and Beck†

* In præfat. p. xxxvi. edit. suæ.

† Ibid. p. xxxiii. The following is Beck's eulogy on Lambinus: “Erat autem Lambinus vir excellentis ingenii, ejusdemque et ad sensum veri, et pulchri, omni genere doctrinæ exculti: eamque rem tanto studio, tantâ sedulitate agebat, ut intra biennii ac dimidii spatium, totum opus absolveret.”

for giving the decided preference to the *first* edition over every succeeding one, especially the *second*—which is described to be most carelessly and incorrectly compiled *. Consult Ernesti *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 219, Bipont. Edit. p. LXXXVIII. and Beck's preface, p. xxxi-v. where the critical merits of Lambinus have received a warm and deserved encomium, and where they are defended (as they are also by Verburg) against the attacks of Gruter.

The edition of 1566 is now very scarce. See a copy in Bibl. Sarraz. pt. i. No. 1599, and in Mr. Edwards's Cat. of 1794, No. 988.

ALDUS (*Nepos*). Venet. Fol. 1578-83. 10 vols.

This edition, by the grandson of the great Aldus, is inferior to the preceding ones; the best part of it is the commentary of Paul Manutius on the Orations. The text is on the basis of Manutius's edit.: but "*vitiis operarum innumeris fœdatus*," says Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 220). Harles observes, that "the notes are not equal to those of P. Manutius, either in solidity or erudition." *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 55. See also Beck's preface, p. xxxvi. who does not seem to differ from the preceding critics respecting the value of this edition †. Renouard is certainly erroneous in saying,

From p. xxxi. to xxxv. a clear and admirable account is given of the édition of Lambinus.

* This edition was superintended by the *Sons* of Lambinus: he himself dying in 1572. One is surprised to read so erroneous an account of the comparative merit of these editions, as appears in the "*Bibliographical Dictionary*," vol. ii. 188-9.

† I know not if this be the work cited as in 4 vols. 8vo. by the *Bibliographical Dictionary*, vol. ii. 189, in which the *Timæus* is said to be dedicated to the famous CRICHTON; and the dedication of which is there given. I refer the reader to a perusal of it, as it is elegant and affecting.

that "this edition, when found complete and in elegant condition, is much sought after, and brings rather a high price." At the Pinelli sale a copy (perhaps an indifferent one) was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Of the more *recent Venetian editions*, it is observed by SCIOPPIUS (as cited at the end of Ainsworth's Dictionary, "*Latini Scriptores*"), "*flammis abolere debebant, cruces vero figi typographis, ut documento sint aliis, ne tam improbo furto emptores emungere, et depeculari audeant ! !*"

URSINI. Genev. Fol. 1584. 2 vols.

A valuable edition, with the notes which were published at Antwerp in 8vo. throwing much light on various passages of Cicero.

GOTHOFREDI. Lugd. Fol. 1588. 2 vols.

With the notes of former commentators, but especially of Lambinus, to whom the editor confesses more particular obligation: "*Editio haud contemnenda,*" say the Bipont editors, p. xci.

WECHEL. Francof. 8vo. 1590. 10 vols.

A very good edition, with learned notes and commentaries; reprinted in 1606 and 1609, 8vo. and at Hanover in 1603, 12mo.

GRUTERI. Hamburg. Fol. 1618. 4 vols.

This edition was formerly of some authority, and followed by a great number of succeeding editors; but with the disadvantage of bad paper and bad type, it unites many errors and absurdities; adopting the palpable incorrectness of MSS. to the evident emendations of learned men, who had restored the text of Cicero in a manner unexceptionable to every other critic, but to the blind obstinacy of Gruter. Consult

Ernesti's preface to his own edit. p. XLII; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 56; Bipont. Edit. xcii-iii.; and Beck's preface, p. xxxvi-vii.; all of which authorities unite in bestowing a severe chastisement on Gruter. It was reprinted at London, fol. 1681, in 2 vols. under the revision of Gale, editor of Herodotus; also at Berolin. 8vo. 1747, but incorrectly.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1642. 10 vols.

A very beautiful and correct edition, exhibiting the improved text of Gruter. Bibliographers, and especially De Bure (No. 2371), dwell with rapture on the beauty of the paper and brilliancy of the type; and critics allow that its correctness is equal to its beauty. There were two editions of the work "*De Officiis*;" but it is not necessary to procure the second for the sake of the "*Somnium Scipionis*," as that tract is contained in the tenth volume of the *Opera omnia*: the curious, however, prefer the edition which has the "*Consolatio*," printed in Italics. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 24-5. A very brilliant copy, in 12 vol. was sold for 250 livres at La Valliere's sale: the same, in 12 vols. for 200 florins, at the Crevenna sale, No. 3299, "*superbe exemplaire*." Mr. Lunn, of Soho Square, shewed me a very beautiful tall copy, in red morocco; and I have understood that Lord Spencer has an *uncut copy*, which may be truly called, "*un bijou de librairie!*"

GRONOVII *. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1692. 4 vols.

With the Scholia of Asconius Pedianus; and, in a

* BLEAU printed a pretty edition in 10 vols. 12mo. 1658, which is both creditable and commodious. There is nothing in SCHREVELIUS's edit. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1661 (though a respectable one: see Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 57), which deserves particular notice.

few places, the emendations of James Gronovius, who has adopted the text of Gruter, and repeated the errors with which it abounds. Some few tracts were collated with MSS. but the name of Gronovius seems to have been foisted in “ut exemplar hoc crederetur emendatissimum et ab aliis repeteretur,” say the Bipont editors, p. xciv. Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L. t. i. 220*) does not give the edition a very favourable character: consult also *Bibl. universelle*, t. xxiv. 504.

VERBURGI. Amst. Fol. et 4to. 1724. 2 et 4 vols.

This valuable edition, of which the 4to. is the best, was also printed in 12 vols. 8vo. the same year. The following is Dr. Harwood's opinion: “I am well acquainted with this edition of Cicero by Verburgius, and it is executed with great learning and critical industry. The notes are judiciously selected, and this edition has the advantage of an excellent index. After all, on account of the notes critical and explanatory, it is the most useful edition of Cicero yet published.” I have consulted Stollus (*Introd. Hist. Litt. p. 171*), Ernesti, and Harles, and discover nothing which militates against the opinion pronounced by Harwood. The preface will be found very interesting. It was reprinted at Venice, 1731, in 12 vols. 8vo.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1737. Hal. Sax. 1758-74.

These are the three editions of Cicero, by the celebrated Ernesti: the first is in 5 vols. and the last in 8. The edit. of 1737 has the greater merit in point of type and paper, and is tolerably critical*; but the two last (especially the third) are more correct, critical, and profound. “No man, since the restoration of literature,”

* “Atque vel solâ hac editione immortaliter de bonis literis meritus est.” *Bibl. Crit. Amst. pt. i. page 2.*

says the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. p. 1, "has more contributed towards the illustration of Cicero than John Augustus Ernesti." The second and third editions contain the famous "Clavis Ciceroniana, sive indices legum—in quibus multa multo melius, quam a superioribus editoribus aliisque interpretibus factum est, explicantur: atque in summa brevitate plenius copiosiusque illustrantur." Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 58. But the third edition is more particularly valuable, as presenting us in each volume with some account of the editions of the various works of Cicero, and a few additional notes and emendations of the text. The preface to the first volume may be considered as a rich repository of critical and tasteful matter; to which the student and collector may safely resort when they wish to estimate the merits of former editions. Consult *Bibl. Critic. Amst.* t. i. pt. i. ii. and iii. where this edition is elaborately reviewed*. The Bipont editors have made liberal use of the treasures of Ernesti.

OLIVETI.	Paris.	4to.	1740.	9 vols.
EJUSD.	Geneva.	4to.	1758.	9 vols.
EJUSD.	Oxon.	4to.	1783.	10 vols.

The first is the famous Olivet edition, which has served as a standard of correctness and critical utility to subsequent editors. It is formed on the editions of Victorius, Manutius, Lambinus, and Gruter: where

* The following is the conclusion of Beck's criticism on the editions of Ernesti: "Sed dum, quæ aliis indaganda, examinanda, corrigenda, reliquerit, plura reperimus, non obliviscemur iniqui ingrati eorum, quæ multa ab *hoc melioris lectionis Ciceronianæ duce et auctore* sunt præstita, neque negabimus, facilius in uno quodam hujus scriptoris libello tractando diligentiam eandem semper et constantem et indefessam elaborare, quam in omnium ejus librorum varietate et multitudine."

these agree with each other, Olivet does not depart from them; where they disagree, he adopts that reading which his judgment suggests as the preferable one. The *Clavis Ernestina* accompanies the work. De Bure (No. 2385) properly observes, "Cette édition, recommandable par la beauté de son execution, a encore l'avantage d'être regardée comme la plus correcte qui ait été mise aujour jusqu'à présent: et sans l'édition fameuse donnée par les JUNTAS, on lui adjugeroit sans contredit la première place." See also Beck's preface, p. xxxix. and note **. *Act. erud. Lips.* an. 1745. Some copies of this favourite edition were struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are now exceedingly rare and valuable. At Dr. Mead's sale (No. 1451) a copy of this kind was sold for 14*l.* 14*s.*; at Gaignat's sale for 740 livres; at Dr. Askew's for 36*l.* 15*s.*; at La Vallière's for 1180 livres; and at the Crevenna (No. 3303) for 680 florins. Lord Spencer is in possession of a copy which was formerly Count Reviczky's: see B. Revick. *Suppl.* p. 20. There is a magnificent one in His Majesty's collection, as well as in the Marquis of Bute's library at Luton. The small paper copies are now very scarce.

The *Geneva edition* is printed in a very handsome and creditable manner, and affords a respectable substitute for the Parisian: the notes are placed below the text; and those who are in possession of a copy will have no reason to complain of imperfection of type, or inaccuracy of text. *This edition is also scarce.*

Olivet's edition was reprinted at Padua in 16 vols. 8vo. and at Witteburg, 8vo. 1776, in 8 vols.; which latter is called "*Editio mendosissima*" by the Bipont editors, p. xcix.

The *Oxford edition* is a very elegant and correct re-impression of the text of Olivet: to each volume there are various readings from 29 MSS. collated by Hearn;

—24 in the different libraries of the university, and 2 in the library at York, were recently collated. The 10th volume contains the useful “*Clavis Ernestina*.” Upon the whole, this elaborate edition, though more ornamental than critical, reflects lasting honour on the liberality and spirit of the university of Oxford. See Bruggemann, p. 482, who quotes the *Critical Review*, *June 1785*. Dr. Harwood has pronounced a warm eulogium upon its merits. It is by no means a scarce or dear publication.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1749. 20 vols.

“The text of this very beautiful edition of Cicero,” says Dr. Harwood, “is taken from Olivet, and is very correctly published.” See too Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 171. To those who may not have an opportunity of purchasing the Elzevir edition, this present Glasgow one will prove an admirable and serviceable substitute. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

LALLEMANDI. Paris. 12mo. 1768. 12 vols.

A beautiful and correct edition, well spoken of by Ernesti, the Bipont editors, and Harles. The following is Dr. Harwood’s criticism: “I have carefully read through this edition of Cicero, and it does as much credit to Lallemand as a scholar as his most accurate edition of Tacitus.” To each volume there are critical notes. “*Editio*,” says Ernesti, “*nitidissimis litteris, et pulcherrimis chartis, nec contemnendis notulis ex utroque genere*.” A good copy is very dear, and with difficulty met with.

———. Neapol. 8vo. 1777.

I believe only nine volumes of this elaborate edition are published, and, according to Harles (*Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 171), no more are to appear. The

reader may consult Beck's preface, p. xlii-l. where a very minute account is given of its progress.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1780. 13 vols.

The text of this edition is professed to be formed on the basis of the most popular ones, without the introduction of either conjecture or novelty: it comprehends the valuable *Clavis Ciceroniana* of Ernesti, somewhat enlarged, with the Greek passages of Cicero explained. The Life of Cicero, in Latin, is from the Greek of Plutarch; to which is added "*Breviarium Vitæ, Actionum, et Scriptorum Ciceronis.*" The "*Index Editionum*" succeeds (than which, in my humble opinion, nothing can be more confused and undetermined). The text of Cicero, with the "*Libri Oratorii,*" follows this introductory matter. The variety of able editions, which the reader must have already found described, will perhaps render him less anxious about the present one: nothing but a *conflagration*, or an *unparalleled scarcity*, of all the preceding editions, will make the Bipont publication a popular one.

BECKII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1795. t. i. 1800. t. ii. 1802. t. iii.

This edition, when completed, will be a very elaborate one. The text is not rigidly formed on the basis of any preceding edition; but the stores of Gruter, Grævius, Ernesti, Lallemand, and the Oxford edition, are freely resorted to in matters of critical illustration. The first volume begins with the Oration for P. Quintius, and the third concludes with the Oration for L. Murena. The fourth section of Beck's preface contains an outline of the materials and general data on which the edition is formed. The preface has much interested me, as containing an elegant and accurate detail of the comparative merits of former

editions; and, in common with a few literary friends, I can only earnestly hope for the conclusion of a work, which has been entered upon with so much judgment and ability, and which promises, when completed, a rich and abundant harvest for the lovers of Ciceronian composition.

Two things are to be regretted: first, like various German editions, this work comes out by piecemeal*: the former volumes may be lost, or injured, or the patience of the purchaser may be exhausted before the remaining ones appear; hence they will sink in value. Secondly, this edition is printed on truly wretched paper; the *chart. opt.* is barely as good as the common paper of the Latin Bipont classics.

II. RHETORICA.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1470.

EDITIO PRINCEPS†. A copy of this very scarce work, ON VELLUM, was sold for 415 livres at Gaignat's sale, and for 1100 livres at La Valliere's sale. A copy, on paper, was sold for 100 florins at the Crevenna sale, No. 3215. Consult Clement, t. vii. 153, and Panzer, t. iii. 69; Bibl. Mead. No. 1244, pt. ii. A copy is in the Bodleian library, and one of exquisite beauty is in the Cracherode collection. Dr. Harwood begins his account of the Rhetorica with a

* I lament that I am not able, in this third edition of the "Introduction," to give a more extended account of Beck's Cicero. Upon inquiry among our principal classical booksellers, I find that no more volumes have appeared, at least in this country.

† For a catalogue of the early editions of the various works of Cicero, I refer the reader to the elaborate list in Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. 245; iii. 66.

very erroneous sentence, the whole of which is applicable to the "*Epist. ad Familiares*." The "*Bibliographical Dictionary*" has unfortunately copied the error.

BRUXELLA. Neapol. Fol. 1472.

Editio Secunda: unknown to most bibliographers, and stated to exist in the *Bibl. Cœnob. Admontensis* by Denis, p. 12; of which Panzer (t. ii. 154) justly observes, "*Editio a nemine hactenus excitata*." These two editions contain the "*Libri iv. ad Herennium: et Libr. ii. de Rhetor. Inventionē*." They were succeeded by the three following, containing only the *Libr. ad Herenn.*

ZAROTUS. Mediol. Fol. 1474.

WIND. DE WILLA. Romæ. Fol. 1474.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1475.

For the *Milan* edition, which was unknown to Ernesti, consult Maittaire, t. i. 343; De Bure, No. 2389; Bibl. Smith. p. 115; Pinel. No. 10652. For the *Roman* edition see Laire, *Spec.* 210; Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 167. For the *Venetian* edit. of 1475, consult Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 173. Of the remaining editions of the fifteenth century I know of nothing interesting.

THE BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS of the *Rhetorica* are as follows:

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 4to. 1533.

See the eulogium pronounced on the edition of the "*Opera omnia Ciceronis*," by this learned printer and scholar, at p. 255, ante.

BURMANNI. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1761.

This is the *editio optima*, comprehending the en-

tirenotes of Lambinus, Ursinus, Gruter, Gronovius, and the various readings and posthumous notes of Grævius; also the inedited notes of Brutus and Oudendorp. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 146; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 70.

III. ORATIONES.

VALDARFER. Venet. Fol. 1471.
SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. Fol. 1471.

It is not satisfactorily determined which of these two is the EDITIO PRINCEPS, though the *Venetian* edit. is generally esteemed so. See De Bure, No. 2397; Bibl. Smith. p. 113; Crevenn. No. 3317; Reviçkzk. *Suppl.* p. 7. At La Valliere's sale a copy was sold for 700 livres: an exquisite copy, ON VELLUM, was purchased for 3555 livres at the sale of M. de Loménie de Brienne, A. D. 1792. See *Dictionnaire Bibliograph.* t. iv. 102. A paper copy is in the Bodleian. The *Roman* edition is, however, a work of extraordinary rarity and price. Mr. Evans, in his Catalogue of 1802 (No. 205), has marked a copy (which was sold to HIS MAJESTY) at 40*l.* At Mr. Da Ponte's (the late bookseller's) I saw a beautiful copy, with fine broad margin, *uncut*, in boards. Consult Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 76.

ADAM DE AMBERGAU. Venet. Fol. 1472.

A very valuable edition: Ambergau was a famous printer at Venice, who made use of a much finer type than *Adam Rot*, the printer at Rome. See Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 124-5, who is copious in his references and description; and Bibl. Mead. No. 1251. A copy at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1387) was purchased by Dr. Hunter for 12*l.* See Bibl. Mason. pt. i. No. 324.

A copy is in the Bodleian library. Consult Ernesti's Cicero, vol. iii. 7. concerning an edition *sine loc. et ann.* (supposed to be Brixia, fol. 1483), which seems to have been the basis of many future editions.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are as follow :

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1518.

The Aldine and Paul Manutius's editions have been before specified.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1554.

This is the second and best edition of Robert Stephens, containing the excellent commentaries of Hototoman. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 163. Mr. Wodhull informs me that it is a thin volume, and is called in some catalogues "*Orationes quædam*;" in Maittaire's list it is said to be "*primum volumen*."

OPORINUS. Basil. Fol. 1553. 2 vols.

A respectable and uncommon edition: Oporinus was an excellent Latin scholar, as well as a careful printer.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1669. 6 vols.

"*Luculenta et præstantissima facile omnium editio*," says Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 170. "The text of this edition," says Dr. Harwood, "is beautifully and correctly printed, and the notes of Grævius contain a wonderful treasure of just criticism and elegant erudition." See also Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 87. It is beautifully printed, and forms the prominent feature in the best *octavo variorum* editions of Cicero's works.

IV. ORATIONES PHILIPPICÆ.

ULRIC. HAN. Romæ. Fol. ——. *Ex recognitione* CAMPANI.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; without date, but anterior to 1471, as, *after* that period, no work edited by Campanus, and printed by Han or Gallus, ever appeared. See Orlandi, 73; Clement, t. vii. 152; De Bure, No. 2400; Laire, *Spec.* 134, note *d.* A copy was sold at La Valliere's sale for 455 livres, and at the Crevenna (No. 3320) for 180 florins.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol. 1472.

This second edition was unknown to De Bure and Harwood, and is stated by Audiffredi (p. 102) and Denis (p. 12) on the authority of the Harleian Catalogue, vol. i. 246; iii. 68 (in the latter vol. it is stated to be "omitted by Mr. Maittaire, but in Lord Oxford's collection"). Few editions are perhaps scarcer than this second Roman edition of the Orations of Cicero against Catiline.

JOHN DE COLON. Venet. Fol. 1474.

A rare and valuable work: a copy was sold at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1384) for 14*l.*; at the Pinelli (No. 8485) for 6*l.* purchased by Mr. Wodhull; and at Loménie's sale (A.D. 1792) for 300 livres. *Dictionn. Bibl.* t. iv. 102. See also Maittaire, t. i. 339; and Panzer, t. iii. 101. A copy is in the Bodleian library.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

JUNTA. Florent. 12mo. 1515.

VARIORUM *Comment.* Paris. 4to. 1529-62-73.

FAERNI. Romæ. 8vo. 1563.

MURETI. Colon. 8vo. 1561.

FROBEN. Basil. Fol. 1551.

See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 93.

Of the *Orationes Selectæ*, the chief editions are as follow:

MORAVUS. Neapol. Fol. 1480.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.

HARLESII. Erlang. 8vo. 1784.

WETZELI. Halæ. 8vo. 1801.

See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 193, ii. 492, and Baynes's *Bibliographical Dictionary*, vol. ii. 205.

V. DE ORATORE.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: supposed to have been printed with the same types as the "Lactantius" of 1465, in the monastery of Soubiac. See De Bure, No. 2390, who is very copious on the subject, as is also Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* p. 4), but he confesses he never saw a copy of it. The exact date is not known: in the Bibl. Crevenn. (No. 3219, where it sold for 320 florins), it is dated 1466, as it is also in La Valliere's Cat. No. 2253, where it was sold for 603 livres: in De Bure, and in Gaignat's Cat. it is dated 1465. See Maittaire, t. i. 763; Meerman, t. ii. 246-7; and Denis, *Suppl.* 540. A very sumptuous copy is in the Cracherode collection.

ULRIC. HAN. Romæ. Fol. 1468.

Editio Secunda. Orlandi (72) places it as the first work of Ulric Han, and as such it will be considered extremely rare and curious: Clement (t. vii. 152) also mentions its rarity. Consult Laire, *Spec.* 129, and Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 15), who never saw but one copy of it: there was a copy in the Harleian collection,

vol. i. 245, iii. 67, and in Gaignat's Catalogue, No. 1464. The Cracherode collection contains a magnificent copy.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

Audiffredi supposes that the greater part of this work was finished in 1468, and that a few copies only have the date of 1469. This edition will be valued by the curious as containing the *first publication* of "Brutus, sive de claris Oratoribus," and "Orator ad M. Brutum, sive de opt. Gen. dicendi." See Panzer, t. iii. 409. A copy was in the Harleian collection, and is in Gaignat's Cat. No. 1466.

SPIRA. Venet. Fol. 1469.

This edition is *sine ullâ notâ*, but I have thus dated it on the authority of the Bibl. Pinell. No. 10635: it was purchased at the sale by the late Mr. Elmsley for 9*l.* 10*s.* A copy is in the Bodleian library.

These are the most rare and curious editions in the 15th century; they were succeeded by many valuable ones in the years 1470, 1472, 1477, &c.: I refer the reader to Maittaire, Clement, and De Bure. A curious* edition (1470) is in Mr. Edwards's Cat. A. D. 1794, No. 997.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

PEARCII. Cantab. 8vo. 1716-32.

EJUSD. Londini. 8vo. 1745-71-78.

"PEARCIUS sobrius criticus et vir eleganti judicio,"

* I may here notice an edition equally curious, though of quite a different form and date. It is printed at *Cambridge* in 32mo. 1589, by JOHN LEGATT: the type is exceedingly diminutive, but distinct. It is perhaps the smallest edition of a classic which was ever printed at an English university. The Cracherode collection contains the only copy of it I ever saw.

says Ernesti. Of the edition of 1745, Dr. Harwood speaks in praise.

EJUSDEM. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1749.

HARLESII. Norimb. 8vo. 1776.

Which is a very critical work. I know not whether the promised edition of HEUMAN, stated by Harles (*Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 77), has ever appeared.

VI. EPISTOLÆ AD FAMILIARES.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol. 1467.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; of exceedingly great rarity, and remarkable for being the first work printed at Rome, and to which the names of Sweynheym and Pannartz are affixed—those printers having carried their press to Rome “*in domo Petri de Maximo.*” Consult Meerman, t. ii. 248; De Bure, No. 2406; Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 7; Clement, t. vii. 124; and Panzer, t. ii. 406. A copy was sold at Dr. Mead’s sale (No. 1241) for 7*l.*; at Gaignat’s sale for 430 livres; at La Vallière’s for 931 livres, purchased by Count Revickzky (now in Lord Spencer’s collection). See Bibl. Revickzk. 22. A copy was in the Harleian collection, vol. iii. 77, and there is one in the Bodleian library. The same printers published another edition in 1469, of which there is also a copy in the Bodleian.

SPIRA. Venet. Fol. 1469.

Two editions of this date were printed by John de Spira: the former is prodigiously rare and valuable, as being the first work of Spira’s press; the colophon is composed of *four* verses, beginning with “*Primus in Adriaca.*” A copy is in the Bibl. Smith. p. 116, and read note *a*; also in the Bibl. Pinell. No. 8679, pur-

chased by Count Revickzky for 28*l.* 7*s.*: which is now in Lord Spencer's collection. The latter edition has a colophon of six verses, beginning with "*Hesperiae quondam.*" There is also a magnificent copy in the Cracherode collection. In Mr. Edwards's Cat. (1794), No. 989, there is a copy ON VELLUM, valued at 52*l.* 10*s.* See a copy Bibl. Mead. No. 1247, on paper. VINDELIN DE SPIRA is supposed to have printed an edition in 1470 and 1471. See De Bure, No. 2410, 2411. It is said in the Bibl. Mason. pt. ii. No. 302, that the edition of 1469 is "the first book printed at Venice." Panzer notices it as such; his account of it is minute and valuable.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1471-75.

A copy of the first edition was sold for 3*l.* 3*s.* at Dr. Mead's sale (No. 1248), and 11*l.* 16*s.* at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1386). In the Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. No. 3204, there is a copy ON VELLUM, "the printing of which, it is said, may justify the declamatory eulogium which Mr. Maittaire has bestowed upon *Jenson*." A copy is in the Bodleian. Of the second edition, of 1475, a copy ON VELLUM was sold at Loménie's sale in 1792, for 1801 livres. See *Dictionn. Bibliographique*, t. iv. 103. I do not know if *this* be the vellum copy which I saw in the Cracherode collection; but a more beautiful copy can no where be found.

HUBERTINI CLERICI. Venet. Fol. 1488.

Although this edition is not noticed by bibliographers, it is a scarce and very valuable one; the notes are excellent.

These are the most curious and rare editions of this interesting work of Cicero in the 15th century.

An edition of 1470, *sine loc. et typog. nom.* (but probably VIND. DE SPIRA's. See De Bure, No. 2410), was purchased at the Pinelli sale (No. 8680) for 11*l.* 11*s.* A very rare and valuable edition, unknown to Saxius, by PHIL. DE LAVAGNIA, Mediol. fol. 1472, was purchased at the same sale (No. 8681) for 18*l.* 18*s.* (a fine copy is in the Cracherode collection); and an edition of 1472, *sine loc. et typ. nomin.* for 10*l.* 10*s.* No. 8682.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are as follow :

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1502. 1512.

The former is very scarce and valuable; Renouard never saw a copy of it. At Mr. Paris's sale (Bibl. Paris. p. 170) a copy on VELLUM, in 2 vols. was sold for 21*l.*: this edition was counterfeited at Lyons. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 54, 96.

The classical student will do well to procure the valuable commentaries on the Epistles of Cicero, by VICTORIUS (Lug. 8vo. 1540), and PAUL MANUTIUS, of which the best editions are—Venet. 8vo. 1540-92—Wechel. Francof. 8vo. 1600. 2 vols.;—but especially by Richter. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1780. 2 vols.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1577.

See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 174; and Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 395. The edition is an excellent one.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1677. 2 vols.

Printed by Elzevir; a beautiful and accurate edition, and commonly called the *best variorum edit.*: it is much preferable to the faulty one of 1693. There was a 12mo. edition of 1689, containing only the notes of Grævius.

CELLARI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1698.

Much improved by CORTIUS. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1722-35-49. "Cortius," says Mr. Kett*, "is one of the best critics of Latin prose: the work contains a great fund of valuable illustration, both historical and critical."

BENGELII. Stuttgard. 8vo. 1719.

ROSSII. Cantab. 8vo. 1749. 2 vols.

An exquisite edition, as correct as it is beautiful; at the end of each volume are English notes and remarks. "A very valuable edition," says Dr. Harwood; "and the notes display a rich fund of judicious criticism with regard to Cicero's correspondence, and the history and situation of himself and his friends." It is now becoming a very scarce work; and copies, on LARGE PAPER, are of the first rarity: one of this kind is in the Cracherode collection.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Basil. 8vo. 1781. 2 vols.

BENEDICTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1790. Vol. I.

A very excellent edition, of which I know not if the second volume was published in 1795. Benedict has made Grævius's edition the basis of his own; but the frequent use of Manutius's famous commentary, and the collation of some very valuable MSS. render this work of great critical importance. I regret that it is printed in so tasteless a manner, and upon such indifferent paper.

WETZELII. Lignitz. 8vo. 1794.

Consult Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 104; Idem, *Suppl. Brev. Not. Lit.* t. i. 210. It is a truly

* "Elements of general Knowledge," vol. ii. appdx. 46.

excellent edition, and highly deserving of the student's and critic's attention*.

VII. EPISTOLÆ AD ATTICUM, &c.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol. 1470.

JENSON. Venet. Fol. 1470.

Which of these two is the *EDITIO PRINCEPS* is not accurately determined by bibliographers. See Audifredi, *Edit. Rom.* 56; Clement, t. vii. 123; De Bure, No. 2419-20. The Roman edition was sold for 4*l.* 4*s.* at Dr. Mead's sale (No. 1249): Mr. Evans, in his Cat. of 1802 (No. 204), has marked the same at 2*l.*—such difference of price does a revolution of forty-seven years produce! Whatever be the comparative *rarity* of these works, it is agreed that in point of *beauty* Jenson's edition bears away the palm. There is one of the most beautiful copies of it in the world in the collection of the late Duke of Roxburgh. A copy at La Valliere's sale sold for 540 livres: a copy ON VELLUM at Loménie's sale brought 1719 livres. Dictionn. Bibl. t. iv. 103.

The third edition, noticed by Clement and De Bure, is by

* In the year 1804 was published a thin duodecimo volume, at Reading, called "EPISTOLÆ M. T. CICERONIS EXCERPTÆ ET AD OPTIMORUM FIDEM EXEMPLORUM DENUO CASTIGATÆ." I notice this little work, not from the beauty of its printing, or the infallibility of its text (which however is sufficiently accurate), but from its being *the first typographical specimen* of Dr. VALPY's son, *Abraham John*:—the initials of whose name A. J. V. are subjoined to his address to his school-fellows, beginning thus—"Ecce vobis, condiscipuli, primitias meorum in re typographica, et in prelo subjectis exemplaribus corrigendis laborum." Emulous of the fame of Aldus and the Stephenses, let us hope that we shall see this young classical printer, at present enriching his mind with the learning of our universities, revive in our country the examples of RUDDIMAN and BOWYER.

SILBER. Romæ. Fol. 1490.

Consul Smith had a copy ON VELLUM, which is now in His Majesty's library. Panzer mentions an earlier edition, of 1478, at the end of the "*Officia*" of 1470, printed at Naples. See Panzer, t. iv. 371. Laire (*Spec.* 270, note *d*) has informed us that this Roman edition of 1490, is remarkable for containing the *first* "Index erratorum corrigendorum." Eight hundred copies of the edition were struck off.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1571.

Of great rarity and value; but I am not at this moment able to refer the reader to a copy, though it is probable some of the catalogues of our best booksellers for these last ten years may contain it. Consult Freytag, *Adpar. Critic.* t. i. 266. It has escaped Bandini.

WECHEL. Francof. 8vo. 1580. 2 vols.

An excellent edition, with the commentaries of Manutius, and the animadversions of Du Bois. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 177; Harles, *Introd. L. R.* t. ii. 109; and *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* t. vi. 343-4, where it is highly praised, and the merits of Du Bois emphatically stated.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1684. 2 vols.

An admirable edition, on which Dr. Harwood pronounces a very warm eulogy. Consult also Ernesti, as before cited, and *Act. Erudit.* An. 1684, p. 397. It is called the *Variorum Edit.* and is a very scarce work.

VERBURGHII. Amst. 8vo. 1727. 2 vols.

———. Basil. 8vo. 1781. 2 vols.

Very respectable editions.

Of the *Epistolæ ad Q. Fratrem et Brutum*, the best edition is Hag. Com. 8vo. 1725, of which Ernesti and Harwood speak handsomely: the latter calls it "a work of rare occurrence, because it deservedly forms a necessary part of the *Variorum* edition of Cicero."

VIII. OFFICIA.

FUST. Mogunt. 4to. 1465-66.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Bibliographers begin to be weary of the discussions concerning this celebrated edition. After reading all that has been written by Maittaire, t. i. 274; Clement, t. vii. 131; De Bure, t. iii. 121; Meerman, t. i. 8, note *y*, p. 11, note *ac*; Bowyer (*Origin of Printing*, second edit.), 59-63; Panzer, t. ii. 115, 116; and after having seen three copies of it in the sumptuous library of Lord Spencer (two of the edit. of 1465, and one of the edit. of 1466, the latter ON VELLUM), I incline to think that there were two distinct editions of the *first date*, and a third of the date of 1466: this latter is a somewhat larger book. The two first editions vary considerably from each other; Lord Spencer has collated them, and marked a variety of places in addition to those noticed by De Bure*, in which they differ. At Sir Charles Scarburgh's sale (A. D. 1694, p. 32, No. 93), a copy

* In Dr. Hunter's copy of the edition of 1465, which I carefully examined, there is a long note, written on a sheet of paper, in which the Doctor observes that his copies of 1465-66 vary from the descriptions given by De Bure and Clement; and that, in consequence, he thinks there are *five* different editions of the date of 1465. This may be probably going too far (for the Doctor, though a magnificent *collector*, was no *bibliographer*), yet it is evident that no one has correctly ascertained all the variations in the edition of 1465. As the book is small, and as Fust knew very little of classical literature, it is probable that he altered or cancelled many leaves, as the errors contained in them were pointed out.

of the edit. of 1466 was sold for 10s. ! and in my catalogue of this sale there is an ancient manuscript remark, “*primus liber impressus !*”—such was the state of bibliographical knowledge at that period. In the Harleian Catalogue there are three copies of the date of 1465, and two of 1466. See vol. iii. 66-7. At Dr. Mead’s sale (No. 1454), a copy of the first date, *cor. turc. &c.* was sold for 13*l.* 13*s.*; at Dr. Askew’s sale (No. 1389), the same copy sold for 30*l.*: Mr. Evans, in his Cat. of 1802, has marked it at 52*l.* 10*s.* In France this work brought 450 livres at Gaignat’s sale, and 1450 livres at La Valliere’s. A copy is in the Bibl. Crevenn. (No. 1748), and there is one in the Bodleian library. In Dr. Hunter’s, and in the Cracherode collection, there is a copy of the edition of 1466, ON VELLUM. The edition of 1465 is also in both places. I have never seen a copy of the *first* edition upon *vellum*, or of the *second* upon *paper*.

Cicero’s Offices were frequently reprinted in the 15th century: the most valuable editions, after the preceding, are of the date of 1469, 1470, and 1472; a minute enumeration of them would be unnecessary in a work which professes to treat but slightly of the “*Editiones Sec. xv.*”—although I cannot refrain from noticing an *uncut* copy of Spira’s edition of 1472, as well as a magnificent one of his previous edition of 1470, in the Cracherode collection. The reader is entreated to examine the authorities just referred to.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are as follow :

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1514-41.

At Mr. Paris’s sale (Bibl. Paris. 170) there was a copy of this edition, ON VELLUM, which was sold for 17*l.* 17*s.* Renouard speaks of this work under the date of 1517, which I believe is the correct one. In

the Cracherode collection there is a copy of the second edition of 1541, printed UPON VELLUM.

———. Lugduni. 4to. 1538.

With other philosophical treatises. It is a beautifully printed book, with some small curious wood-cuts. The commentaries of Petrus Marsus, Maturantius, Ascensius, and Erasmus, are also contained in this uncommon edition.

LANGII. Antwerp. 8vo. 1563-67.

EJUSDEM. Hanov. 4to. 1615.

Called "excellent editions" by Grævius.

WOLFII. Basil. Fol. 1569-79-84.

RACHELII. Francof. 8vo. 1668, and Amst. 1686.

The latter edition of Rachelius is the more beautiful one.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1688.

Printed more correctly in 1691, and much enlarged in 1710.

MIERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1721. 2 vols.

PEARCII. Lond. 8vo. 1745-78.

The *last* edition of Pearce is the best. All of them are beautifully and accurately printed. The pious and learned editor was uncommonly attached to this work of Cicero.

FACCIOLATI. Venet. 8vo. 1747.

A singular and rare edition.

HEUSINGERI. Bruns. 8vo. 1783.

An excellent edition; without which no critical student can fully comprehend this treatise of Cicero.

HOMERI. Lond. 8vo. 1791.

In the usual correct manner of Homer's editions.

DIDOT. Paris. 4to. 1796.

A very beautiful edition, of which it is said only 163 copies were struck off: there is one printed UPON VELLUM, which is truly precious. See *Dictionn. Bibl.* t. iv. 102.

BORNII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1799.

An excellent and useful edition. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 496.

IX. ACADEMICÆ QUÆSTIONES.

The EDITIO PRINCEPS of this work is to be found among the "*Opera Philosophica*," Romæ. Fol. 1471.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are as follow :

TURNEBUS. Paris. 4to. 1553.

The commentary of Turnebus is worthy the celebrity of that great printer; it is a truly erudite performance. The edition is by no means common. A copy in the Bibl. Menarsian. p. 329 (along with Turnebus's edition of "*De Legibus*," Paris. 4to. 1552), was sold for thirty-five florins, Nos. 2371-2.

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1725-36; Lond. 8vo. 1740-46.

Very valuable editions, and well spoken of by Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 115. The notes of Victorius, Manutius, Camerarius, Lambinus, and Ursinus, are, for the first time, collected together, and inserted under the text in a judicious and useful manner. Brugemann, 494.

HULSEMANNI. Magdeburg. Svo. 1806.

Hulseman tells us, in his preface, that he was induced to undertake this edition from his excessive attachment to the philosophical works of Cicero, and from the backwardness of students to peruse the present one, as being considered extremely dry and difficult. If Ernesti's edition of all the works of Cicero be excepted, there had not appeared one of the *Academics* since that of Davies—nearly eighty years ago. Hulseman has taken uncommon pains with this publication; which is, in every respect, ample and accurate—containing learned prolegomena, and, at the end, very elaborate commentaries and critical observations, with three indices: 1. Auctorum; 2. Rerum et Verborum; 3. Græcitis. It should be in the library of every student and admirer of Cicero.

X. TUSCULANÆ QUÆSTIONES.

ULRIC. HAN. Romæ. Fol. 1469.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; but whether it is to be considered as forming part of a volume with the *Officia*, *Paradoxa*, &c. of the same date, by the same printer, I cannot take upon myself to determine. Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 31) mentions the work as a second volume to the *Officia*, &c. Maittaire, t. i. 281, speaks of the *Paradoxa* as being printed after the *Tusculanæ Quæstiones*, and attached to the same volume. In Orlandi, 72; De Bure, No. 2433; La Valliere's Cat. No. 2263; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 1537; the *Tusculanæ Quæstiones* of 1469 is made a distinct work. A copy is also in Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 5021; Crevenn. No. 1537; and Mr. Payne's Cat. (1792), No. 513. A copy, with a fine broad margin, is in the Crache-rode collection. The *editio secunda* of this work is

stated by Count Revickzky (Bibl. Revick. *Suppl.* p. 3) to be *sine loc. et ann.* but about 1470 at Paris, "in Sorbona."—The third edition is by JENSON, Venet. 4to. 1472, incorrectly called "editio princeps" by Panzer, t. iii. 88; who refers to La Valliere's Cat. t. ii. 36, where the above edition of *Ulric Han* is *distinctly* specified to be the *editio princeps*—(the most accurate men will be sometimes erroneous!) In the Bibl. Smithian. p. 118, there is a beautiful copy of this Venetian edition ON VELLUM, which is now in His Majesty's library: at the Pinelli sale (No. 6345) there was a copy which sold for 8*l.* 10*s.* The supposed edition of 1471, *ex recensione Erhardi* (Bibl. Crevenn. No. 1538) is a curious and uncommon one. These are the most rare and valuable editions of the "Tusculanæ Quæstiones" in the fifteenth century.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

ZANNIS DE PORTESCO. Venet. Fol. 1516.

CAMERARIJ. Basil. 4to. 1534.

See Freytag, *Adpar. Litt.* t. i. 382: it was published separately in 2 vols. 1538-43.

VALLÆ. Paris. 4to. 1549-62.

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1709-23-30-38.

Of these editions the *first* and *fourth* are the best, as containing Dr. Bentley's emendations, which are placed at the end of the volume in a separate body: in the other editions the conjectures of Bentley are promiscuously mingled with the text, "*nullâ in notis ratione redditâ,*" says Harles* (*Suppl. Not. Lit.*

* Dr. Harwood supposes that "some illiberal and contemptuous reflections of Dr. Bentley caused Davies not to

Rom. t. ii. 120). Of the edition of 1738, Ernesti seems to have been ignorant.

BOWYER. Lond. 8vo. 1759.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 12mo. 1759.

The edition of Reiske has various readings from the editions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

WOLFII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1792.

An admirable critical edition, in which the text of Ernesti's Cicero is said to be judiciously altered in upwards of six hundred places. A large edition, with a commentary, is promised in the preface, but which has never yet been published. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 224.

NEIDEL. Lips. et Jenæ. 8vo. 1798.

Representing the text of Wolf with a perpetual commentary. Harles, *Ibid.* t. ii. 494.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1805.

With the emendations of Bentley and the commentary of Davies: but what will render this edition particularly valuable to the curious student is, its having 25 pages of notes by Bentley, which were *never before published*. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

subjoin them to the second and third editions." But it may be reasonably asked, why Davies, if he felt hurt at any reflections of Bentley, *reprinted* the emendations at all? having *twice omitted* them (on the supposition of Harwood), why bring them forward *again*? The fact is, I believe, as above stated: caprice, or whim, caused him to adopt a different mode in the first and fourth editions, to what was observed in the second and third.

XI. DE NATURA DEORUM.

The first impression of this work will be found in the editio princeps of the "*Opera Philosophica*," which see post; and the various authorities there referred to.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1718-23-33-44.

Of which Dr. Harwood calls the edition of 1723 very correct, though Ernesti (*Fabr. B. L. t. i. 185*) does not entertain a very favourable opinion of it.

FOULIS. Glasg. 12mo. 1741.

With the readings and conjectures of Bouker and Davies: very correct.

KINDERVATERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1796.

This is the most recent and valuable edition of the present work of Cicero; it is formed on the basis of Ernesti's, with additional notes. Kindervater, in the year 1790, published some commentaries on this work in German, parts of which are transformed into the present edition in a Latin dress. Harles, *Suppl. t. i. 226*.

XII. DE FINIBUS.

OLRIC ZEL. Coloniae. 4to. —.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; litt. Goth. supposed to be printed about the year 1467. Clement was ignorant of this edition, and Harwood thought it posterior to 1471; De Bure (No. 2438) and Ernesti (*B. L. t. i. 181*) supposed it to have been the production of Fust, at

Mentz; but Panzer (t. i. 328) says it is manifestly the production of Olric Zel, and refers to La Valliere's Cat. (No. 2258), where it is minutely described *: it was purchased at the sale for six hundred livres by Count Revickzky (Bibl. Revick. *Suppl.* 9), and is now in Lord Spencer's collection. Panzer observes that there is a copy in the public library at Nuremberg, which he has frequently and carefully collated †.

JO. DE COLONIA. Venet. Fol. 1471.

Editio secunda. A copy of this work, *in morocco*, was sold at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1385) for 12*l.* 5*s.*; at the Pinelli sale (No. 6341, in inferior condition) for 6*l.* 15*s.* See Bibl. Revickzk. 23; and Clement, t. vii. 131, who gives a brilliant description of the copy in Mr. Duve's possession. "Les lettres capitales dorées," says he, "les caractères Romains sur du très beau papier, avec des grandes marges, forment ici

* "PREMIERE ET RARE EDITION, exécutée à longues lignes, au nombre de 27 sur les pages qui sont entieres, sans date, indication de ville ni d'imprimeur, chiffres, réclames ni signatures. Elle a été annoncée jusqu'à ce jour comme sortie des presses de Mayence, parce qu'on a cru y voir une grande conformité de ses caractères avec eux des Offices de Cicéron, imprimés en cette ville en 1465. Après avoir comparé très attentivement l'une et l'autre édition, nous pouvons assurer que les deux caractères ont très peu de rapport entr'eux, et que ceux des Offices de Cicéron sont beaucoup plus petits; mais ils ressemblent parfaitement à ceux avec lesquels Zel de Hanau, imprimeur de Cologne, a été exécuté en 1467, les traités de St. Augustin, intitulés: *De Vitâ Christianâ et de Singularitate Clericorum*, annoncés ci-devant, No. 475. D'ailleurs, l'une et l'autre édition sont de même format, et ont une même justification de pages." The volume is then particularly described.

† "Quod iteratis vicibus accuratissime contuli," are his words.

un coup d'œil très agréable." A beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are as follow :

T. BENTLEY. Cantab. 8vo. 1718.

Ernesti has given a favourable account of this edition, which he calls "luculenta, nitida, et diligenter castigata:" it has been erroneously attributed to Richard Bentley. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 181, note s.

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1718-28-41.

"The last of these Cambridge editions, by Davies," says Harwood, "is the best printed, and is very correct." Dr. Davies was a very learned and judicious editor, and did not deserve to be contemptuously called "Juvenis," as Dr. Bentley affects to style him to his "Emendationes ad Cic. Tusc. Quæst."

FOULIS. Glasg. 8vo. 1748-83.

BREMII. Turici. 8vo. 1798. Vol. I.

A very critical and excellent edition ; the conclusion of it is earnestly looked for by many scholars. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 494.

XIII. DE DIVINATIONE.

The first impression of this work is found with the "*Opera Philosophica*."

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following :

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1721-30.

Of which, the latter is the preferable one.

HOTTINGERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1793.

“Præclara et critica editio.” See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 228*. The text is that of Davies, but a number of ingenious conjectural emendations are offered: the notes are chiefly in elucidation of the doctrines advanced by Cicero, and point out the justness or insufficiency of the arguments adduced to support them.

XIV. DE LEGIBUS.

The EDITIO PRINCEPS of this work is without printer's name, year, or place. A copy at Dr. Askew's sale (No. 1383) was purchased for His Majesty for 12*l.* 12*s.* Panzer, in his account of it, refers to Maittaire, t. i. 763; and Gaignat's Cat. t. i. 389: the former barely gives the title of it as a *distinct volume*; in the latter it is joined to the work “De Fato,” and called “*editio vetus*, litt. quadrat. excusa, ciré. 1475.” It was sold for a trifling sum.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are the following:

DAVISII. Cantab. 8vo. 1727-45.

WAGNERI. Hanov. 8vo. 1795.

The known celebrity of Wagner will be sufficient to recommend this edition; it is indeed a very excellent one. See Harles, *Suppl.* t. i. 229.

XV. OPERA PHILOSOPHICA †.

SWEYN. et PANN. Romæ. Fol. 1471.

EDITIO PRINCEPS, containing only the works

* Of the work “DE FATO,” see a very curious old edition in Denis, *Suppl.* No. 4675: the most recent and critical one is by BREMER. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1795. Harles, *Suppl. &c.* t. i. 228.

† The following are the treatises which comprehend the

“ *De Fato, De Finibus, Pars Libelli de Philosophiâ, Timæus, Academ. Quæst. et De Legibus.*” We are much indebted to the Bibl. Crevenn. (No. 1533) for a very minute and interesting account of this exceedingly rare work, which had escaped the researches of Laire and Audiffredi. The following is extracted from the Crevenna Catalogue: “ Ce prétieux volume est exécuté à longues lignes, et chaque page entire a communément 38 lignes, savoir non pas de plus, mais bien par-ci par-là moins. Entre autre le 9^e. feuillet du 4^e. livre *de Finibus* n’a sur chaque page que 36 lignes, et le feuillet suivant n’en a que 34 sur chaque page. Cette édition est fort riche en variantes.” It was sold for 340 florins. It appears that Maittaire (t. i. 302) and Orlandi (70) had but a very slight knowledge of this work †.

“ *Opera Philosophica*” of Cicero: *De Officiis*; *Paradoxa*; *De Amicitia et Senectute*; *De Naturâ Deorum*; *De Divinatione*; *Tusculanæ Quæstiones*; *De Finibus*; *De Fato*; *De Philosophiâ*; *Timæus*; *Academicæ Quæstiones*; *De Legibus*.

† Orlandi, Maittaire, and Laire, announce this work as containing the entire “ *Opera Philosophica*” of Cicero; but in the Crevenna Cat. as above cited, there is a conjecture that it may form *one vol.* of the entire philosophical tracts, and that the remaining volume might be bound up with it under the same date; as in the list of works published by the above printers, there is a specification of printing 550 volumes of the whole philosophical treatises of Cicero. This conjecture is probable, but I know not how to reconcile it with a volume which I find in Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 5035, of the date of 1471, printed at Rome “ *per Pet. et Fran. de Maximis*,” under the title of “ *Opuscula varia*,” and which I believe to be the same book as appears in the Bibl. Mead. No. 1257, containing “ *De Finibus*; *Nat. Deorum*; *Divinat.*; *Fat.*; *De Petit. Consul.*; *De Essent. Mundi*; *Quæst. Academ.*; *De Legib. Editio princeps, Romæ, 1471*.” sold for 2*l.* 15*s.* It will be seen that this volume contains *five* of the treatises mentioned in the Roman edition of the Crevenna Cat.; and yet it cannot be the same, as there are four *additional ones*; nor can it be the second volume to it, as it would contain a repetition of four of the treatises. So imperfectly have the typographical annals of the fifteenth century been investigated!

SPIRA. Venet. Fol. 1471.

A fine copy of this second edition is in the Bibl. Smith. p. 118, now in His Majesty's possession. At La Valliere's sale it was sold for six hundred livres, in very beautiful condition; at the Pinelli (No. 6352) for 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*: Mr. White, in his Cat. of 1801 (No. 11037) has marked it at 21*l.* A copy is in the Bodleian. Consult Clement, t. vii. 149; Panzer, t. iii. 72. Its present price is uncertain.

The BEST CRITICAL EDITIONS are

Ex Offic. WAPPLER. Vindob. 8vo. 1790.
2 vols.

A correct edition, from the Bipont.

KOLII. Wirzburg. 8vo. 1798.

The first volume only published; it professes to follow the best editions, and presents a select variety of readings. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 217.

RATHII. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1804-5-6. 3 vols.

It was not the original intention of this editor to have given notes of his own; but the importunity of his bookseller induced him to publish a few in addition to those of former editors. The first volume contains the treatise "De Finibus," with the entire notes of Victorius, P. Manutius, Camerarius, Lambinus, and Ursinus, with those of Gruter from six MSS. in Bibl. Palat.: the text and commentary of Davies are in *every volume*, for his editions are considered by Rath to be the best extant. The second volume contains the "Tusculanæ Quæstiones," with the emendations of Bentley—and the third, the "Academicæ Quæstiones," with the notes of Gruter and Rath. It is to be hoped the remaining volumes, forming the complete set, will ap-

pear in due course—the student will then be in possession of the best octavo editions of the *philosophical treatises* of Cicero.

Such are the chief editions of the *entire* and *separate* works of CICERO. The reader will consider the difficulties attending an investigation of this sort; particularly the errors and contradictions that are to be met with; and in consequence, I hope, will readily pardon the imperfections he may discover in the present attempt.

CLAUDIANUS. A. C. 400.

CELSANI. Vicentiæ. Fol. 1482.

EDITIO PRINCEPS *. Count Revickzky informs us that Heinsius, in composing his edition of 1650 and 1665, was not able to meet with more than *one* copy of this work, which he found in the library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that he conceives its rarity to be extreme. We shall presently see, that since that period this edition has become somewhat more common: Burman (in præf. edit. 1760) speaks highly of its correctness, and supposes it to be taken faithfully and literally from an ancient MS. unspoiled by the interpolations of a corrector. See Bibl. Revickzk. 132; Bibl. Askev. No. 1390; Bibl. Pinell. No. 9436; Bibl. Smith. p. 121, and Crevenn. No. 4105. Consult De Bure, No. 2845; Panzer, vol. iii. 516. A copy is in the Bodleian Library, and

* The supposed edition of 1470 has not the slightest shadow of evidence to support it: it was mentioned by Dempster in his notes to Corippus; but Ernesti, Burman, and Panzer, unanimously reject it.

in the Cracherode collection, as well as in Dr. Hunter's Museum.

The remaining editions in the fifteenth century are not particularly valuable*: the first critical one in that period is by UGOLETUS, Parmæ, fol. 1493. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 199; Panzer, t. ii. 358; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 4106, and Pinell. No. 9437, which copy was purchased by Professor Porson for a small sum.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1523.

In the preface of this edition Asulanus declares that he has first edited the "*Carmen in Herculem et Epigramma in Sirenas*," from a very ancient MS.; but Ernesti informs us that they are both in the edition of CAMERTES, Viennæ, 4to. 1510. Heinsius, in his edition of 1665, speaks of *two* Aldine editions, which Renouard thinks must be published under the same date; "I have examined," says he, "many copies without being able to find the least difference." *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 167. At the Pinelli sale (No. 9441) a copy of this Aldine edition was purchased by Lord Spencer for a few shillings.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 8vo. 1530.

Of this neat edition nothing is said by Ernesti, or Maittaire in *Vit. Colinæi*. A beautiful copy in moroc. was sold at Mr. Croft's sale. See Bibl. Croft. No. 1693.

* In the Catalogue of La Valliere, No. 2553, there is an edition of the poem "*De Raptu Proserpinæ*," Mediol. fol. 1501, printed on VELLUM, *cum Comment. Parrhasii*, which was sold for 130 livres: the same edition, reprinted in 1505, fol. at Milan, *eleg. in moroc.* was sold at Mr. Croft's sale (No. 1690) for 1*l.* 10*s.*

BARTHII. Francof. 4to. 1650.

The *first* edition of Barthius * was published in 8vo. at Hanover, 1612, when this editor was hardly twenty-five years of age: the present is the more enlarged and correct one. It was formed on the basis of Raphelengius's, 12mo. 1603-7 (compiled by Pulmanus, with the emendations of Jos. Scaliger). Barthius's *Commentary* is not only superior to every work

* The seventeenth century did not produce a more extraordinary man than BARTHIIUS. Passing over the wonderful productions of his youth (of his putting the Psalter into all kinds of Latin verse at twelve years of age—of his other Latin poetry, comprehending satires, odes, elegies, epigrams, &c. which were published at Wittemberg in 1607, as the production of his muse from the age of thirteen to nineteen—and of his translating the three first books of the Iliad into Latin verse in three days—containing two thousand verses—all these before “tondenti barba cadebat” :) it is sufficient to notice only his Commentaries on *Claudian* and *Statius*; and his grand work called “ADVERSARIA;” composed in three thick folio volumes—of which I believe only the first volume has been published. “The memory, the reading, and erudition displayed in this latter work,” says Bayle, “are really astonishing; and so immense, as to fatigue even the imagination; it is, however, to be regretted that perspicuity, and a more choice selection of materials, are not equally discernible. The works which he left behind him in MS., those which have been printed, those which were destroyed in his house by fire (namely, an Index Apuleianus—an Index Thucydideanus—and all his readings and remarks on Tertullian), and those of other men in which he had a share, and which have somehow escaped us—all these make so prodigious a mass, that we can scarcely conceive the powers of one single man to be equal to such productions.”—“I know not,” continues Bayle, “whether those who are whitened with the dust of a *register-office* have written so much as Barthius.” He died the 17th of September 1658, in the 71st year of his age.—His commentary on *Claudian* is truly valuable: but the author was not satisfied with it, as the bookseller had not employed a good corrector of the press. It is a pity it has not a table of contents, or index.

which preceded it, but has never been surpassed by any similar production. In the year 1654 it was reprinted with a fresh title-page only. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 200; De Bure, No. 2847.

HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1650. Amst. 8vo. 1665.

Printed by the Elzevirs. The first edition, which is a very good one, was counterfeited under a different form, namely, in 16mo. instead of 12mo. so that the forgery may be easily detected. The edition of 1665, which contains the enlarged notes of Heinsius and others, is emphatically called the *VARIORUM* edition: Dr. Harwood prefers it to the first, and third edition of 1671. It is now a scarce book, and sometimes marked by booksellers at 15s. The Bipont editors speak highly of it. *Not. Lit.* xxvii.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1759. 2 vols.

“This is really,” says Dr. Harwood, “the *edit. opt.* of Claudian.” Ernesti thus observes: “Jo. Matthias Gesnerus ediderat Claudiani Carmina solis suis notis, ad bene intelligendum poetam comparatis, egregiis illis et doctis, interposita inter textum et notas varietate lectionis meliore et insertis judiciis criticis, etiam conjecturis quibusdam criticorum. Premissa sunt prolegomena copiosa et erudita de rebus omnibus ad Claudianum ipsum, ejus Carmina et editiones pertinentibus, et adjectus index copiosissimus.” See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 202. A work so recommended, from such a quarter, will not make the student hesitate long about the necessity of procuring it.

P. BURMANNI. Amst. 4to. 1760.

This is unquestionably a very superior edition, and it contains a greater fund of critical illustration than

the preceding one of Gesner; inasmuch as Burman had obtained possession of a number of valuable notes which Heinsius had composed towards a *third* edition of Claudian, and particularly his "*Sylloge Var. Lect. ex ingenti Numero Manuscriptorum.*" The celebrity of Burman in his preceding editions of the Latin poets is not impaired by this erudite one of Claudian; throughout the whole there is a great portion of sagacity, learning, and happy conjecture. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and sell for a considerable price.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1784.

Containing the text of Heinsius, with readings from such MSS. as were thought to throw light on the sense and genius of the poet. Prefixed is a respectable *Notitia Literaria*, chiefly from Ernesti, with the life of Claudian, by Crinitus. The typography and paper, like the greater part of the Latin Bipont classics, present nothing inviting to the eye.

DEMOSTHENES. B. C. 322.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1504. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The curious in bibliography are very eager to obtain the *genuine* editio princeps of this work. It seems that Aldus printed two editions in the same year, having, after some copies of the *first* were struck off, procured better MSS. and more valuable materials for the compilation of the second: the former is the most rare, but the latter has the most intrinsic merit.

As De Bure (No. 2347), Harles, and Revickzky,

have not specified the different marks by which the two editions are to be distinguished from each other, I shall present the reader with this *mysterious and most important secret!* In the *first*, or what is called *genuine* edition, the dolphin and anchor (in the title-page) is *in the outline*, and *unshadowed*, with the word ALDUS, between two stars on one side, and the abbreviations MA. RO. (for MANUTIUS ROMANUS) between two stars on the other side, of the anchor. The beginning of the first Olynthian oration (in the first page) has a space left for the letter A, to compose the word *αἴτι*: the lines are wider apart, and amount to forty-one in number. These are the marks by which the *genuine* edition is distinguished. The *second* edition has the dolphin and anchor *shaded*, with AL on one side, and DVS on the other: the lines in the first page are rather closer, and amount to forty-three in number. Some other distinctions* are noticed by Reiske (*Ora-*

* The following collation of these two editions was sent me by Mr. WODHULL, in a letter, not long after the publication of the *second* edition of this work.

“As the copy before me answers the account given of it in Bibl. Pinell. p. 332, with regard to the defect there specified, and the anchor and its accompaniments exactly tally with your description; I have compared it with one of the same date.

“The word ‘*αἴτι*,’ at the commencement of the first Olynthian oration, is printed the same in both copies, ‘*αἴτι*.’

“In this first page of the first edition are forty-three lines of text, and more space allotted to them, and it overruns the other by more than a line.

“The reimpression has only forty-one lines in the first page.

“The reverse of the leaf marked 2 (and every entire page I have dipped into and compared in various parts), has forty-six lines, in both editions.

“The front page, in both, always begins, but very seldom ends, with the same word; but the reverse, by dint either of abbreviations, or printing words more at length, brings it round again, and the same catchword constantly stands at its foot in both editions.

tores Græci, t. i. præf. lxxxv-viii.) chiefly relating to the difference of the Greek type, but the preceding are sufficiently obvious. See *Bibl. Pinell.* No. 8403-4, where the two editions occur, one of which was purchased by Lord Spencer. Renouard informs us that the *first* is the most beautiful edition, both in regard to type and paper; and that the second is less rare, but more correct. According to the preface of Aldus, it appears that he was three years in perfecting this edition, being thwarted by a number of obstacles, which obliged him to strike off but very few copies. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 76.

The Aldine edition of Demosthenes, says Harles (*Introd. L. G.* t. i. 418), has some good readings, which have been rashly altered by subsequent editors.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. Fol. 1532. Gr.

This is formed on the Aldine edition; but owing to Grynæus or Oporinus, who superintended it, there are many preferable readings to be found. It is a beautiful and excellent work, according to Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 926), containing the commentaries of Ulpian* in the margin of each page, and at the

"Between the register and date of the *first* edition, we find,

'Quaterniones omnes; exceptis pri-

'mo: & secundo quorum alter Quin-

'ternio: duernio alter."

is thus pointed and printed, with the words so broken.

"In the *reimpression*, the words primo and Quinternio, at length, terminate the first and second line.

"In p. 258 and 260 of the first series of pages, and I believe many other places, there is great difference in the two editions, in shaping the terminations; sometimes in the form of an inverted pyramid."

* First published by Aldus, in fol. 1503, under the following title: "VLPIANI Commentarioli in Olynthicas Philippicas'q; Demosthenis Orationes Enarrationes saneq; necessariæ in tredecim Orationes demosthenis, (*Harpocrationis Lexicon decem Rhetorum.*) Græce."

end, the various readings collected by Danesius; also the commentaries of Budæus, Erasmus, and other learned men, on certain passages of Demosthenes. This collection, of annotations, says Harles, was compiled by Ruberus. Dr. Harwood has spoken well of this edition: but consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 835; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 419.

FELICIANI. Venet. 8vo. 1543. Gr. 3 vols.

A very rare and valuable work, seldom occurring in the catalogues of booksellers. Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 926) says that eight MSS., at least, were collated in the compiling of it. At the end of each volume are various readings, and the order of the orations is somewhat changed from the usual arrangement: it was the basis of many subsequent editions. At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1612, a copy *in morocco* was sold for 3*l.* 10*s.*; the same in Bibl. Pinell. No. 8406, called "*editio præstantissima et perspectæ raritatis*," was purchased by Count Revickzky for 7*l.*: it is now in Lord Spencer's noble collection. De Bure has omitted this interesting work. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 835.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 8vo. 1547. Gr. 3 vols.

This edition, which is without notes, does not seem to be merely a repetition of Felicianus's edition: each volume contains various readings. See a copy Bibl. Pinell. No. 8407.

WOLFII. Basil. Fol. 1549-72. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Venet. 8vo. 1550. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Francof. Fol. 1604. Gr. et Lat.

These are the chief editions of Demosthenes by Wolf, of the respective merits of which I will endeavour to give the reader as concise and accurate an out-

line as I am able. According to Morhof (*Polyhist. literar.* t. i. 962), the first edition of Wolf was in 1545, in 5 vols. 8vo.*; but Goetz (in *Mem. Bibl. Dresd.* t. ii. 260) thinks that edition very doubtful, if not fictitious: Reiske, in the preface to his *Oratores Græci*, says the first work came out splendidly in fol. 1544. It is certain that the first edition of Wolf appeared *without date*. See *Bibl. Thottiana*, t. iv. 14. The edition of 1549, which is preferred by Dr. Harwood to the edit. of 1572, contains, besides the Greek and Latin text, and life of Demosthenes, the notes and gnomologia of Wolf, the commentaries of Ulpian, with Wolf's translation, and five translations of some of the orations published by various learned men some time before. The edition of 1550 is without the commentaries; the edition of 1572† is compiled from two MSS., and a careful investigation of the ancient editions: many things are, however, inserted from the author's own conjecture, and the notes are singularly confused. Wolf, in the account of his own life, complains bitterly of many inconveniences attending the compilation of this work, which were the source of a multiplicity of typographical errors. The merits and demerits of this edition are ably and copiously discussed by Reiske, t. i. præf. xxix.

The edition of 1604 is the most beautiful and accu-

* There were various Latin versions of Demosthenes by Melanchthon, Camerarius, Hegendorphinus, and others, published in 5 vols. 8vo. See Goetz, as above cited.

† Previous to the year 1572, there was another edition, in 2 vols. large octavo, without date, containing the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. Goetz thinks it was published in 1553, and it is so cited in *Bibl. Thott.* t. iv. 260. In the year 1560, Wolf published a specimen, in 8vo. of another edition, exhibiting only three Olynthian orations, and the life of Demosthenes and Æschines, in Greek and Latin, the whole of which is inserted in the edition of 1572.

rate of all Wolf's editions, and is universally acknowledged to be a magnificent and truly critical performance. Some copies have the subscription in the title-page, "Colon. Allobrog. 1607;" some were printed at Geneva, without the annotations of Wolf, on very bad paper. This last edition (according to Goetz) was reprinted at Frankfort in 1642. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 837-9; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 420.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 8vo. 1554. Gr. 3 vols.

This edition, though rare, is inelegantly and most incorrectly printed. At the Crevenna sale (No. 3275) a copy ON LARGE PAPER was purchased for some collector in England—"car c'est dans ce pays," says Renouard, "que depuis quelques années passent la plupart des livres précieux!!" *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 277; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 419.

BENENAT. Lutet. Fol. 1570. Gr. "*Typis regiis.*"

To this edition there are three different subscriptions. Some copies have "*Lutetiæ 1570, apud Jac. Dupuys;*" others "*Lutetiæ 1570, apud Jo. Benenat;*" and others "*Lutetiæ apud Mich. Sonnius, 1570.*" Between these impressions there are a few variations, owing to the errors of the press having been discovered before the complete number of some of the sheets was struck off: the first and third more particularly coincide with each other.

It is supposed that Dupuys, Benenat, and Sonnius, who were three booksellers, agreed (after the death of Morel, the original projector) to publish the work at their joint expense, and that their names should be put separately to a proportionate number of copies. The edition is a beautiful and excellent one, taken chiefly from the first of HERVAGIUS. It was begun by MOREL

in 1558, but he dying in 1564*, it was finished by Benenat, with the assistance of Lambinus: the first part by Morel †, is not only more beautiful, but more correct, than the latter. See Reiske, t. i. præf. xxii-ix; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 837-8; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 419: De Bure, No. 2348. The copies on LARGE PAPER are chiefly sought after, and are very rare and valuable.

TAYLOR. Cantab. 4to. 1748-57. Vol. II. et III. Gr. et Lat.

This beautiful edition, the *first* volume of which has never appeared, contains both Demosthenes and Æschines ‡. The learned will discover in this erudite work a great fund of valuable information, relating

* From the epistle of Lambinus to the reader, we are informed that the work was stopped in 1560 (when it had proceeded as far as the oration "De malâ Legatione"), owing to the civil wars in France, but more particularly to the ill effects of the indefatigable application of MOREL himself. In the year 1564, this great and learned printer, whose name can only die with Grecian literature, was carried off by an accumulation of maladies; partly "*ex vigiliis intempestivis et labore immoderato*," and partly from distress of mind, owing to the lamentable state of public affairs. Where is the scholar who is not affected by the following animated exclamation of Maittaire? "En virum temporibus felicioribus et clementiori fortunâ dignum; laboribus, quos in palæstria literariâ exsudavit, confectum; et patriæ, cum quâ interire viri probi fortisque solatium est, ruinis oppressum; cui (quæ laus habetur maxima) contigit viris laudatis in vitâ placere, et ab illis post mortem laudari!" Vit. Guliel. Morellii, in *Hist. Typog. Paris.* p. 42.

† Who altered the Aldine arrangement of the Orations, and collated eight Parisian MSS. with many other valuable works.

‡ "It is greatly to be lamented," says Harwood, "that this very learned and judicious editor did not live to complete his design, which, perhaps, will for ever continue in the same unfinished state; not from want of persons of abilities equal to the undertaking, but from the want of public encouragement."

chiefly to a knowledge of the Athenian law and Grecian antiquities; the text also is admirably illustrated, and many passages are successfully and learnedly explained in the notes: but in sagacity, sound criticism, and Latin composition (say Reiske and Harles), the editor is not to be compared with Wolf! This edition is formed on the basis of the Franckfort one of 1604, and the notes of Wolf are mixed with those of Taylor and Markland. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 840; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 420. The copies on LARGE PAPER are rare and valuable. Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3277.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1770. Gr.

The Greek text of this edition, comprehending the two first volumes of the "*Oratores Græci*," in 12 vols. is formed on the basis of Benenat's edition. The third volume contains the oration of Æschines; and from the copious and excellent character given of it by Harles, it appears to be the very best edition of Æschines. The four last volumes contain the "*Adparatus criticus ad Demosthenem et Indices*:" the latter are singularly excellent. It is impossible for panegyric to be stronger than that which Harles bestows on this very popular work*; besides possessing all the annotations of Wolf, Taylor, and Markland, it

* OF REISKE, Harles thus observes, with all the enthusiasm of friendship: "Homo enim erat omnino probus, rectus, candidus, et simplex, qui de aliis aperte judicabat: et cujus infinita merita, singularem eruditionem, incredibilem antiquarum, præcipue Græcæ et Arabicæ, linguarum scientiam, atque ingenii acumen, nulla ætas, nullaque aliorum invidia criminaque obscurabunt."

Professor Dalzel calls the *Oratores Græci* of Reiske, "opus sane egregium et utilissimum." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. i. 97, *Notæ, &c.* One cannot but regret that "*Isocrates*" has been unaccountably omitted in this valuable collection of Greek oratory.

presents us with some valuable additional notes of the second editor (Taylor), which were sent to Reiske in MS. by Dr. Askew. In short, it may be considered as a rich repository, in which almost every thing that can illustrate and enlarge our knowledge of Grecian eloquence is to be found. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 841-5; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 421.

AUGERI. Paris. 4to. 1790. Gr. et Lat. Vol. I.

In the compilation of this work, Auger collated a considerable number of MSS., as well as the editions of Aldus, Felicianus, and Benenat; also an edition of *some* of the orations of Demosthenes, published at Paris in 1565, which he found with a number of manuscript notes. This edition, according to Harles, is more splendid than critical; the title-page promises all the works of Demosthenes and Æschines, with a triple index, and various readings. The first volume has only appeared, and from the "Dictionnaire Bibliograph. t. iv. 137," there is reason to think it will never be succeeded by another.

Of the SELECT ORATIONS of Demosthenes, the best edition is by MOUNTENEY. Cant. 1731. Lond. 8vo. 1785. Of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, "*De Coroná*," the best editions are by FOLKES and FRIEND. Oxon. 8vo. 1696.—Stock. Dublin. 8vo. 1769-74.—TAYLOR. Cantab. 8vo. 1769, 2 vols.; and HARLES. Altenb. 8vo. 1769; which contain some manuscript notes of Reiske in the oration of Demosthenes only.

DIODORUS SICULUS. B. C. 44.

OBSOPŒI. Basil. 4to. 1539. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS*: containing only five books, namely, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. This work is not remarkable for its correctness, though, according to Wesseling, it is much preferable to some editions which profess to give a very accurate text. It appears by an extract from Obsopœus, that these books were only transcribed by him, as they were delivered to him by Petreius, from Brassicanus, a learned man, who corrected and altered them from the original state in which they were found by Janus Pannonius. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 773; Edit. Bipont. (1793), *Not. lit.* clxii. A copy of this editio princeps was purchased by Lord Spencer at the Pinelli sale for 1*l.* 17*s.*: Dr. Harwood says "it may justly be classed among the scarce books."

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1559. Gr.

In this very respectable edition appeared, for the first time, the *first five* books, and the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, which were taken from the Claromontane and other MSS. belonging to Stephens's friend and patron, Fuggerus. Prefixed to this elegant work is a short tract "*De Diodoro et ejus Scriptis*," and the text is accompanied, in the margin, with some various readings, but without specifying from

* HEYNE, in the *Notitia literaria* of the Bipont edition, observes that Alter, in his edit. of Harwood's work (Viennæ, 1778), mentions an uncommonly rare Greek edition of this historian, which was published at Venice in fol. 1478; "but which," says Heyne, "I believe has no existence." It may be observed that neither Maittaire, Clement, De Bure, nor Panzer, allude to such an edition.

what MS. they are taken. The 20th book is succeeded by excerpta from the latter books of Diodorus, which Stephens found at Rome a few years before, bound up in one vol. with other tracts: these are followed by the annotations of Stephens on his own text, which the reader is requested to read with indulgence, “*tanquam extemporales, non tanquam per otium scriptas.*” It is called “a beautiful and correct edition” by Harwood. Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 595; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 369; Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* clxiii.; Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 243.

RHODOMANNI. Hanov. Fol. 1604. Gr. et Lat.

Rhodomannus was prevailed upon by H. Stephens to compose a Latin version of this historian, which he has here executed with great care and fidelity. The text is purely Stephens's: not a single additional MS. has been consulted. The edition is inferior to the preceding in regard to typographical beauty, but it is a correct and respectable one: the contents of it are elaborately detailed in the *Notit. literaria* of the Bipont edition, p. clxiv.

WESSELINGII. Amst. Fol. 1746. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

The splendour and critical excellence of all former editions, says Harles, are eclipsed by this of Peter Wesseling, which contains every thing to be found in preceding ones; and besides a learned preface, useful notes, and various illustrations of the author, presents us with the readings of better MSS., and very full and perfect indexes: in the preface there is a minute and learned account of MSS. and editions. “*Undecunque (continues Harles) quæ ad emendandum, augendum, ornandumque Diodorum facerent, omnibus ingenii et eruditionis præsiidiis instructus Wesselingius*

collegit, et textum meliorem reddidit. Observationes redundant ingenio, eruditione, ubertate, et prudenti tamen parsimoniâ." *Introd. L. G. t. i. 596.* "In hanc editionem," says Heyne, "velut in oceanum, cùm priorum editorum cuncta pæne, tum Wesselingii doctrinâ et studio, multa nova confluerunt. Eadem externo habitu admodum decora." Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit. p. clxv.* A very fine copy of this work, with broad margin, which perhaps might have been called a large paper one, was sold for 306 livres à l' Hotel de Bullion, in 1786. It is now very rare and dear.

HEYNI. Bipont. 8vo. 1793, &c. Gr. et Lat.
10 vols. *

It was the wish of Dr. Harwood that a commodious edition of this entertaining and useful Greek writer might be given to the world: the present beautiful and judicious work seems to have realized this wish. The Latin version, which is placed under the Greek text, is from Rhodomannus; between the text and the version are short notes, referring to the various readings in various MSS. The general structure of the edition is from Wesseling's; but the errors and omissions of that work (more numerous than is generally imagined) are here corrected and supplied by consulting the ancient editions, and chiefly the editio princeps. This admirable work will be found to contain various readings from a MS. in the library of the Elector of Bavaria; also various readings from two Vienna MSS., which Wesseling was unable to procure: these are placed at the end of the edition. To make the edition at once complete and commodious, great pains have been taken to reduce into chronological order, and

* The 10th vol. is dated Argentorati, "AN. IX."

according to the arrangement of the books, *the fragments* of the lost books; and the excerpta “*de Legationibus et de Virtutibus et Vitiis*,” which in Wesseling’s edition are separated and confused. Very complete indexes conclude the edition.

The first volume will be found to contain a treasure of curious and valuable information. I. Stephens’s tract “*De Diodoro*.” II. Three commentaries of Professor Heyne, “*De Fontibus et de Auctoribus Historiarum Diodori, et de ejus Auctoritate**.” III. Jerem. Nic. Eyring. *Quæstio de Operis historici a Diod. Sic. compositi Genere ac Virtutibus*. IV. *Bibliothecæ Historiæ Diod. Sic. Descriptio accuratio, quâ ejus Operis Œconomia declaratur proposita a Jerem. Nic. Eyring*. V. *Notitia literaria Editionum Diod. Sic.* Then follows the text, with the contents of each page noticed in the margin.

EICHSTADTII. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1800. Gr. 2 vols.

This is a very excellent edition, the second volume of which ends with the fourteenth book of the historian; the remaining volumes have not yet appeared, a common circumstance with German editions, which is much to be regretted. It is dedicated to Coray, M. D., Porson, Wolf, and Wytenbach; and in a copious and erudite preface of 106 pages, a great deal of valuable information is to be found respecting the sources from which the edition is compiled. It seems that the editor possessed many advantages from the liberal assistance of Wachler †, Reizius, Wolf, Reimer, and

* These commentaries are highly extolled by Eichstadt: “*tot locos*,” he observes, “*scriptoris dilucidant, tot ejus narrationes rectius et peritius æstimare docent, ut, qui negligere eas vellet, is piaculum omnibus committere videretur*.” Eichstadtii *præf.* p. c.

† Wachler published three volumes of an edition in 1795: according to Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. iv.* 372.

Schæfer. Of the rival Bipont edition Eichstadt speaks in terms at once confident and just (præf. xvii-xviii.) ; he professes to copy what is useful, and to supply what is defective, in that performance. The preface of Eichstadt is succeeded by that of Wesseling ; the dedication of Obsopœus ; H. Stephens's preface ; the dedication of Grynæus ; and Rhodomannus's dedication and preface. Beneath the Greek text is a short summary, in Latin, of the contents of each chapter ; and at the end of each volume is a useful reference to the pages of the editions of H. Stephens, Rhodomannus, Wesseling, and Eichstadt. In point of typographical beauty, it is inferior to the Bipont edition : the Greek character, though given without contractions, is too small, and somewhat dazzling. The first volume is very bulky, containing nearly eight hundred pages.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS. A. C. 122.

FROBEN. Basil. 4to. 1533. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The lives of Aristotle and Theophrastus were published in Aldus's edit. prin. of Aristotle's works, and some single lives of Laertius were before published in the editions of Plato, Xenophon, and Theophrastus ; but the *entire* Greek works of this writer, containing " the lives of the most celebrated philosophers," were never before given to the world in one volume, till the above publication by the sons of Froben. Draudius, in his *Bibl. Class.* erroneously supposed an edition was printed in 1531. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 605. A copy of this editio princeps was purchased for the British Museum, at Dr. Askew's sale, for 4*l.* 5*s.* See a copy *Bibl. Re-*

vickzk. 6r, which is now in Lord Spencer's collection.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1570-94. Gr. et Lat.

These editions are more correct than the preceding one: the first contains the Latin version of Ambrosius, the annotations of Stephens, and the fragments of Pythagoras collected from Stobæus, which are placed at the end of the volume. The edition of 1594 is more correct than the first, and contains, in addition, the learned notes of Casaubon (published in 8vo. 1583, under the feigned name of *Hortibonus**). Consult Freytag, *Adpar. literar.* t. ii. 799, who treats at large of these editions, cited in Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 242; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 572. In the *Bibl. Krohn.* No. 2739, there is a copy of the edition of 1570, with manuscript notes of Wolf in the margin.

ALDROBRANDINI. Romæ. Fol. 1594. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is said to be an excellent one, and corrected by the assistance of an ancient and valuable MS. in the Farnese palace; the Latin version and notes of Thomas Aldrobrandini do not extend beyond the life of "Leucippus," in the ninth book. It should be re-

* It appears from note *t*, in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* (as above cited), that the name "Casaubonus and Hortibonus" refer to the same person. See Menage in *Menageriana*, t. ii. 334. When Isaac Casaubon published these notes he was but twenty-four years of age; and having written to his father, Arnold Casaubon, he received from him the following reply: "I congratulate you on your studies, my son! but I would much rather have you elucidate one difficult passage of Holy Writ, than correct a thousand erroneous ones of profane authors."

membered, that as the notes of this editor are *posthumous* ones, some indulgence should be shewn in the perusal of them. Aldrobrandini did not live to polish and perfect either his version or notes; but his cousin, Cardinal Aldrobrandini, endeavoured to supply many deficiencies, and superintended the publication of the work: Merrick Casaubon assures us that the editor was a man of considerable erudition, and well skilled in the Greek tongue. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 242; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 573.

IS. CASAUBONI. Col. Allob. 8vo. 1615. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is published on the basis of the second of H. Stephens, but the notes of Casaubon are somewhat more numerous. Subjoined to it, is a tract of Hesychius, in Greek, "*De Philosophis*," with the Latin version of Adrian Junius: some copies of this work have "*Eunapius de Vitis Sophistarum*," with the version of Junius. In Catal. Thottian. t. iv. 268, this edition is dated 1616, as it is in Maittaire, t. iii. 869; but they are both exactly the same work. The title-page often bears a date the year subsequent to the date of the preface: bibliographers promiscuously refer to either.

MENAGII. Lond. Fol. 1664. Gr. et Lat.

This work contains, besides the version and notes of Aldrobrandini, the learned and elaborate observations of Ægidius Menagius, and the gleanings of three MSS. in the public library of Paris and Florence. Menage first published his edition in 8vo. Paris, 1662, and sent it to Bishop Pearson in London, who wrote him a complimentary letter of thanks, which is prefixed to the observations of Menage: the edition also contains some notes of Merrick Casaubon, who inserted a life of

Plato, by Olympiodorus, with the translation and notes of Vindetus. Concerning this splendid and rare work, consult Freytag, l. c. p. 802-7, cited by Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 243; see, too, note *w*, Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 573.

MEIBOMII. Amst. 4to. 1692. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

This is not only a very elegant and beautiful work, but it is by far the most critical and perfect edition of Diogenes Laertius which has ever been submitted to the public. The first volume contains the text of the author on the basis of the Roman edition of 1594, divided into sections, and amended by Meibomius from former editions, and a Cambridge and an Arundelian MS.; the text is succeeded by the Latin version of Ambrosius, but so greatly improved and corrected by the present editor, that it may be justly called a *new one*. To each page are added the entire notes of Stephens, both the Casaubons, Aldrobrandini, and the unpublished ones of Meibomius; the volume is also adorned with the heads of the philosophers, in a neat and tolerably accurate outline.

The second volume contains the long and learned annotations of MENAGE, and his "*Historia Mulierum philosopharum* *" (including Madame Dacier, Faber's daughter, &c. &c.), enlarged and amended. To these succeed some very learned notes of Kuhnius, never before published, in which great light is thrown on many passages of Laertius; then follow some various readings from the Cambridge and the Arundelian MS., collated with great care by GALE, the editor of Herodotus. In addition to the preceding matter, this work presents us with the prefaces of all the early edi-

* First published at Lyons and Amst. 12mo. 1692, after the manner of Plutarch.

tions, and some copious and admirable indexes. But what, and how inefficient, are the labours of man! Rossius, in his "*Commentationes Laertinae*" (Romæ, 8vo. 1788), has severely attacked this edition, which is pronounced to afford "*segetem largissimam vitiorum.*" See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 575. Copies on LARGE PAPER are now exceedingly rare and dear. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1373; and Bibl. Crevenn. No. 7315*.

LONGOLII. Cur. Reg. 8vo. 1739. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

EJUSD. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1759. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition presents us with the text of Meibomius, corrected in many places, with the books divided into as many chapters as there are philosophers separately discussed. It contains the engraved heads and enlarged indexes. The preface, in which Longolius was assisted by Fabricius, displays much useful knowledge of Diogenes Laertius, and the various MSS. and editions of him. The Leipsic edition of 1759, which is well spoken of by Harwood, is an abridgment of the first edition, omitting the plates and preface. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 576.

* In the Bibl. Harl. vol. iii. No. 5358, this edition by Meibomius is formally and copiously described, though some of its principal features are omitted. The "*Bibliographical Dictionary,*" vol. iii. 126, has copied *verbatim* this description.

DION. CASSIUS. A. C. 229.

R. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Fol. 1548. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is an elegant edition, but unfortunately composed from a very defective MS., of which Stephens justly complains: it contains the corrections of Stephens, and of his son Henry. Maittaire (*Vit. Steph.* 50 to 63) does not give us any account of it; but Freytag (*Adpar. litt.* t. ii. 1310) describes it pretty fully. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 146. The preface and corrections of this edition are embodied by Reimarus in the second volume of his magnificent and valuable one.

Stephens afterwards published an edition in 4to. 1561, which is a very beautiful book.

H. STEPHANUS. Genev. Fol. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the Latin version of Dion Cassius by Xylander, and the version of Xiphilinus by Blancus (Guillaume le Blanc) amended by Xylander: both of these translations have received the judicious corrections of H. Stephens. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 326; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 258.

LEUNCLAVII. Hanov. Fol. 1606. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very valuable work, with the critical notes of Leunclavius, and the version of Xylander corrected by the same editor. Leunclavius died in 1593; but he published his critical notes with Xylander's version at Franckfort, in 8vo. 1592; and the Wechels, printers, published them in a folio form the above year, by which date Leunclavius's edition is commonly known. A very fine copy was sold at Mr. Bridges's sale.

REIMARI. Hamburg. Fol. 1750. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

One of the most splendid and truly critical editions which were ever published in Germany : it was begun by the famous FABRICIUS, whose notes extend from the 35th to the 60th book. On the death of that great man, Reimar, his son-in-law, completed the edition ; and in respect to editorial care, diligence, and correctness, and the acquisition of valuable materials for the compilation of it, nothing can exceed the present most admirable performance. All the former publications on Dion Cassius were carefully inspected ; some excellent MSS. and fragments were procured and collated ; and great assistance was afforded by the critical gleanings of Palmer, Bos, Hemsterhusius, and Wesseling, in their several illustrations of this author. The preface and observations of both the Stephenses, Xylander, Sylburgius, Leunclavius, and Ursinus, succeed the text, and are placed in the second volume ; as are also the critical remarks of Palmer, Bos, Wesseling, Reiske *, and others.

The reader will find every thing relating to this edition ably and fully discussed in Reimar's preface to the first volume. Consult also Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 259 ; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 148, and the authorities there referred to. Harwood calls this admirable work " one of the most correct and valuable Greek books ever published : the notes contain a treasure of erudition." In the *Bibl. Krohn.* No. 2716, there is a copy of this edition, with a great number of *manuscript addenda and emendanda*, in the margin, by Reimar

* Reiske republished and enlarged his notes in this edition when he edited Dion and Xiphilinus : " cum Fragmentis in t. i. Animadversionum ad Græc. Auctores." Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1757. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 149, note q.

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himself: what became of this copy, on the death of Krohn, I know not. It is useful to mention these things, in order that compilers of a new edition may have intimation of all the unexplored sources of their author.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS. B. C. 5.

R. STEPHANUS. Lutet. Fol. 1546. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. "One of the most beautiful books the Greek press ever produced," says Harwood. Freytag, in his *Adpar. litt.* t. ii. 1304-13, treats largely of this splendid edition, and of the books which it contains*. At the sales of Mead and Croft a good copy was bought for 1*l.* 10*s.*; at the Pinelli sale (No. 7391) a copy was purchased by Lord Spencer for 2*l.* 3*s.* It is, indeed, a delightful book, "typis vere regis ac nitidissimis," says Fabricius.

SYLBURGHII. Francof. Fol. 1586. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 781) has given us a concise but flattering account of the great merits of Sylburgius, and of the particular ability displayed in the present edition; but as this work has been eclipsed by the labours of Hudson and Reiske, it will not be necessary to enter into a minute detail of its contents. Harles says, the *second* volume (containing the rhetorical and critical works) is rare, and was printed se-

* Besides the eleven books of Roman antiquities, it contains the first four chapters of "*Ars rhetorica, de Genere dicendi Thucydidis,*" &c.

parately from the first: it contains a quantity of valuable materials, especially from some MSS. never before investigated. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 587; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 389. It was most incorrectly reprinted at Leipsic, in 1691: Harwood calls this Leipsic edition “the most wretched Greek book that a scholar can be condemned to read.”

HUDSONI. Oxon. Fol. 1704. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

A correct and magnificent work; and, notwithstanding the attacks of Bellanger and Reiske (the former inadequate to the task of criticism, the latter highly prejudiced, and false in his accusations*), it will be cherished and admired by the latest posterity. According to Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 782), it contains the Greek text of Sylburgius with the Latin

* We are indebted to Count REVICKZKY for the following critical morceau of bibliography, which, as the Catalogue of his books is not in every one's possession, I shall transcribe. “Il est assez remarquable que cette longue liste des fautes typographiques, que J. Reiske prétend s'être glissées de l'édition d'Oxford dans celle de Leipsic, est presque toute fausse, v. p. xii. de sa préface: ‘*Ponam hic, dit il, mendas typographicas a me quidem observatas ex Oxoniensi exemplo in hoc Lipsiense translatas*’—et cependant, en vérifiant cette liste, on trouvera d'abord que λόγων pro λόγον n'est pas dans l'édition de Hudson, non plus que les fautes suivantes: τέτω χωρίω pro τέτω τῷ χωρίῳ—ὁμοειδεις pro ὁμοειδεις, διαφυγῶσι (ici la page est mal cotée), item. p. 93-8—*verba perperam iterata*: διαφυγὸν pro διαφυγόν—item λαλεῖται pro καλεῖται—item ευπειτῶς pro ευπειτῶς—item ποτε pro τοτε—item ἐκ τῇ pro ἐκ τῆ—item λογον pro λόγων—item χρένιον pro χρένον, &c. &c. &c.—toutes ces fautes, dis je, et probablement aussi la plupart des suivantes, ne sont pas dans l'édition d'Oxford, mais on n'est guères tenté d'en pousser plus loin la vérification, en trouvant dès le commencement un si grand manque de bonne foi. Le reste de la préface de J. J. Reiske est fait pour prouver, que l'éditeur Anglois étoit à peu près un idiot, et ce ton avantageux est malheureusement celui de presque toutes les préfaces modernes, mais ce n'étoit pas celui de J. Hudson dont la préface est très modeste.” *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 50.

version of Portus amended. Besides the notes of Hudson and others, under the text, there are various readings from a Vatican MS. written about the tenth century, relating to the ten first books: to the eleventh book there are various readings from a more recent Vatican MS. This edition also contains a number of critical tracts relating to Dionysius Halicarnasseus. Harles, who seems to forget the well-known asperity of Reiske towards English editors, tells us triumphantly, "Quam vero secordè egent in adornandâ splendidâ hac editione, quam vitiosè dederit historicum et quantâ injuriâ collaudatus fuerit Hudsonus, apertè et luculenter docuit J. Jac. Reiske." See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 589; *Idem, Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 390; *Act. erudit.* 1704, p. 529; *Bibl. ancien. et mod.* t. xiv. 246. Harwood speaks in very handsome terms of this edition. Some copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are as rare as they are sumptuous. *Bibl. Harl.* vol. i. No. 4512; *Bibl. Folkes.* No. 4765; *Bibl. Dormer.* No. 2609; *Bibl. Askev.* No. 1569.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1774. Gr. et Lat. 6 vol.

It would be unfair to judge severely of this edition, as Reiske was importuned by the booksellers to undertake it at a time when he was distracted by other occupations, and pressed hard by the "res angusta domi." In the correction of the text very little attention appears to have been paid, though the preface and notes contain much sound critical information: the premature death of Reiske, "nunc inter cœlites triumphans," (who would repress the feelings of friendship, or speak harshly of a fellow-creature in his grave?) deprived the edition of the fostering care which it could alone have received from its original compiler. The sixth volume was superintended by G. MORUS, and has received some emendations by CAPPERONIER,

from a MS. in the royal library at Paris, and from his own conjectures in *Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*, t. xxiv. 1-29. The conjectures and emendations of Toup (from the "*Emend. in Suid. et Hesych.* Oxon. 8vo. 1790, 4 vols.") are also added: and the life of Reiske, written by Morus, forms an interesting feature in the work.

This is the last and only octavo edition of Dionys. Halicarn.; it has not the advantage of good paper or elegant typography, yet it will continue to find purchasers. Much, however, remains to be done towards a more perfect and critical illustration of this excellent writer than has yet appeared. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 590; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 390-1.

EPICTETUS. A. C. 160.

ANTONY DE SABIO. Venet. 4to. 1525. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the commentary of Simplicius. The last chapters of this edition are greatly mutilated and impaired; and Wolf, in the second volume of his edition, p. 23, complains of the Greek text of Simplicius being in general corrupted. A copy of this work is in the *Bibl. Joannea Hamburg.* with the manuscript notes of some learned man, apparently from the collation of a very excellent MS. According to Harles there are two copies in the Bodleian Library, with manuscript notes and various readings. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 73; Maittaire, t. ii. 704; *Bibl. Pinell.* No. 6149; and Panzer, t. viii. 510*.

* Berkellius (in *Act. erud. Lipsiæ*, Ann. 1711, p. 378) mentions an octavo edition of Epictetus and Cebes, with the sub-

HALOANDERI. Noremb. 8vo. 1529. Gr. et Lat.

An edition of the very first rarity, unknown to Maittaire, Harwood, and the greater part of bibliographers, but specified by Harles and Panzer. It appears that Haloander was ignorant of the Venetian edition; for he says, “se in gratiam studiosorum de bibliothecâ suâ libellum, &c. *primum* in lucem proferre.” It differs somewhat from the Venetian edition in chap. iii. and Haloander’s reading has been followed by subsequent editors. The Latin version of POLITIAN, placed at the end of the text, is censured by this editor as containing gross and unpardonable faults: in the last pages two very corrupt passages are noticed. Harles was indebted to Panzer (from whose library he borrowed it) for his description of this uncommonly rare work. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 60; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 73; and Panzer, t. vii. 475.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 8vo. 1531. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is little more than a reimpression of the preceding one, and under such title it is noticed by Harwood. Cratander has injudiciously omitted the epistle of Haloander; and what was mentioned by the latter at the end of the *Latin version*, concerning the two corrupt passages, is placed by the former at the end of the *Greek text*; and that the fraud might not be discovered, he has lopped off the beginning of Haloander’s note, and changed its construction: the work is unaccompanied by a preface. “This edition,” says Harles, “which was communicated to me by Panzer, is little known, although more fa-

scription “Coronæ, in Transilvania,” edited by Honterus, a learned man, who lived in the time of Luther; but in what particular year it was published seems uncertain: Harles never saw it.

miliar to succeeding editors than the previous one of Haloander." See the authorities just cited, and Panzer, t. vi. 283.

WOLFII. Basil. 8vo. 1560. Gr. et Lat. 3 vols.

EJUSD. Colon. 8vo. 1595 *. Gr. et Lat. 3 vols.

The *first* edition bears no date in the title-page, but the preface is dated 1560. Both of them contain "Enchiridion Epicteti—Cebetis † Tabula—Simplicii et Arriani Commentaria." The Basil edition is the more elegant of the two, and contains the long and useful prefaces of Wolf, and various readings in the margin by the side of the Greek text, which are wanting in the latter edition. In the third volume of the edition of 1595, the Greek text and Latin version of Arrian, which is admirably executed, are placed opposite each other. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 61; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 75-6.

* Some copies have the date 1596. In the Bodleian Library there is a copy of each date.

† Of the *early editions* of CEBES, there does not seem to be much accurate information. Harles (*Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 705) mentions a Greek one by Beroaldus, fol. 1494, but of which he professes to know nothing, although he had consulted many catalogues. Panzer (t. iii. 500) and Maittaire (t. i. 752) notice the first Greek edition (along with some Greek opuscula of Basil the Great, Plutarch, and Xenophon), as printed by Calliergus, in 4to. without date. The Greek editions were succeeded by an excellent *Latin version* of *Oxdaxius*, edited by Beroaldus, and printed by Benedict, at Bologna, fol. 1497, along with Censorinus, and Epictetus, &c. See Panzer, t. i. 234; Bibl. Askev. No. 1232. A *Greek and Latin* edition of Cebes was published by ALDUS in the second edition of his "Constantini Lascaris Opuscula," &c. *sine anno*. The most complete edition by Aldus was in octavo, 1512. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 441, and p. 94-5.

SALMASII. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1640. Gr. et Lat.

Heinsius first planned this edition, and some critics call it by his name. Salmasius wrote the preface and part of the commentaries on Simplicius; he also boasts of having collated his author with ancient MSS. and restored the text in twenty passages which had never before been understood; though Merrick Casaubon and Berkeley observe that he has very little to boast of on that account. The edition is founded on the Venetian one of 1528, and is professed to be corrected according to the MS. of Nansius. The work is called the *edit. opt.* by Harwood; but consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 77-8.

“In p. 153, line 14, from the top, are these words: ‘Ξενοφών τις μύρις ἐκείνης δισώσε,’ after which is added, ‘καὶ τῶν Οὐμπιῶν’—which seems to have no meaning even as amended by Wolfius. The truth is, the MS. from which the commentaries were printed had lost a leaf. Fortunately for literature, this chasm has been filled up. Schweighæuser has procured the use of a MS. from the national library at Paris which possesses the part lost. This will be found in the sixth volume, p. 349-50, of his excellent edition of Epictetus.” Beloe’s *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 100.

Mr. Beloe does not seem to have been aware that PROFESSOR PORSON printed these deficiencies on separate leaves, at Cambridge, with a few notes upon them.

M. CASAUBONI. Londini. 8vo. 1659. Gr. et Lat.

Cum Tabulâ Cebetis. The text of this edition is from Wolfius; in the preface Casaubon boasts of having given a perfectly correct representation of the text of his author. Many things are certainly well illustrated. There is added a Greek paraphrase of

some Christian writer in the fifteenth century, which was never before published, but in which the 44th chapter of Epictetus is omitted. The notes of Casaubon are erudite and useful. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 62; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 79.

BERKELII. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1670. Gr. et Lat.

Berkelius has selected those notes of Wolfius and Caselius which were not given by Snecanus in his edition, Lug. Bat. 1634: "Wolfianam lectionem, passim tamen ex Hensianâ lectione emendatam, retinuit Abraham Berkelius, qui Enchiridion cum Wolfii versione, ejusdemque et Merici Casauboni et selectis Dan. Sneconi aliorumque suisque notis, item cum paraphrasi Græca et Cebetis Tabulâ edidit." This edition, with the notes and corrections of JAMES GRONOVIVS, was republished in 8vo. 1683. Harles, *as above cited*. Harwood calls it "an excellent edition."

RELANDI. Traj. Bat. 4to. 1711. Gr. et Lat.

With Cebes. This edition presents us with the Latin version and interpretation of Meibomius, the annotations of Salmasius, written in the margin of the edition of 1595, and various readings, "ex Codd. Hafniensi ac Gerdesiano." The edition is a valuable and critical one. Renaldus has given a catalogue of the various editions of Epictetus, which will be found useful to those who are desirous of completing their collections. This edition was republished by SCHNÖDER, Delphis, 8vo. 1723, on the basis of the Oxford editions of 1680-1702-1707, &c. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 63; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 80; Bibl. Pineil. No. 6168.

SIMPSONI. Oxon. 8vo. 1739. Gr. et Lat.

With Cebes and Theophrastus. "I have read this

edition," says Harwood, "and it is a very beautiful and correct one." It was followed by a Glasgow edition, 12mo. 1751, pronounced by the same authority to be "a very correct and beautiful book."

UPTONI. Londini. 4to. 1739-41. Gr. et Lat.

The first volume contains the Greek text, with the version of Meibomius amended by the editor: the second volume contains the various readings and notes, with an excellent index. Upton had the assistance of some ancient editions, and among them one by Zannetti, Venet. 12mo. 1535, which he obtained from Harris, full of readings and annotations from an excellent MS. formerly in the library of Cardinal Carpo: he was also fortunate enough to procure an edition in which Lord SHAFTSBURY had written various critical notes. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 81. "This is an incomparable edition," says Harwood, "of a work which I shall ever regard as one of the most valuable remains of antiquity: no virtuous mind can read these most excellent discourses without receiving the most exalted pleasure, and the highest moral improvement. This edition of the discourses of Epictetus is perhaps the most perfect edition that was ever given of a Greek ethical writer."

HEYNI. Dresdæ. 8vo. 1756-76. Gr. et Lat.

An admirable edition, in which the text and sense of the author are most happily and learnedly illustrated: it is formed on the basis of Upton's edition, though that work is corrected in many places. Besides collating former editions, Heyne has given the scholia of a MS. in the Electoral library at Dresden, never before published. In the preface and prolegomena much valuable information is to be found respecting the MSS. and editions of Epictetus. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 63; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 81.

The text of Heyne's edition was republished, with many good notes, by SCHWEBELIUS, Norimberg, 8vo. 1771, Gr. et Lat.

BODONI. Parmæ. Fol. 1793. Gr. et Ital.

Printed in the usual beautiful style of the works from Bodoni's press. The text does not appear to be taken from any particular edition; the Italian translation is considered accurate and elegant.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1799. Gr. et Lat. 6 vols.

The celebrity of all preceding editions * is eclipsed by the sagacity, erudition, and research displayed in this most excellent work by Professor Schweighæuser. It unfolds all the treasures of curious and recondite learning respecting the writings of Epictetus; and whether we consider the purity of the text, the ability of the notes, the care and correctness evinced in collecting the fragments and commentaries, with the various disquisitions on the previous interpreters of Epictetus, we shall readily express our thanks for the service performed by Schweighæuser to the cause of Greek literature in general, and to the illustration of this excellent writer in particular.

* VILLEBURN published an edition in Greek and French at Paris, 12mo. 1783, in which he makes a pompous declaration of having done much for his author; but unluckily he has overlooked the excellent edition of Heyne, and in his punctuation and choice of readings, has adopted passages which the German critic had judiciously rejected. A copy of this work, ON VELLUM, is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Evans's Cat. of 1802, No. 3766. BODONI published an edition in Greek and Italian at Parma, in 4to. and 12mo. 1793; of the 4to. edition, it is said *only* 100 copies were struck off. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 82; *Dictionn. Bibliograph.* t. iv. 171.

EUCLIDES.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

GRYNÆI. Basil. Fol. 1533. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: printed by Hervagius. A fine copy was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1586, for 1*l.* 14*s.*: a copy is in the Bibl. Crevenn. No. 1918, Harles, both in his *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 497, and *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 53, has given a very confused and imperfect account of the Greek and Latin editions of Euclid; the "editio princeps" is by him dated 1530, and another edition, with the Greek scholia, is dated by him 1539, printed at Basil; both of which editions have escaped Clement in his curious and elaborate account of the publications of this writer. See Clement, t. viii. 142.

GREGORII. Oxon. Fol. 1703. Gr. et Lat.

This is the most complete and popular edition of Euclid's works, which was compiled from a careful collation of many MSS. in the library of the famous Sir Henry Saville: the collation was made by Hudson. In this edition Dr. Gregory has taken great pains to reject the *spurious* works of Euclid, and the reader will find much valuable knowledge in the preface concerning Euclid and his legitimate works. Bruggemann, p. 195, has given a long extract concerning this edition, from the 24th volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

II. *ELEMENTA*.

CAJANI. Romæ. 4to. 1545. Gr.*

A scarce and uncommon work, unknown to Gregory, containing the Greek text of Euclid. The editor has rejected every thing which he thought added by the commentators; so that the work contains only the propositions of Euclid, without the demonstrations and figures, which are usually attributed to THEON ALEXANDRINUS. The copy in the Pinelli Cat. No. 6844, was missing at the sale. See Clement, t. viii. 142, note 77, who received his information from *Meerman*.

DASYPODII. Argent. 8vo. 1571. Gr. et Lat.

This is called by Harwood "a good edition."

KEILII. Oxon. 8vo. 1715-47.

The latter is the *fourth* edition, and greatly enlarged.

It now remains to mention the names of SIMSON and HORSLEY; the latter the late Bishop of St. Asaph. "No man seems to have done more towards the restoration of Euclid's genuine works than Dr. Simson of Glasgow, whose Latin and English edition

* This edition was preceded by a very rare and singular one, in *Latin*, by RATDOLT, Venet. fol. 1482, which is remarkable for being *the first book in which mathematical delineations occur*. Clement, t. viii. 143, is very copious on it. Consult also Maittaire, t. i. 434; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 497; and Bibl. Smithiana, p. 161, where there is a copy ON VELLUM, with the dedicatory epistle printed in golden letters, and in the front of the book an elegant miniature. This curiosity is now in His Majesty's possession. A fine *paper* copy at the Pinelli sale, No. 6848, was purchased by Sir George Shuckburgh for 5*l.* 15*s.* See a copy Bibl. Crevenn. No. 1922.

of the six first books, printed by Foulis, at Glasgow, 4to. 1756; 8vo. 1762; and at Edinb. 8vo. 1767, 1775, and 1787, are well worth the serious perusal of the mathematical student." Bruggemann, 197-200. It must, however, be confessed, that the twelve books of Euclid's Elements, in Latin, published by Bishop Horsley, at Oxford, in 8vo. 1802, are highly deserving of the student's attention: the skill and sagacity of the right reverend editor in mathematical studies are well known and admired. It is a very elegant and useful edition.

III. DATA.

The best edition of the Data of Euclid, in Latin, is by Bishop HORSLEY, published at Oxford, 8vo. 1803, "in usum juventutis." It is a very neat and excellent edition.

EURIPIDES.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1503. Græce. *Sine Schol.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS*. This edition, of which it is said 1000 copies were struck off, is divided into two

* This edition was preceded by one published at Florence, "LITTERIS CAPITALIBUS IMPRESSA," Gr. and containing only *four* plays of Euripides, viz. "Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, and Andromache." According to Maittaire, t. i. 101-5, the printer of this rare and curious work was probably *Laurent. Francis de Alopa*, who executed the "Anthologia, Apollonius Rhodius, and Callimachus," all printed in CAPITAL LETTERS. De Bure, No. 2549, has given a short description of it; but consult Panzer, t. i. 434, who refers to Rossi, p. 61; Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 655, who says it is taken from a respectable

parts: the first contains ten plays, the second eight, ending with "Hercules furens." The commentaries, which are promised in the title-page, were never published. According to Brunck, this Aldine edition is not taken from very good MSS. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 258; and Clement, t. viii. 164, note 90. A copy of this edit. prin. was sold at Dr. Harwood's sale (in 1779) for 1*l.* 9*s.*; at Mr. Paris's sale, No. 183, a very beautiful copy was sold for 5*l.* In His Majesty's, and in Lord Spencer's, library there is a copy ON VELUM. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 70.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 8vo. 1537-44-51. Gr.

Of these editions, the two latter, which were superintended by the learned Oporinus, are the most valuable and rare. The edition of 1537, which Harwood calls "very correct," is pronounced by Clement and Harles to be a most inaccurate copy of the Aldine edition; and H. Stephens, in his annotations on Euripides and Sophocles (1568), and in his tract "*De suæ Typographiæ Statu*" (1569, p. 42), complains loudly of the incorrectness of this first edition of Hervagius. To the edition of 1544, Oporinus added a second volume, the same year, containing the second publication of the Greek *Scholia**, which edition is praised by Reiske

MS.; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 258; Clement, t. viii. 164, note 90. This ancient edition of Euripides, at Gaignat's sale, No. 1551, was sold for 106 livres; at Dr. Mead's sale, No. 2021, for 4*l.* 4*s.*; at Dr. Askew's, No. 1534, for 11*l.* 5*s.*; and at the Pinelli sale, No. 9058 (along with a Greek edition of Æsop, A. D. 1498, of no extraordinary value, and the editio princeps of Phalaris's Epistles, Venet. 1498, not mentioned in the catalogue), for 40*l.* 19*s.* There is a copy in the Bodleian library, and in the Cracherode collection.

* The Greek SCHOLIA on the *first seven* tragedies of Euripides, collated by Arsenius (Archbishop of Monembasia, or Malvasia,

and Valckenaer in præfat. "Phœnissæ," p. xvi. The edition of 1551, which Harwood says was extolled by Dr. Askew as being the most valuable of all the ancient editions of Euripides, corresponds exactly with the edition of 1544, page for page, and line for line: the only alteration consists in a few varied contractions of the Greek letter. This edition, of 1551, contains nineteen plays, having the "Electra," which Victorius first published at Rome, in 8vo. 1545†, Gr. and which was afterwards reprinted with a Latin version in 8vo. 1546. Consult, besides Clement and Harles above referred to, Bibl. Askew. No. 1781-7-8; Bibl. Pinell. No. 9049, 9050; Bibl. Reviczky. p. 21.

OPORINUS. Basil. Fol. 1562. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the Latin version of *Stiblinus* (and not *Melanchthon*, as has been asserted‡), the greater part of which is composed in iambic metre. Our countryman Barnes has severely chastised this version, though he thinks there are sound criticisms in *Stiblinus* worthy of approbation. The edition contains an index, and some notes of Brodæus on eleven plays, which were never before published. See Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 656; Bibl. Askew. No. 1589; Pinell. No. 9051.

in the Morca), were first published by one of the JUNTÆ, Venet. 8vo. 1534. See Maittaire, t. ii. 810, note c, d; Clement, t. ii. 147, note 40; Ciaconii Bibl. 278; and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 259.

† Purchased by Mr. Wodhull at Dr. Askew's sale for 1*l.* 12*s.*

‡ Morhof, *Polyhist. litter.* t. i. 1037, says that Melanchthon never translated Euripides; yet Reiske, in the preface to his observations on this tragedian, declares that his Latin version first appeared in 1558, "*involucro impressa est anni 1558 nota*;" and see Beck in *Recens. Editionum Eurip.* p. xiv.

CANTERI. Antwerp. 12mo. 1571. Gr.

Printed by Plantin. The merits of this edition are considerable; the errors of Oporinus and others are corrected, and the short critical notes and "ratio carminum" of Canter are excellent of their kind, as is also the preface or prolegomena. Valckenaer, in "Phœnissæ," præf. vii. has spoken handsomely of Canter. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 261; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 306. Dr. Harwood calls the edition "very neat and correct."

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 8vo. 1597. 2 vols.
Gr. et Lat.

"This is a common, but tolerably correct edition," says Harwood. The fragment of "Danae" was first added from some ancient vellum MSS. in the Palatine library. Æmilius Portus† composed the Latin version; but his notes were not published till 1599, in 8vo. These notes, which should always accompany the edition, are chiefly grammatical, and relate to the Greek dialects: they sometimes correct the text, and confirm the conjectures of Canter. The edition contains the prolegomena and notes of Canter. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 261*.

† Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 656) supposed the version to be by Canter, and the notes of Portus to have been published along with it, which is erroneous. See Goetz, in *Themor. Bibl. Dresd.* t. ii. 436, who denies any version ever having been made by Canter; and Bayle, art. "Euripide," note H H.

* Harles, p. 262, mentions an edition printed at Frankfort, in offic. SECERII & BRUBACHII, 8vo. *sine anni notâ*, which he thinks appeared between the publication of Stiblinus's and Portus's version: but the editor is unknown.

PAUL STEPHANUS. Genev. 4to. 1602. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

This was once a celebrated edition, and is now rare. Clement is very particular in his recital of the different parts of it; and although we may allow it to be a beautiful and admirable work, and perhaps superior to all that have preceded it, yet since the days of Barnes, Musgrave, Beck, and Porson, it has become less popular and interesting. The edition is divided into *three* parts: the *first* contains the seven first plays, with the Scholia of Arsenius; the *second*, the remaining twelve, and a part of the twentieth, in Greek and Latin, without the Scholia; the *third*, the notes of Brodæus, Canter, Portus, and Stiblinus, those by the latter being by far the most numerous. Clement says the version is Canter's, but that seems incorrect. See note †, p. 331. Consult Clement, t. viii. 168, note 91. A fine copy of this edition was purchased for His Majesty at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1535.

BARNESII. Cantab. Fol. 1694, Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

The merits of all preceding editions are eclipsed by this celebrated one of Joshua Barnes. Fabricius observes that "the text is accurately revised and printed, the metrical rules of Canter diligently corrected, and the entire ancient Scholia on the first seven plays subjoined and enriched by excerpta from a MS. in C. C. College, Cambridge: the notes of various learned men, and those of Barnes, accompany the Scholia; the fragments of Euripides are carefully collected and displayed, with Greek and Latin notes as far as verse 2068; lastly, there are some epistles, attributed to Euripides, subjoined in Greek and Latin; and the whole work is closed with two dissertations; the one on the life of

the poet, the other on the music, scenery, and mechanical laws of the drama." Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 657; Harles, *Idem*, t. ii. 263; *Idem*, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 307. Mons. Le Clerc, in the sixth volume of his *Bibl. Choisie*, p. 241, &c. has regretted that Barnes did not add to his otherwise perfect edition, an index of idioms or expressions of the poet, which are rather uncommon; in the same manner that Sylburgius has done on Dionys. Halicarnasseus. See Clement, t. viii. 169. Reiske, in his observations on Euripides, and Valckenaer, in his "Phœnissæ," præf. viii. have very severely reviewed this edition; which, says Harles, "minime satisfecit criticorum voluntati *."

Some copies of this work were struck off on LARGE PAPER, a circumstance not noticed by any French bibliographer. At Bridges's sale, p. 205, a copy of this kind was sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*; at Dr. Mead's, No. 1672, another was purchased for 3*l.* 18*s.*; and a splendid copy is to be found in Mr. Egerton's Cat. 1798, No. 1226, *unpriced*. The Rev. Mr. Dwyer, of Stanmore, informed me that there was formerly a large paper copy in *his* college (Pembroke, Oxford), which was disposed of to Mr. Fletcher, the bookseller, for a considerable sum.

Perhaps one of the finest and largest copies of it existing is in the Cracherode collection, bound in black

* In the edition of Barnes are inserted some observations and corrections of the famous J. MILTON; found in a copy of Euripides once belonging to this great English poet. Other observations, by Milton, on the Greek tragedian, are inserted in Mr. Jodrell's illustration of Euripides. Milton's copy of this author, from which the foregoing corrections, &c. were taken, is now in the possession of Mr. Cradock, of Gumly, in Leicestershire. Symmons's *Life of Milton*, p. 505-6; see too *Monthly Mag.* vol. xvii. 123.

morocco by Roger Payne. This copy, from a MS. of the binder, which Mr. Cracherode has left in the book, "cost infinite trouble in the binding, many leaves were to be carefully beaten, and the marginal scrawl to be expunged without aqua fortis. The binding cost Mr. Cracherode 4*l.* 9*s.*" Roger Payne adds: "It was the largest copy I ever had to do with."

MUSGRAVII. Oxon. 4to. 1778. Gr. et Lat.
4 vols. *Cum Scholiis.*

Of the chief contents of this copious and critical edition, the "Bibliographical Dictionary" (vol. iii. 198) has given a minute and accurate account, which I here extract. "In this work the editor has not only collected his materials from the first and most valuable printed copies, but has had recourse to a considerable number of MSS. viz. several manuscript copies of different tragedies in the royal library at Paris; a MS. at Florence, formerly collated by *Isaac Vossius*; two MSS. of *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, and *Phœnissæ*, communicated by the late Dr. Askew; a MS. of *Rhesus* and *Troades* in the British Museum; the Cambridge MS. of the three first plays, collated by *Barnes*; the MSS. in the library of the Royal Society, and the Bodleian, collated by *King*, and more accurately by Dr. *John Burton*; two MSS. at Leyden, by *Valckenaer*; the collations of *H. Stephens*; some manuscript notes in a copy of Barnes's edition in the Bodleian library; some few annotations by *Tanaq. Faber*, in a copy of Stephens's edition in the royal library at Paris; and several notes, written by Dr. *Jortin* in the margin of his Euripides. Besides the Greek text and Latin interpretation, this edition contains the author's life by *Moschopulus*, *Thomas Magister*, and *Aulus Gellius*; a chronological series of events relative to the Grecian stage; various lections and annotations; the fragments

of the tragedies which are lost, with a Latin version and notes; the Greek *Scholia* on seven tragedies; and an index to the notes."

Dr. Harwood has pronounced a very unfavourable opinion upon this work*; Harles, both in his *Fabr. B. G.* and *Introd. L. G.* has given a very superficial account of it. See Beckii *Censura in Bibl. Philol.* t. i. 66, Lipsiæ, 1779.

In the *Bibl. Crit.* Amst. vol. i. pt. iv. p. 1 to 44, the edition of Musgrave is reviewed, and the following are the approving sentiments of the reviewers: "Denique in judicando nulla est vel arrogancia, vel affirmandi temeritas, vel reprehensionis acerbitas: contra insignis ubique et his literis digna modestia, prudentia, et humanitas." In vol. ii. part v. p. 26 to 76, the comparative merits of the "*Medea*," by Musgrave and Brunck, are largely discussed.

BECKII. Lipsiæ. 4to. 1778-88. Gr. et Lat. 3 vol.

The first volume of this excellent edition comprehends the plays, fragments, and epistles, with an appendix of the observations of various learned men,

* "It is with sincere grief that I own that I have been disappointed in this edition. Euripides for many years hath been my favourite author, and I shall read this great and good philosopher of the stage with pleasure and improvement as long as I live; but in this magnificent edition many egregious blunders have been committed, many frivolous and ill-founded conjectures have been hastily indulged and petulantly obtruded, and the Greek text inelegantly and injudiciously pointed. It reflects little honour on the university of Oxford, which must have expended an immense sum on this splendid work, and less on the editor, whose attainments in the Greek language, whose knowledge of the drama, and whose skill in the rhythmus, evince him to be very inadequate to the province he undertook. The only valuable things in this edition are from Mr. Tyrwhitt, who was a modest, ingenious, and skilful critic." HARWOOD'S *View of the Classics*, edit. 1790, p. 24.

entirely from *Barnes's* edition. The second volume contains the fragments of *Musgrave's* edition; the text of the tragedies is from *Barnes*, which is followed by the epistles of *Euripides*, and two indexes; *one* of the *Scholia*, *the other* of the annotations. The third volume contains the entire notes of *Musgrave*, various readings, and an enlarged *Scholia*, with a copious "Index Verborum." This edition is extolled by *Harles*, as greatly superior to that of *Musgrave*: he seems to have copied the criticism from *Ephem. litter. Jen.* nr. 86, A. D. 1790. See *Harles*, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 264; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 308. The work is called by Professor *DALZEL* "editio * omnium quæ adhuc lucem viderunt longe utilissima." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. ii. 160. "*Notæ*," &c.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1797. Gr. et Lat.
10 vols.

Ex recensione *Musgravii*. Dr. *Harwood*, who did not live to see this publication, lamented that the university of Glasgow did not give to the world an edition of the entire works of *Euripides*. The above work is elegant and convenient, but is not held in equal estimation with the *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* printed in the same form, at the same place.

PORSONI. *Hecuba.* Lond. 8vo. 1797. Gr.
———. *Canab.* 8vo. 1802. Gr.
Orestes. Lond. 8vo. 1798. Gr.
Phœnissæ. Lond. 8vo. 1799. Gr.
Medea. Lond. 8vo. 1801. Gr.

As it is said to be the intention of Professor *PORSON*

* Prefixed to this edition there is a *print* of the *bust of Euripides*, which bears a strong resemblance to the celebrated "*Saracen's Head*," that adorns the exterior of many of the inns throughout Great Britain.

to publish the *entire* works of Euripides, I have placed the above four plays under the "Opera omnia."

The celebrity acquired by these publications, and the eagerness with which the remaining plays are expected throughout Europe, is a sufficient demonstration of their intrinsic excellence. In the preface to his first publication (*Hecuba*), the Professor, with a modesty rarely shewn by other editors, observes, "Nihil hic exquisiti aut reconditi expectandum: tiro-num usibus hæc opella potissimum destinata est." In the "Supplementum * ad Præfationem" (*Hecuba*, edit. 1802), there is an invaluable fund of the most curious learning and profound criticism, "de scenico-rum Græciæ poetarum metris."—"Medeam Por-sonis," says DALZEL, "longe omnium præstantissi-mam esse (editionem) nemo est qui negabit." It appears from the admonition to the reader, prefixed to this play, that Mr. Porson has formed the text entirely according to the ancient Greek edition of the *Medea* in the four plays, mentioned in a note, p. 328, ante. "Hanc editionem," says the Professor, "cum et ra-rissima est, et impenso pretio veneat, summa cum religione, ne dicam superstitione, contuli." The *Orestes* and *Phœnissæ* are equally valuable and critical, and the entire four plays are published in so convenient and respectable a form, that when accompanied by the remaining ones, which we hope will shortly be the case, we may congratulate our country on having pro-duced *the very best edition of Euripides extant*.

Of the HECUBA and MEDEA there were *two* copies only of each struck off UPON VELLUM †.

* This supplement was printed and published separately for the accommodation of those who had purchased the *first* edition of *Hecuba*, which does not contain it. See the Professor's preface.

† "OPTANDUM fuit (says Dalzel) ut editori acutissimo non

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1802. 1807. Gr.

Of these two republications of Professor Porson's FOUR PLAYS of Euripides, the *last* is in every respect the more valuable one, as containing the celebrated *Supplement* to the preface of Hecuba. Both editions have an Index Auctorum, Index Græcus, et Index Latinus; but the indexes of the latter edition are materially enlarged, and the whole work is not only more elegantly printed, but seems to have been published with greater care and correctness.

Plays of Euripides separately published.

PHÆNISSÆ.

VALCKENAERI. Franeq. 4to. 1755. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSDEM. Halæ. 8vo. 1772. Gr.

EJUSDEM. L. Bat. 4to. 1802. Gr.

The latter editions were republished by Schutz, and contain the Scholia, as well as the first: they are all exceedingly valuable; and the preface of Valckenaer, who ranks among the first interpreters of Euripides, is a fund of sound and sagacious criticism. The last 4to. edition is in every respect the most valuable as well as ample edition.

HECUBA, ORESTES, et PHÆNISSÆ.

KING. Cantab. 8vo. 1726. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

Reprinted with *Alcestis*, and the Scholia and notes

solum critici sed et interpretis munere fungi placuisset; præsertim cum ex exemplis, quamvis paucissimis, quæ in hoc genere protulit, nullus relictus est dubitandi locus, quin partes hujus pari successu ac illius sustinuisset. Utcunque sit, magnas certe gratias a doctis hominibus jam meretur, majores meriturus, si curriculo tam feliciter incepto insistat, donec orbi literato demonstraverit ille, si quis alius, adhuc esse suum Angliæ BENTLEIUM; et forsan, quod ad subactum attinet judicium, etiam Bentleio majorem." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* edit. 1802, t. ii. præf. viii.

of Dr. Morell, Lond. 8vo. 1748, 2 vols. These are very useful and respectable editions, and in considerable request. The first edition is rare, and copies on LARGE PAPER sell high.

BECKII. Reg. and Lips. 8vo. 1792. Gr.

With the *Medea*. A judicious and useful performance; worthy of the learned editor.

FOULIS. Glasg. 8vo. 1797. Gr.

An elegant edition: there are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HECUBA, PHÆNISSÆ, HIPPOLYTUS, et BACCHÆ.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 8vo. 1788. Gr.

With illustrations from a Parisian MS. and many critical notes. An admirable edition: some few copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER.

HECUBA.

AMMONII. Erlang. 4to. 1789. Gr.

A very excellent and learned edition.

ORESTES.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 4to. 1623. Gr.

An uncommon book; worthy of the critic's attention.

———. Glasg. 12mo. 1753. Gr. et Lat.

A beautiful and correct edition, according to Harwood.

FACH. Coburg. 8vo. 1778. Gr.

With various readings and learned remarks, says Harles.

MEDEA.

PIERSII. Cant. 8vo. 1703. Gr. et Lat.

A rare edition; copies on LARGE PAPER, which are chiefly sought after, are exceedingly scarce. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1784. This edition has the "*Phœnissæ*."

BRUNCKII. Argent. 8vo. 1779. Gr.

Published with three plays of *Æschylus* and one of *Sophocles*: with notes.

HIPPOLYTUS.

MUSGRAVII. Oxon. 4to. 1756. Gr.

An excellent edition.

VALCKENAERI. L. Bat. 4to. 1768. Gr.

This is a very valuable, and, now, rather scarce edition: worthy, in every respect, of the high critical reputation of its editor.

EGERTONI. Oxon. 4to. 1769. Gr. et Lat.

This magnificent edition contains the *Scholia*, and the entire notes of Valckenaer, with some select ones of other learned editors. There are also some annotations by Mr. Egerton. It is an accurate and truly beautiful publication, of which only a few copies were struck off.

ALCESTIS.

LIBERTUS. Paris. 4to. 1619. Gr.

Dr. Harwood remarks that his friend Mr. Wodhull (a gentleman, I may be allowed to add, of great scholastic and critical attainments, and possessing a very general knowledge of books) made a singular discovery in respect to the "*dramatis personæ*" of this edition; "a circumstance," says Dr. Harwood,

“ which shews the indispensable propriety of procuring the *ancient editions*, that have in various places and by various scholars been separately published.”

KALTWASSERI. Gothæ. 8vo. 1776. Gr. et Lat.

With the Scholia and Latin version of Buchannan : a very excellent and critical edition.

KUINÆLI. Lips. 8vo. 1789. Gr. et Lat.

A valuable publication : now rather scarce.

WAGNERI. Lips. 8vo. 1800. Gr.

The editor of this work is deservedly celebrated abroad for his scholastic attainments. This is an excellent performance.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1806. Gr.

A neat and correct edition, with various readings. Printed for the use of Westminster school.

SUPPLICES.

MARKLANDI. Lond. 4to. 1763. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains a very valuable grammatical treatise “ De Græcorum declinatione-imparisyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum tertiâ.” It was printed and published at the expense of Markland’s friend, Dr. HEBERDEN. The correction of the press, in the absence of Markland (who was indisposed in the country), was undertaken by the famous JORTIN. The advertisement, prefixed to the edition, speaks handsomely of Jortin.

Only 250 copies were printed, according to a MS. note of Markland, found in one of his books : in this note Markland speaks in desponding terms of the little

encouragement given at *that* time to classical learning. This edition came out without Markland's name. The grammatical treatise, just mentioned, was first separately published in 1761, and only 40 copies were struck off to be distributed among the author's friends

EJUSDEM. Lond. 8vo. 1775. Gr. et Lat.

In this edition, which was printed for the use of Eton school, the notes are subjoined to the text, and the explanation of parallel passages from Greek and Latin writers is omitted. It has the grammatical treatise.

CYCLOPS.

HOEPFNERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1789. Gr.

An erudite and excellent performance.

IPHIGENIA IN AULIDE, ET IN TAURIS.

MARKLANDI. Lond. 8vo. 1771. Gr. et Lat.

Markland always intended this to appear as a posthumous work. In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, Jan. 28, 1768, he says, "Please to let Dr. Heberden know that, if agreeable to him, I should wish to make this a posthumous work; and, on that supposition, leave written a dedication to him, as if I was a dead man." He had once condemned the notes to the flames. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 21, note *. It was republished by Dr. Heberden, on the death of Markland, in 8vo. 1783.

HOEPFNERI. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1795. Gr.

The *first play* only. A judicious and valuable work.

ELECTRA.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1806. Gr.

With various readings ; printed in a neat and careful manner.

ANDROMACHE.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1807. Gr.

A neat and accurate edition ; printed, like the two preceding ones, for the use of Westminster school.

EUTROPIUS. A. C. 306.

———. Romæ. Fol. 1471.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The author of the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. No. 1057, has erroneously observed* that Maittaire was ignorant of this edition ; but Audiffredi and Verheyk very confidently assert that he was well acquainted with it. The reader will find it specified in the *Annal. Typog.* t. i. 307, along with *TERENTIUS VARRO de Ling. Lat.* This edit. prin. was superintended by Diaconus, who has taken care to represent with scrupulous fidelity all the errors and interpolations of his MS. Verheyk (edit. 1739, præf. xi.) observes that Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721, t. i. 578) has *praised* this editio princeps ; on the contrary, if the reader will turn to the passage referred to, he will find that the “*Breviarium Eutropii in antiq.* Edit. Romæ, 1471,” is declared to be remarkably *interpolated*, “*mire interpolatum legitur.*” The words of Fabricius are repeated by his editor, Ernesti, t. iii. 133. See De Bure, No. 4840 ; Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 87 ; Cat. de la Valliere, No. 4875, which

* This error is extended to the “*Bibliographical Dictionary,*” which copies implicitly the Harleian Catalogue.

copy was purchased by Count Revickzky, for 901 livres; Bibl. Askev. No. 1742.

HEARNII. Oxon. 8vo. 1703 *.

This is a valuable edition, which was composed by Hearne from an investigation of seven MSS. the various readings of which, along with others from the best editions, he has faithfully represented. His edition is accompanied with short notes; the Greek translation of Pœanius, Messala Corvinus, Julius Obsequens, and a funeral oration of an anonymous Greek writer on the Emperor Constantine. See Verheyk. præf. xix. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

HAVERCAMPI. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1729.

This edition is formed on the basis of Hearne's, and contains, besides his notes and the materials of his edition, the entire notes of Vinetus, Glareanus, and Ann Faber, with some select ones from Sylburgius

* The editions that *preceded* Hearne's are numerous, but not of particular value. ALALUS printed one in 1516-21, along with Suetonius of that date: the edit. of 1516 is of some importance, and used by Cellarius. Harles (*Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 240) observes that the *Aldine edition* of 1524, noticed by Ernesti, has escaped the author of the "Serie del Ediz. Ald.;" but the fact is, no such edition ever existed. Consult *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 171. Among the most valuable and correct of the early editions are the following:—SCHONHOVII. Basil. 8vo. 1546-52—VINETI. Basil. 8vo. 1553.—GLAREANJ. Trib. 8vo. 1554. —. Basil. 12mo. 1559. —. Paris. 12mo. 1560. —MERULÆ. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1592; but more complete with the entire notes of Glareanus and Merula, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1594. See Harles, *Ibid.* t. ii. 241.—SYLBURGII. —. Fol. 1588-90; but quære.—CELLARIJ. Cizæ. 8vo. 1678. —. Oxon. 8vo. 1696, which edition was taken chiefly from the Delphin edit. of 1683, compiled by the daughter of Tanaquil Faber. For these editions consult Ernesti's *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 135-6; Verheyk's Preface, p. xiii-xviii.

and Cellarius; to which is added, “Sexti Rufi Breviarium, cum Notis integris Cellarii, et Libellus Provinciarum, &c.” Dr. Harwood calls this edition “an excellent one.”

VAN HOVENII. Amst. 8vo. 1738.

This is called a neat edition by Verheyk; it follows Havercamp’s and Cellarius’s, but chiefly the latter. No MS. or ancient edition appears to have been consulted; but the plain text of Eutropius is given, with short conjectures of Van Hoven and others placed in the margin, which were originally intended to have been enlarged and embodied in a critical commentary on Eutropius. Verheyk. præf. xix-xx.

VERHEYKII. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1762-93.

This is the celebrated VARIORUM edition, which Mr. Gibbon* declares to be “superior to all others, even to that of Havercamp.” It is, indeed, a very admirable performance, and contains, besides the treasures of all preceding editions, some excellent notes of Verheyk, various readings of valuable MSS. carefully collated by Verheyk, enlarged indexes, and at the end of the preface a “Dissertatio de Dictatore Romano.” At p. xxi. and the following ones of the preface, Verheyk gives a copious account of the materials, and particularly of the MSS. from which his edition is composed. On a careful and impartial survey of the variety and excellence of the matter contained in it, we may safely pronounce it one of the very best and most elegant productions of the eighteenth century, and exceeded by no variorum edition of a Roman classic.

The edition of 1793 appears to me to be nothing more than a reimpression of the *preface* of 1762, the

* Posthumous Works, vol. ii. 58.

body of the work remaining the same: this is evident from the tint of the paper.

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1789.

Professed to be published on the basis of the best editions, and containing a useful “*Notitia literaria*.” The text is pointed and arranged after *Grunerus*. Besides Eutropius, it contains Sextus Aurelius Victor, Sextus Rufus, and Messala Corvinus. It is not very elegantly printed.

TZSCHUCKII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1796.

“*Docta est*,” says Harles, “*et quasi nova recensio, commentario amplissimo, cum critico, tum inprimis historico stipata. Præmittitur longa dissertatio de vita et scriptis Eutropii, ejus ingenio, stilo, codd. edit. ac versionibus.*” This critical and useful edition (to those who are desirous of collecting the few good ones of this interesting but imperfect historical writer) is not much known in this country. It professes to give select notes of various learned men. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 243.

FLORUS. A. C. 115.

GERING, CRANTZ, et FRIBURG. Paris. 4to. ——.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. After reading what has been written on the editio princeps of Florus, by the various bibliographical authorities which I shall presently cite, there appear to me to be many doubts and difficulties attending the investigation of it. Chevalier (*l'Origine de l'Imp.* 36) places the above work between the years 1470 and 1472, in the list of editions first published at

Paris by Gering, Crantz, and Friburg. De Bure, No. 4824, assigns the edit. prin. to the same printers, and quotes *verbatim* the same subscription which is given by Maittaire, t. i. 293, note 3; yet Count Reviczky, in his Catalogue, p. 109, states the editio princeps as a *fol.* joined to the JUSTIN, *sine ann. et loc.* In the Bibl. Pinell. No. 7647, the edit. prin. is called a 4to.; and Maittaire, t. i. 762 (not t. iv. as is there erroneously quoted), is referred to as corroborating the declaration: the *subscription* given in the Pinelli Catalogue corresponds with Maittaire's, and Bibl. Smith. p. 177: in both the last authorities, however, the book is called a *folio*. Upon the whole, I incline to think the editio princeps of Florus to be a 4to. and that it is the *work above stated*: the edition in the Pinelli Cat. Bibl. Smith. and Maittaire, t. i. 762, I conceive to be a different and *subsequent* publication. From the *subscription* given by Count Reviczky in his Catalogue, I should suppose *his* edition to be different from any of the preceding. The Bipont editors make the *above Parisian* edition the edit. prin.; but they inform us that Gruter thought the edit. prin. to be a *differeat* one, *sine loc. et ann.* and which Duker found to be the best of all the ancient editions. Such are the uncertainties and contradictions which attend this investigation!!

At the Pinelli sale the edition, *there* stated to be the edit. prin. was sold for 22*l.* 1*s.*: at Mr. Croft's sale, No. 1288, the Parisian edition, of which *Gaguinus* was the *editor*, and which I believe to be the *true* editio princeps of this historian, was sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*: it is dated 1470, and is, no doubt, the same work as is specified by De Bure and Maittaire, t. i. 293: the same work was sold for 801 livres "à l'Hotel de Bullion," in 1786. *Dictionn. Bibliograph.* t. i. 457. See

two ancient editions in Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 4733; Bibl. Askev. No. 1748.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. 4to. —.

In the Bibl. Pinell. No. 7648, this is supposed to be printed in 1473; but by some authority in Panzer, t. ii. 359, it is referred to the date of 1476. See Maittaire, t. i. 757. At the Pinelli sale this edition was purchased for 2*l.* 5*s.*: I may add, that there was an edition of Florus printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz in 1472, along with the *Justin* of the same date. The reader will consult Art. "JUSTIN."

Of the *Leipsic* edition by KACHELOVEEN, 4to. 1487, I find no account in Leichius, *De Orig. et Increment. Typog. Lipsiensis* *; though Panzer, t. i. 473, refers to some authorities in support of it. The Bipont editors (*Not. lit.* x.) mention a *Leipsic* edition by CONRADUS GALLICUS, in the year 1480; and quote Fischer, who treats of it in the preface to *his* edition. This has certainly escaped the generality of bibliographers, and strong doubts might perhaps be entertained of its existence.

FREINSHEMI. Argent. 8vo. 1632.

Freinshem was a young man when he composed this edition; and although he had the use of but one MS., with *excerpta* from a Parisian edition of 1510 (in 4to. printed by Parvus, or Petit), and some notes of ancient editors, yet by his sagacity and judgment he contributed to the restoration of many defective passages; and the variety and extent of his erudition displayed throughout the work; give us a high proof of

* Lipsiæ, 4to. 1740. The *title-page* bears date "Anno Typographiæ Seculari iii.;" the date 1740 is found at the conclusion of the *preface*.

his editorial talents. He first divided the chapters into sections, added a copious index, some very useful "excerptiones chronologicæ," and various readings. Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xvi.

SALMASII et Var. Neomag. 8vo. 1662. 1660 *Amst*

Beautifully and correctly printed. To this edition are added "Excerptiones Chronologicæ," with a complete index, and the Liber Memorialis of Lucius Ampelius.

GRÆVII. Traj. ad Rhen. 8vo. 1680.

This is an excellent edition, of which Harwood and Ernesti, especially the latter, speak in high terms of praise: it is by far the most critical edition of Florus that appeared in the seventeenth century. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 445-6. This edition was reprinted as a *second* edition in 1692, but erroneously; *that* being the Elzevir edition of 1674, with a few additional notes, and the preface of Grævius. There is an edition of 1702, professed to be formed on Grævius's; but, according to Duker, the emendations are confused in themselves, and rashly introduced into the text: in his preface Duker points out the many striking errors of this edition. Ernesti, *Ibid.* t. ii. 446; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 80.

BEGERI. Colon. Marchicæ. Fol. 1704.

Containing only the two first books of Florus, with many plates of coins and monuments. Harles calls it "a splendid and learned edition;" but Ernesti remarks, "in nullâ parte res bene viro, in suo genere non indecoro, successit: apparetque eum magis in colligendo laboriosum, quam in judicando explicandoque tritum et elegantem fuisse." This edition, at the sales of Mr. Beauclerk and Mr. Croft, was sold for 14s.

DUKERI. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1722. 2 vols.

This edition contains every thing valuable to be found in the preceding ones. "It does Duker great honour as a critic," says Harwood, "who was well acquainted with his author, and with Roman antiquities." Ernesti speaks of it in the highest terms, and recommends its preface to be read by all literary men. "In the preface," says Ernesti, "there is an excellent defence of Grævius against Beger." It was reprinted with additions in 1744. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 447; Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxi-xxii.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1760.

"Cum notis Fischeri: accessit præter Ampelium Libellumque var. Lectionum Præfatio J. F. Fischeri." — "This is a very valuable edition of Florus," says Dr. Harwood; "its merits are greatly enhanced by minute detail of the various lections, on which the laborious editor must have bestowed infinite pains." I cannot discover this edition in Ernesti; and Harles, who with many other more important authors has omitted Florus in his *Introd. Lit. Rom.* does not even notice this edition in either volume of his *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.*

———. Bipont. 8vo. 1783.

A useful work, in which an ample account is given of the various editions of Florus: it is, however, greatly inferior to the editions of Grævius, Duker, and Fischer, in point of critical utility. The index is sufficiently copious, and the "Excerptiones chronologicæ" of Freinshem are judiciously inserted.

HERODIANUS. A. C. 238.

THE EDITIO PRINCEPS of this historian will be found among the *Res Gestæ*, &c. of Xenophon, published by Aldus in folio, 1503.

ALDI (*in Ædib.*). Venet. 8vo. 1524. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the truly elegant Latin version of POLITIAN, which was first published* in a folio volume in 1493, and which has been adopted by so many subsequent editors. This Aldine edition is not free from errors.

———. Lovan. 4to. 1525. Gr. et Lat.

Harles speaks of this edition in a manner as if he had never seen it, and De Bure has passed it over in silence. I have seen and examined two copies of it, and it will be found to exhibit a very careful text—the result of a collation of some faithful MS. not generally known. It is called by Harwood, “very scarce, very correct, and truly valuable.”

WALDERI. Basil. 12mo. 1530. Gr.

Formed on the Aldine edition. It contains some few corrections, but it has introduced more errors.

HOUBERI. Basil. 8vo. 1549. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was preceded by two, published at the same place, in 1535, 1543—and it was afterwards re-

* Harwood had erroneously supposed that Politian first published his version of Herodian after the Louvain edition of 1525: the reader has only to consult De Bure, No. 4940, to be convinced of the contrary.

printed in 4to. 1563. It contains a purer text from a MS. of Phrisius, and has the arguments, for the first time, subjoined to every book: the preface is worth consulting.

H. STEPHANI. Paris. 4to. 1581. Gr. et Lat.

This is an elegant, rare, and critical edition—exhibiting much purer readings, and more learned annotations, than had hitherto appeared. The Greek text is improved by the collation of an ancient MS. with the earlier editions. It is, however, not quite free from errors. The two first books of Zosimus, from a MS. and with the version of Leunclavius, are added. See Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. 267.

Stephens's edition was erroneously reprinted at Lyons in 1611 and 1624, 8vo.

———. Ingolstad. 8vo. 1593. 1608. Gr. et Lat.

The editor of these volumes has admitted the greater part of Stephens's emendations, whether true, false, or doubtful. These editions do not seem to have been published with any particular care.

BÆCLERI. Argent. 8vo. 1644-62-72. Gr. et Lat.

These are convenient editions, with the books divided into chapters, and with some critical and historical notes from Stephens and others. The two latter editions are not so correct as the former; although they contain, what will be found to be very useful, the copious Greek index of SCHEIDIUS—in which the accuracy and variations of the text are occasionally discussed.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1678-99. 1704-08. Gr. et Lat.

The Oxford press has done itself considerable credit by the publication of these editions, which are, upon the whole, very correct as well as beautiful. Harles does not notice the *third*, nor does Harwood the *first*; though he thus speaks of the *second* and *last*: “I have twice read through the edition of 1699, and it is as correct as it is beautiful: but that of 1708 is a better edition, as I found last year, when I carefully compared them both.”

Harles supposes that either Stephens’s edition of 1581, or Pereus’s of 1639, published at London, was the basis of these Oxford editions.

RUDDIMAN. Edinb. 8vo. 1724. Gr. et Lat.

“With the Greek and Latin in correspondent columns, printed for JOHN PATON, a bookseller. The preface of Paton was probably written by Ruddiman, the printer.” Chalmers’s *Life of Ruddiman*, p. 83. This is what Harles calls Paton’s edition. Harwood calls it “a good edition, and well printed.” Irsnich has minutely, but favourably analysed it.

———. Hal. Sax. 12mo. 1759. Gr. et Lat.

The version of Politian is separately printed at the end. The Greek text is that of Stephens’s. Irsnich (the last editor of Herodian) does not notice it with any particular commendation.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Basil. 8vo. 1781. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is formed on the Oxford ones, but it does not display any peculiar critical acumen, or purity of text. Irsnich, however, treats it with respect.

IRSMICHII. Lips. 8vo. 1789. 1805. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

This edition was projected by LEISNER; but he dying in 1767, Irsnich undertook to complete it. The third volume was published in 1792, and the two last in 1805.

The fourth volume contains a minute account of the MSS., and prior editions, of Herodian, as well as a very copious index of Greek words to be found in the text of the author. The fifth volume contains, 1. an index of Greek words discussed in the *notes*; 2. a copious index of *observations* used in the notes; which are followed by the following indexes, viz. 3. Vocum secum aut confusarum aut variantium: 4. Locorum ex aliis scriptoribus Gr. et Lat. vel emendatorum vel explicatorum et illustratorum: 5. Super voces aut phrases in versione Bergleri: 6. Rerum et sententiarum, et personarum. Each book of the historian is followed by an "Excursus," and at the commencement of the fourth volume is Politian's Latin version. According to Irsnich's own account, in the preface, the Greek text of Stephens's edition formed the basis of his own; but many of the notes in the Oxford editions are omitted, and most of those that are introduced are compressed.

The Latin version, placed collaterally with the Greek text, is Bergler's; and in it will be found many new readings from MSS., as well as some learned notes of Reiske and Leisner.

This edition is by far the most erudite and elaborate one extant: and those who do not object to fifty long and closely printed lines of *annotation* for one of *text* in the same page (which very frequently occurs), will probably feel a delight in wading through this prodigious mass of notes. It might astonish even

a professed critic, not accustomed to the undaunted perseverance of the *German school*, that this beautiful and interesting historian, whose productions the student may carry with him in a small pocket volume, should form the subject matter of such an edition as this—containing upwards of 4000 closely printed octavo pages! But the labours of Irmisch are not to be slighted; and although he might have spared an abundance of notes, without injury either to his author or himself, he has shewn, in this elaborate performance, a very intimate acquaintance with the Greek tongue, and a minuteness and indefatigability of research, never, perhaps, exceeded. Some copies are struck off on FINE PAPER.

FELDHANII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1791. Gr. et Lat.

A convenient, and, in some respects, critical edition—but the notes are in German—and the index is “Græco-germanicus.”

WOLFI. Halæ. 8vo. 1792. Gr. et Lat.

Wolf is a very sensible editor, and the epitome which he has given of the history, running at the bottom of the Greek text, will, by some, be preferred to a regular Latin version—at least, such a plan is of use to young students. An excellent “*Notitia literaria*” is prefixed to the edition: it has no annotations; but from the preface, which is well worth perusing, it would appear that Wolf has corrected the text in almost an hundred places.

HERODOTUS. B. C. 484.

ALDUS. Venet. Fol. 1502. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. In the opinion of Wesseling this is a very faithful and accurate edition, compiled with great care, and executed with considerable typographical elegance. Bergler, in *Act. erudit.* An. 1716, p. 378, ranks it with the very best productions of the Aldine press; and in point of fidelity it is greatly preferable to the Medicæan MS. so loudly boasted of by Gronovius. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 338; Bibl. Revickzk. 24. This editio princeps is neither very rare nor very dear, though Renouard informs us that there are some copies struck off on *fine* LARGE PAPER: “qui sont des morceaux extrêmement précieux, quand ils se rencontrent bien conservés.” *L’Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 55. In Dr. Hunter’s museum there is a very beautiful copy of this description, ruled with red lines; it justifies every thing said by Renouard in praise of these large paper copies.

CAMERARIUS. Basil. Fol. 1541-57. Gr.

These are called “good editions” by Harwood. “Vicissim in hac Basiliensi editione Herodoto additi Græce sunt libri duo *Georgii Plethonis*, ex Diodoro et Plutarcho, *de iis quæ post pugnam ad Mantineam gesta sunt.*” *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 699; Harles, *Introduct. L. G.* t. i. 287.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1570. Gr.

IDEM. Ibid. Fol. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

To some of the copies of the *first* edition, the Latin version of Stephens (which was published along with the “*Apologia H. Stephani, pro Herodoto,*” 1566) is

added. The second edition contains a corrected Latin version, and at the end of the volume "*excerpta* from various historians concerning the institutes and laws of the Persians and Ægyptians." The notes on Herodotus, which Stephens promised to give the world, have never appeared. The *second* edition is the more copious one, and preferable of the two; though Harwood calls the *first* "one of the most correct of the Greek classics published by H. Stephens." Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 339-40; Freytag, *Adpar. litter.* t. ii. where a great deal of valuable information is to be found; Maitt. *Vit. Steph.* 348-9, 454; and Clement, t. ix. 440, note 57, who gives a very animated description of the first edition.

JUNGERMANNI. Francof. Fol. 1608. Gr. et Lat.

This learned and modest editor, says Fabricius, has made some excellent improvements on the edition of Stephens; he has divided the books into chapters, compiled a copious and excellent index, corrected the tract "*De Vitâ Homeri*," according to a valuable MS., and enriched the work by the animadversions of Sylburgius on many passages of the historian, by the insertion of many passages of Ctesias: to which are added, a short Greek glossary, and a new appendix from various writers concerning *the overflowing of the Nile* *. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 700. Jungermann's edition was reprinted in 1618, at Geneva, by Paul Stephens; to which are added, the remarks of Patus, and the corrections of Valla, which the editor wished to conceal, but for which he has been censured by Wesseling. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 340.

* From which the account in Herodotus, lib. ii. c. 7, is clearly refuted. Jungermann wished to have added the notes of Dan. Heinsius, but could not obtain them in proper time for publication.

GALII. Lond. Fol. 1697. Gr. et Lat.

This is an excellent edition, and highly creditable to the literary memory of THOMAS GALE *. The Greek glossary, the index of the Ionic diction, and the chronological annals of Herodotus, are greatly enlarged, and corrected from two valuable MSS.: the one belonging to Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, the other to the library of Eton College: the various notes and readings are enriched from the same sources. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 701; Harles, *Ibid.* t. ii. 341; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 287. This edition is said by De Bure, No. 4739, to be greatly preferred to that of Gronovius: "On a regardée," says he, "comme une chose fort étonnante, qu'un critique de la réputation de M. Gronovius, ait donné au public une édition aussi peu estimable."

* Dr. THOMAS GALE was born in 1636, and became Greek professor at Cambridge in 1666, which he resigned in 1672, on being chosen head-master of St. Paul's school: he was made prebendary of St. Paul's 1676, and installed dean of York in 1697, where he died A. D. 1702, in his sixty-sixth year. Besides the above edition of Herodotus, and that of Cicero, Lond. 1681, this excellent scholar published, 1. *Opuscula Mythologica*, Gr. et Lat. Cantab. 8vo. 1671; which was reprinted with improvements at Amsterdam in 1688, 8vo.: 2. *Historiæ poeticæ antiquæ Scriptores*, Paris, 8vo. 1676: 3. *Jamblichus de Mysteriis*, Oxon. fol. 1678: 4. *Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum*, Gr. et Lat. Oxon. 1678: 5. *Historiæ Anglicæ Scriptores*, Oxon. fol. 1687: 6. *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores V.* Oxon. fol. 1691. He left in MS. *Origenis Philocalia*, variis MSS. collata, emendata, et nova Versione donata: *Jamblichus de Vita Pythagoræ: et Antonini Itinerarium Britannicæ*. His sermons were published, after his death, in 1704, 8vo.—Nichols's Bowyer, 32, note **.

From all the publications of Gale, he appears to have been a modest, sensible, and erudite character; and the more his works are perused, the stronger will be the reader's conviction of the truth of this remark,

GRONOVII. Lug. Bat. Fol. 1715. Gr. et Lat.

The title-page of this well-known edition is sufficiently pompous and elaborate; but principally does the editor anticipate applause from having corrected the text by the collation of the *Medicæan MS.*, which is praised by him in terms as extravagant as they are unfounded. Gronovius; who in the course of his work does not fail to bestow pretty liberal abuse on Gale, has, in his turn, been severely attacked by the whole redoubted phalanx of German critics: the *Medicæan MS.*, like the late well-known supposed *MS. of Shakespeare*, gave rise to the witticisms and invectives of a host of reviews and journals; separate tracts were also composed to depreciate it; and thus Gronovius lost a great deal of the reputation which he otherwise might have enjoyed from the many sound critical parts of his edition*. Harles prefers his edition to Gale's. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 342; *Act. erud.* 1712-16, p. 193, 201, 377, and 417; *Bibl. anc. et mod.* t. v. 383; *Bibl. raison.* t. ix. 360; *Mém. de Trevoux*, 1716, p. 729; *Horrei Observat. in Script. Græc. Hist.*; Leovard. and Harling. 8vo. 1737, c. i. to xlv.; and *Wesseling's preface*. The greater part of these authorities are cited by Harles.

Of this edition there are some copies with a fine broad margin, which aspire to the dignity of LARGE PAPER.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1761. Gr. et Lat. 9 vols.

To the handsome eulogy of Harwood, pronounced

* Professor DALZEL observes: "Hæc editio Gronoviana votis eruditorum minus satisfecit. Effrænata illa jactantia, quâ MS. tum Mediceum, licet non optimæ notæ, laudibus ad cælum effert, risum et contemptum doctorum hominum movit." *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. i. 5. "NOTÆ," &c.

on this edition, I might add the appropriate remarks of Count Revickzky: “ Dans les éditions de Glasgow, on trouve la commodité du format réunie à la beauté de l’impression ; elles n’ont pas l’inconvénient des autres petites éditions dont les caractères trop menus fatiguent la vue ; la plupart de celles que les *Foulis* ont donnés, sont en grosses lettres, de très belle forme, et le choix du papier répond merveilleusement à la netteté des caractères qui ont servi à leur exécution ; ce qui enfin est un mérite plus essentiel, c’est que le plus grand nombre des éditions de Glasgow est encore recommandable par une correction peu commune du texte des auteurs.” Bibl. Revickzk. 24.

WESSELINGII. Amst. Fol. 1763. Gr. et Lat.

This is the celebrated and magnificent edition * of Herodotus, which contains the notes of Wesseling, Gale, and Gronovius, the principal materials of all former editions, and the learned commentaries of Valckenaer and Wesseling : it is called the *editio optima*, and is certainly preferable to any edition of Herodotus yet published. “ Animadversiones autem *Wesselingii* eruditæ,” says Harles, “ et a verecundiâ

* This edition was preceded by a “ *Dissertatio Herodotea* ad Tib. Hemsterhus.” Traj. Rhen. 8vo. 1758, in which learned work not only Herodotus but other ancient writers are explained and corrected : it is well worth the curious reader’s perusal. From the life of Hemsterhusius, by Ruhnkenius (Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1801), it appears that *Wesseling* was at first averse to critical studies ; but Hemsterhusius prevailed upon him to pursue them with alacrity and success. “ Erat jam tum in *Wesselingio* magna et incredibili studio parta doctrinæ copia, sed aversus a criticâ ratione animus. Verum cum Hemsterhusius ei crebris sermonibus demonstrasset, nullam eruditionem, quamvis variam et copiosam, esse veram et accuratam sine criticâ disciplinâ posse, totam studiorum rationem commutavit, et post illâ ipsâ arte, quam ante oderat, NOMEN SUUM IMMORTALITATI COMMENDAVIT !” p. 27.

arteque criticâ et ab interpretatione historica non minus grammaticâ eâque prudenti et moderatâ, omnem merent laudem. *Valckenarianæ* autem adnotationes, cum historicæ tum inprimis criticæ, illi editioni insignem parant commendationem atque ornamentum.” Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 343. It has been objected to Wesseling, that he was more timid than just in rejecting spurious passages and restoring the genuine ones; and as the greatest scholars and best of men cannot always be exempted from animadversion, Wesseling has been too severely attacked by Reitzius for errors which are, perhaps, attributable to a cautious diffidence, rather than a want of ability; and which his adversary, with more than common assurance, informs us are corrected by him in *his* emendations of the text.

This splendid and truly desirable edition has now become scarce, and a good copy cannot be obtained under a considerable sum: there are no copies on **LARGE PAPER**. “Of all the editions of Herodotus which have been published,” says Dalzel, “this of Wesseling is the most excellent.”

REITZII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1778. Gr. 2 vols.

This edition, although properly called Reitzius's, was not finished by him, but by Schæffer on the death of Reitz: it has notes and an index, and the text is, in many places, successfully amended. The preface is a learned one. It is to be lamented, that among the papers of Reitzius discovered after his decease, there was found only a review of the first five books of Herodotus, without a Latin version; some observations, chiefly historical and chronological; and the lexicon of Portus, greatly enlarged. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 344; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 289

BORHECKII. Lemgou. 8vo. 1781. Gr. 2 vols.

The first volume contains the first five books of the history, together with that part of the Commentaries of Gatterus which relates to them. The second volume contains the remaining books, the remainder of the commentary, the fragments of Ctesias, and the life of Homer. The Greek text, in the first four books, is formed on Reitzius: the remainder, on Wesseling's edition. Vid. præf. p. vi. It is printed on wretched paper; and notwithstanding the care and attention of Borheck in correcting the press, a considerable number of errors are to be found in the text.

In the years 1795-8, Borheck published his "*Apparatus ad Herodotum intelligendum et interpretandum*," in 5 vols. 8vo.; an almost indispensable work for the proper understanding of this historian.

SCHÆFERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1800-1803. Gr.
Vols. I. II. III.

This beautiful edition at present comprehends no more than the first eight books of Herodotus. The preface consists of about three pages, and is followed by the two first books, which conclude the first volume: the second volume finishes with "Terpsichore." Each page, containing only nineteen lines of Greek text, unaccompanied by notes, is executed in a very beautiful and skilful manner; the Greek character is firm, clear, and without contractions: it is the intention of Schæfer to add critical notes. The following are his observations respecting the works to which he chiefly resorted in compiling the edition: "*Præcipua cura fuit, ut textus ex optimorum exemplarium fidē emendatus exhiberetur. Hoc consilio ante omnia copias Wesselingianas diligenter excusi: deinde adhibui versionem Gallicam et Reizii quatuor librorum editionem. His usus adminiculis, operam dedi, ut textus locis*

haud paucis nisi ad pristinam integritatem revocaretur, certe sanior quam in prioribus editionibus fieret." Præfat. Schæferi.

LAING. Edinb. 8vo. 1806. Gr. et Lat. 7 vols.

With select annotations, formed on the editions of Wesseling and Reitzius. It is an elegantly printed book, like the Thucydides, published in the same form, and at the same place. The first two volumes are considered as more correct than the subsequent ones: PROFESSOR PORSON, to whom the work is dedicated, is said to have collated the *first book*. A Greek life of Homer and a Latin index are at the end of the seventh volume. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HESIODUS. B. C. 870.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

TRINCAVELLI. Venet. 4to. 1536. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS of Hesiod's works complete. In the Isocrates of 1493, and Theocritus of 1495 (which the reader is requested to consult), the "Opera et Dies" and "Theogonia" of Hesiod were first published. This edition is valuable on account of its excellent Scholia and correct Greek text, which have formed the basis of almost every subsequent edition. It seems uncertain whether the text was taken from MSS. or from the ancient editions: Harles suspects from the latter. Critics have allowed that the Scholia of this edition are superior to what Heinsius has given us; and that the work *contains* readings which Grævius and others have stated on *conjecture*. It is printed by Zanetti: the plate of the ancient plough (see p. 112) is much neater than that in the edition of Le Clerc and

Loesner. A copy along with "Orphei Argonautica, Florent. 4to. 1500," was sold at the Pinelli sale for 4*l.* 4*s.* See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 382; Harles, *Idem*, t. i. 599; Freytag, *Adpar. litterar.* t. i. 255; Clement, t. ix. 459, note 63.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1540. Gr.

FARREA. Venet. 8vo. 1543. Gr.

MOMERICII. Basil. 8vo. 1542. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Schol.

The *Florence* edition is in part little more than Junta's edition of the "Opera et Dies," published in 1515. A copy was sold at Mr. Croft's sale, No. 1717: it is a very rare work. See Clement, t. x. 460, of which hereafter. The *Venetian* edition is an inaccurate reimpression of the *Florence* of 1540. A copy was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1972. Of the *Basil* edition, the *Schol.* are fuller than in Trincavellus's, but they are neither so correct nor so valuable; in many places there are palpable interpolations. This *Basil* edition was professed to be republished, *absq. anni et typographi notâ*; but from the authorities adduced by Harles, we have reason to be confident, that, should the work come before us in such a form, it is nothing more than the old edition with a fresh title-page. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 599, &c.; *Bibl. Pinell.* No. 9088.

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 8vo. 1591. Gr. et Lat.

SCHMIDII. Witteberg. 8vo. 1601. Gr. et Lat.*

The edition of 1591 contains the commentaries of

* Previously to these editions, H. Stephens published *Hesiod* in his famous "Poetæ Græci Principes, fol. 1566," a work of great beauty and celebrity, and of very rare occurrence.

various learned men, with the readings from some MSS. in the Palatine library. "In the edition of 1601," says Harles, "there are many things much more correct than in those of 1612 and 1633, which were formed on its basis. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 602-3.

D. HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1603. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Schol.

This is an elegant, and was once a very celebrated edition; but the subsequent ones of Grævius and Le Clerc have eclipsed its reputation. In the *Scholia* the Basil edition is judiciously followed; the text is not formed altogether on the preceding editions; where it differs from them, the reason of such emendation is given in the notes. Fabricius has favoured us with a long account of this work, which is copied verbatim by Harles; after a dedication to the "States General," comes a very elegant Greek hymn of Heinsius, "*In Pandoram*," which Joseph Scaliger once mistook for an original fragment of Hesiod: at page 113 there is an engraving in wood of several ancient instruments of agriculture. "Attamen," says Harles, "haud pauca desiderant eruditi homines in hac editione." Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 602; Idem, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 181.

GRÆVII. Amst. 8vo. 1667. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by Elzevir*. Grævius has here presented us with an original edition; and partly by the help of

* The following editions, though not entitled perhaps to distinct notice in the text, may be worthy of recital in a note.—POSSELI, Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1603, Gr. et Lat.: reprinted at Leipzig in 1615.—LIBERTUS, Paris, 8vo. 1628, among the minor poets, Theocritus, Moschus, &c. A very rare and curious work. The title-page to each of the poets is dated 1627, but

MSS. and a careful examination of ancient editions, and partly by his own critical acumen, has rectified the text, and supplied some of the deficiencies (especially in the *Scholia*) of Trincavellus's; the Latin version is corrected, and subjoined to the work is a "Thesaurus Eruditionis Græcæ." Some other particulars of this edition are specified by Harles, who concludes with observing, that, "notwithstanding all the care of Grævius, such is the imperfection of human nature, that there are many defects and corrupt passages in this edition which have been supplied and corrected by the happier emendations of succeeding editors." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 605.

CLERICI. Amst. 8vo. 1701. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, though in some respects an improvement on Grævius's, is deficient in every thing which relates to mythological learning. Critics have spoken of it in the manner that the editor himself does of his predecessor Heinsius, in *præfat.*: "Heinsii, inquit, labores magni non facio, quem passim aberrasse puto, et *inanes argutias captasse*; sed propter viri famam, non fuerunt omittendi, et sunt in iis nonnulla, quæ legisse non pœnitebit." The notes of this edition are replete with errors. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i.

the principal one in front of the work is 1628: a copy *in cor. turc.* was sold for 10s. 6d. at Mr. Croft's sale, No. 1721. — Cantab. 8vo. 1635, Gr. et Lat.—IBID. 1652-71-77-84-1700. — Lond. 8vo. 1712-39. The Cambridge editions are, many of them, elegantly printed; they contain the greater part of the minor poets along with Hesiod, and will be found a pleasing and convenient pocket volume.—SCHWELII, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1652. A very bad edition, and only deserving attention as containing Pasor's index more enlarged than in Pasor's own editions, Amst. 1632, and Lug. Bat. 1646. Schwelius's edition was elegantly reprinted at Padua, 8vo. 1747. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 604-7.

605-6; Idem, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 183. Clement, t. ix. 461, note 63, has given a variety of authorities in support of the editions of Grævius and Le Clerc.

ROBINSONI. Oxon. 4to. 1737. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

The celebrity of all former editions is eclipsed by this of Robinson, who received great assistance from two MSS. in the Bodleian library, and one in the possession of the Royal Society of London. The text is formed on the two preceding editions, with the Latin version of Le Clerc corrected; the entire notes of Scaliger and Heinsius, and some select ones of Guetus and Le Clerc, are added, along with the editor's own critical annotations. The introduction of Heinsius, the index of Pasor, and the ancient Greek Scholia, are *omitted*. Dr. Harwood calls this edition "magnificent and accurate," but regrets the omission of the ancient Greek Scholia, which, he says, "contains a treasure of mythological erudition." I am surprised that Clement, who published the ninth volume of his work in 1760, should have omitted both this and Krebsius's edition. Robinson's edition was reprinted at London in 1756, with a correct Latin version and additional readings. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 606; Idem, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 184.

KREBSII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1746-78. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition was composed by Krebsius when he was a young man; the second is a very useful and valuable one. "Krebsius," says Harwood, "is a very learned and judicious editor, to whom the republic of letters is obliged for some excellent observations on the New Testament (publ. Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1755), from Josephus, and several other works of learning."

LOESNERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1778. Gr. et Lat.
Cum Schol.

A most excellent edition, and very far superior to those of Robinson and Krebsius, both in accuracy and critical illustration. It contains the various readings of two MSS. at Leipsic and Augsburg, with an interlined Scholia from another MS. in Germany, the whole of which are amply and learnedly discussed in the preface; it also contains the various readings of the *two earliest* editions*, which had escaped every preceding editor: besides these, it has the readings of the editions of the Juntæ, Trincavellus, H. Stephens, and the entire collation of Robinson; in describing and arranging which materials, Loesner received great assistance from Beck. Some notes of Krebsius are mixed with the rest, and at page 456 the editor has given the animadversions of Ruhnkenius (from his critical epistle published in 1749), and others, along with his own. Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 607; Idem, *Introd. L. G. t. i.* 185. Harwood calls this work “by far the best edition of Hesiod.”

BODONI. Parmæ. 4to. 1785. Gr. et Lat.

A splendid and correct edition, founded on Le Clerc's, with some of Grævius's and that editor's notes. It was composed by ZAMAGNA, who has enriched his mythological dissertation with extracts from *Dupuis' Mém. sur l'Origine des Constellations*, *La Lande's Astronomy*, and *Denina's History of Greece*. The Latin metrical version is more elegant than faithful. In his preface to the “Theogonia,” ZAMAGNA imagined Hesiod to be more ancient than Homer; and, equally without foundation, supposes him to have used the Ionic

* In Isocrates, fol. 1493, and Theocritus, fol. 1495.

dialect. He thinks "*The Shield of Hercules*" to be a genuine composition, and part of the *Heroogonia* of Hesiod. See *Lips. Ephem. litterar.* 1785, pl. 137, as cited by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 608.

II. OPERA ET DIES.

TISSARDI. Paris. 4to. 1507. Græce.

Every man must feel a respect for this edition, however imperfect in critical illustration, when he reflects that it is the production of FRANCIS TISSARD, an erudite and indefatigable scholar, who first introduced the study of Greek literature into France, and who caused the first Greek books to be printed in that country. A very interesting account of Tissard is to be found in Chevillier's *Origine de l'Imprimerie*, p. 147, &c. This edition of Hesiod was the *third* Greek book ever printed in France: the *first* being "Βίβλος ἡ γνώμαγυρική," or "The Sentences of the seven wise Men, Pythagoras's golden Verses, and a Greek Alphabet;" the *second* was the "Βαλσαχομνομαχία" of Homer*.

The *printer* of this edition of Hesiod, to whom the honour is due of being the first French printer that used Greek characters, was GILLES GOURMONT. See Maittaire, t. ii. 95-7 †.

* Both printed in 1507, 4to.

† Maittaire supposes Tissard to be the first who caused *Hebrew works* to be printed in France, in 1508. Chevillier places the death of Tissard in the same year. The work specified by Maittaire is an *Hebrew grammar*, a book of uncommon rarity and value: I refer the reader to Maittaire's copious account of it.

JUNTA. Florent. 4to. 1515. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

A very rare and valuable edition: besides this work of Hesiod, it contains "the moral Institutes of Cato, the golden Verses of Pythagoras, and the Verses of Phocylis." See Clement *, t. ix. 460, note 63, who says, "the very name of Junta, according to Fabricius, is sufficient to recommend it." A copy in *cor. turc.* was sold at Mr. Croft's sale, No. 1714. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 598; Bandini *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 73.

MELANCHTHONIS. Francof. 8vo. 1541-49. Gr.

"Cum duabus præfationibus ac luculentiss. enarrationibus Melanchthonis." Maittaire places the first edition in 1553, at Paris; but Harles quotes an authority which makes it doubtful. The Franckfort edition of 1549 was unknown to Harles. A copy is in the Bibl. Crofts. No. 1718. See Harles, *Ibid.*

SPONDANI. Rupellæ. 8vo. 1592. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is pronounced by Engel (*in Bibl. Selectiss.*) and Harwood to be "a rare and excellent one." At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1964, a copy was sold for 16s. See too Bibl. Crofts. No. 1719.

* This is the last time that the name of CLEMENT will be mentioned, as his "*Bibliothèque Curieuse, &c.*" does not extend beyond the articles "Hesiodus and Hesus," in the ninth volume of his work. It is not without regret that I bid farewell to so pleasing and voluminous a writer: he is sometimes ridiculously minute in a pompous account of editions which are in every one's hands, and which he gravely pronounces "extrêmement rare!" but his enthusiasm, indefatigability, and research, and his having had access to many of the most celebrated libraries abroad, render the perusal of his volumes at once a duty and a pleasure. The work of Clement (described in my preface) is exceedingly rare and dear in this country.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 4to. et 8vo. 1784. Gr.
et Lat. †.

Along with his “*Ἡδὺν Ποιησις*, sive Gnomici Poetæ Græci.” The text of the *Opera et Dies* is given in a new manner; many things are corrected from a Parisian MS. and a MS. of Stobæus, as well as from the conjectures of the editor and other learned men. No less than fifty-three verses are rejected as *spurious*, or belonging to other works: at page 327-32, are the critical notes of Brunck. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 607-8.

Of the “*Theogonia Hesiodæa*,” I recommend the edition of WOLFIUS, Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1783, so strongly and laudably spoken of by Harles.

HOMERUS. B. C. 850.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

CHALCONDYLIS. Florent. Fol. 1488. Græce.
2 vols.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is one of the most celebrated publications of the fifteenth century, well known to bibliographers, and to be found in all the catalogues of the curious, both abroad and at home, from Tillotson to Pinelli: a reference therefore to particular ones would be tedious and unnecessary. This immortal

† Those who are collecting editions, or materials for the study, of this ancient and interesting poet, may not be displeased to hear that a MS. *on paper*, of the “*Opera et Dies*,” was purchased by Dr. Hunter at Cæsar de Missy’s sale for 5*l.* See *Bibl. Missyana*, No. 1645.

work (for such a production at such an early period of typography well merits the appellation) was composed and executed by the care and application of DEMETRIUS of *Crete*—"typis pro illo rei typographicæ primordio sat luculentis," says Fabricius), under the *editorial* investigation of Demetrius Chalcondyles. The *patrons*, by whose expense it was executed, were two Florentine brothers, of the name of NERLIUS. Mr. Palmer, in his *History of Printing*, thus observes on it: "This excellent work I have seen in the curious library of Dr. Mead, and I dare affirm, that whoever examines the whiteness and strength of the paper, the fineness of the character, the elegant disposition of the matter, the exact distance between the lines, the large margin, and in short the whole performance, with its various ornaments, will easily own it a masterpiece in that kind." Maittaire's description (whether borrowed from Palmer, or whether Palmer's is borrowed from Maittaire, I know not) is very similar, concluding with these words: "Nil certe aut antea aut postea elegantius comparuit." t. i. 49. Gibbon remarks, speaking of Aldus, "his glory must not tempt us to forget, that the Florence Homer of 1488, displays all the luxury of the typographical art." Vol. xii. 138, 8vo. edit.

For a particular description of this famous work I refer the reader to Maittaire, t. i. 49; De Bure, t. iii. 204; and Audiffredi, *Edit. Ital.* 308, who are more minute and interesting than either Fabricius, Orlandi, or Panzer. Some useful observations will be found in the *first page* of the *Bibliotheca Revickzkiana*, and in the preface of Ernesti's excellent edition of Homer: Harles remarks that "there are many good readings in this edition which have been rashly neglected by subsequent editors, and Ernesti has much improved his own edition by a careful collation of them. Some

copies," says he, "have been printed ON VELLUM." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 414. These *vellum* copies, however, as well as a *similar* one of R. Stephens's fol. edition of the Gr. Test. (vid. ante, 68-9), I believe to be purely *supposititious*.

Of this rare and splendid edition I have seen four copies, but the most beautiful one was that in Lord Spencer's collection *. There is a copy in the Bodleian library, and in the Cracherode collection. According to the Literary Journal for Sept. 1804, a copy of this editio princeps was sold abroad for as many franks as amounted to 150*l.* sterling: perhaps this may be the copy which was sold at the sale of the President De Cotte's books, for 3601 livres, and which M. De La Serna Santander tells us was UNCUT! See his *Dict. Bibliogr. choisi du xv. Siècle*, tome ii. 31, No. 728.

ALDUS. Venet. 12mo. 1504-17-24. Gr. 2 vols.

These are the Aldine editions of Homer, of which the second is esteemed the most rare and valuable. In the year 1504 †, it appears that Aldus printed two editions; the one *dated* 1504, the other *without date*, but corresponding exactly with the dated one, except that

* The curious reader will be surprised at finding the first volume of this work in the *Bibl. Scarburghiana*, No. 147, thus noticed: "Homeri Ilias, Græcè. Caractere perantiquo, Titulus deest (dorso deaurato). Florent. 1488." It was sold at the sale for 15*s.*!! See "*Catalogue of the incomparable Library of Sir CHARLES SCARBURGH, Knt. M. D.*" February 169⁴/₅.

† Dr. Harwood supposes (p. 338) that the editions published this year contain the first specimen of Aldus's *small Greek type*: I doubt this; as, besides the Sophocles of 1502, and Euripides of 1503, there are three or four Greek *duodecimo* publications from the Aldine press previously to the year 1504. I may here add, that the Aldine edition of 1528, stated by Fabricius and Harles, is a *fictitious* one. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 187.

the title and preface of the *Odyssey* in the dated edition is left *a blank of three pages* in the one without date. The edition of 1524 is not so valuable or rare as the second, although De Bure improperly gives it the preference. Heyne thinks it surprising that the *Scholia*, or commentaries of Didymus*, were not incorporated in this last Aldine edition, especially as they had been separately published in 8vo. 1521†, by Asulanus; but when we consider that the Aldine press was at that time deprived of the taste and erudition of its *founder*, this omission will not appear very strange.

The edition published in 1504, both *with* and *without* date, is sometimes found printed ON VELLUM: a copy of this kind was sold at Dr. Askew's sale for 16*l.* 16*s.* and at La Valliere's for about the same sum; His Majesty, Lord Spencer, and the library at Paris, each possess a copy *on vellum*. The late Mr. Quin, of Dublin, had a similar copy, with the *leaves uncut*; which Dr. Harwood thought was "perhaps the only *uncut vellum* Aldus in the world." The edition of 1517‡ is rare: a copy is in Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3455, and there is a copy in the Bodleian library.

MARTINUS. Lovan. 4to. 1523. Gr. 2 vols.

Panzer describes this work very properly as containing the entire works of Homer; but on referring to Maittaire, t. ii. 639, agreeably to his citation, I find it called an *octavo*, containing only the *Iliad*; yet, in

* First published at Rome in 1517.

† Of this work Ernesti was ignorant. Asulanus published the *Scholia* on the *Odyssey*, by the same Didymus, in the year 1528, in 8vo. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 186.

‡ Harles informs us that there is a copy of this Aldine edition "in Bibl. Vinariensi Ducali," with some critical manuscript notes of Heinsius in the second volume, and which are published by Villoison in *Epist. Vinariensibus, Turici*.—*Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415.

the Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3460, vol. iii. No. 5794, it is said to be a 4to. containing all the works of Homer, *but the Iliad*. In the Bibl. Askev. No. 189, the edition comprehends the whole works of Homer, in 2 vols. and was sold at the sale for 3*l.* 3*s.* : it is a work of uncommon rarity, and the two volumes are not frequently to be met with together. According to Ernesti, the text is taken from the editio princeps. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 8vo. 1525-34-42-50.
Gr. 2 vols.

The first of these editions, which was unknown to Harwood, and is found only in very few collections, is preferred by Heyne to that of Junta and Martinus: the editor was *Lonicerus*, who has founded it on the Florence edition, and dedicated it to the famous *Melanchthon*, his tutor. See Maittaire, t. ii. 667. In regard to the remaining editions printed by Cephalæus, there is no small confusion; Panzer, t. vi. 123, gives a description of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of the date of 1534; Maittaire, t. ii. 810, notices only the *Odyssey* and *Batrachomyomachia*; Harwood only the *Iliad*, styling it “*liber rarissimus*.” At Mr. Folkes’s sale, No. 3539, the *Iliad* alone, was sold for a trifling sum. The *two first* editions contain various readings. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415-16. It may be remarked that all the works of Cephalæus are of rare occurrence*.

* The *heirs* of Cephalæus published a Greek edition in 2 vols. 8vo. 1563, in which they profess to have consulted the celebrated commentary of EUSTATHIUS, published in 4 vols. fol. 1542. This 5th edition of Cephalæus contains various readings in the margin. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 417.

RESCIUS. Lovan. 4to. 1535. Gr. 2 vols.

Of this edition nothing is said by Heyne, and little by Harles; only that the two volumes are more frequently found apart than together. See Bibl. Askev. No. 1890. Rescius was professor of the Greek tongue, and established a printing-office at Louvain, in partnership with STURMIUS, a scholar of considerable reputation in the sixteenth century. There is therefore reason to think that this edition of Homer was the joint production of Rescius and Sturnius.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. Fol. 1535-41-51. Gr.
Cum Scholiis.

The editor is Camerarius, who has formed the edition of 1535 on the two first of Cephalaëus, "with all their errors, besides additional ones," says Heyne. The edition of 1541 is more correct than the preceding one; and the third edition of 1551, with the smaller poems of Homer, contains better readings in the margin, from Turnebus. Harles mentions an edition of Hervagius of the date of 1531, on the authority of *Osborne's Catalogue*: such a work does not exist in the Harleian collection, from which Osborne compiled his catalogues of 1748 and 1753; and Panzer, t. vi. 285, very properly supposes the date of 1531 erroneously put for 1541. The catalogues of Osborne are rare and curious; but "*abundant dulcibus vitiis.*"

FRANCINI. Venet. 8vo. 1537. Gr. 2 vols.

Printed by one of the Juntæ. This edition, called by Harles "classica atque castigata," was unknown to Harwood. Mr. Knight purchased a copy at the Pinelli sale for 2*l.* 4*s.* See a copy in Bibl. Askev. No. 2025; in the Bibl. Sarraz. "*libri in octavo,*" No. 1311, it is called "editio omnium accuratissima et in maximo pretio."

FARRÆUS. Venet. 8vo. 1542. Gr. 2 vols.

This is a rare * but not valuable edition, "formed," says Heyne, "on the preceding one of Francinus, and containing all its errors." See Maittaire, t. iii. 340; Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3475; Bibl. Askev. No. 2020.

NICOL. DE SABIO. Venet. 8vo. 1551. Gr. 2 vols.

The editor was *Felicianus*. Of this edition I know nothing more than what Harles says, that a very elegant copy, *in morocco*, was sold at Dr. Askew's sale for 3*l.* 3*s.* See No. 2027. The same work, I suppose in indifferent condition, was sold at the Pinelli sale, No. 9121, for 11*s.* †. This work is rare, and not to be found in the Bibl. Hoblyn. Beauclerk. or Croft-

* Harles observes that there is an edition of *this date*, with the commentaries of SPONDANUS, specified in Osborne's Catalogue of 1753. Happening to possess this Catalogue, along with five others, in my own very humble collection, I examined it attentively, but found no such edition. The first edition of Spondanus was, I think, printed at Basil, fol. 1583. See Bibl. Pinell. No. 9128: it was followed by two editions in 1606; the one printed at Basil, the other at Geneva.

The following editions may be briefly specified:—BRYLINGER, Basil. Fol. 1551. Gr.—IDEM, Fol. 1561-67. Gr. et Lat. See Harles, *Introd. L. G. t. i.*, 148; Idem, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 416-18. The first edition printed by Brylinger was unknown to Fabricius and Maittaire.—MICYLLI, Basil. Fol. 1551. Gr. et Lat. See a copy in Bibl. Askev. No. 1939. Neither the editor's nor printer's name is inserted; but I take it to be the same work as is specified in the Bibl. Pinell. No. 9120.

† In the *sale Catalogue* of the Pinelli library, the name of the editor, Felicianus, is only placed; but in the *regularly classed Catalogue*, vol. ii. 277, the name of the printer, *Nicolinus de Sabio*, is also given.

siana †: what is extraordinary, Maittaire does not mention a single edition of Homer's works in the year 1551. Consult *Annal. Typog.* t. iii. 595 to 607.

CRISPINUS. Genev. 12mo. 1559-67. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

“Jolie édition, et de plus assez correcte; elle n'est pourtant recherchée des curieux que quand les exemplaires sont bien conservés, sur tout dans la grandeur des marges, autrement on en fait peu de cas.” Bibl. Revickzk. p. 5. I have known these editions to be valued at about a guinea: in the Harleian collection there were two beautiful copies of them.

CASTALIONIS. Basil. Fol. 1561-67. Gr. et Lat.

“Castalio's translation is very elegant and accurate,” says Dr. Harwood, who has valued the edition at *1l. 11s. 6d.* I will not pretend to fix its value, but can only observe, that the *two* editions at the Pinelli sale were sold for 6s. only! The edition of 1567, according to Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 148, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 417, follows chiefly the first edition of Crispin in the *Iliad*; but in the *Odyssey*, both the Greek text and Latin version are said to be corrected in numerous instances.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. Fol. 1566. Gr. 2 vols.

IDEM. Ibid. 8vo. 1588. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

The first edit. is in the celebrated “*Poetæ Græci Principes*,” among whom Homer holds a distinguished

† In the Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3476, I find an octavo edition, printed by Nicolin de Sabio, in 2 vols. dated 1547. It is a work, *if really existing*, of great scarcity, and has escaped Harles, and almost every bibliographer.

place. The second edition contains the Latin version of Franciscus Portus, and is not remarkable for its accuracy: it appears to have been printed without the superintendence of Stephens, who, during the progress of its publication, was absent from home. See Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 445.

“Some have greatly extolled,” says Heyne *, “others greatly depreciated, the Homeric labours of HENRY STEPHENS. Many have given him credit for good passages, which are in truth to be found in Turnebus’s edition; and his various readings in the margin are taken entirely from the Basil editions, without being compared or critically investigated by himself. But praise is not to be denied him: he was the first man of his time who adopted a certain method in the *particles* and *prepositions*; and he will always be numbered among the principal editors of Homer.”

MORELL et LIBERT †. ——. 4to. 1620. Gr.
5 vols.

For this exceedingly rare work we are indebted to the Bibliotheca Askeviana, No. 1893, where it is marked as “*liber rarissimus*”; it was sold at the sale for 11*l.* 11*s.* Probably this copy was purchased of Osborne, for I find the work in his Catalogue of 1753, No. 1708, valued at 15*l.* 15*s.* Neither Fabricius nor

* In his account of the various editions of Homer prefixed to his own edition, and frequently before referred to.

† Of LIBERT, the successor of William Morell, we are told by Maittaire, t. iii. 432, that he flourished as a printer from the year 1609 to 1642. The above Morell, who, jointly with Libert, published this edition of Homer, must have been *Claude Morell*; as the books printed by William and the two Frederick Morells, are all dated antecedent to 1620: the *first* books printed by *Charles Morell* bear the date of 1628. See Maittaire, *Vit. Typog. Parisiensium*.

Maittaire notice it; and Harles only quotes the *Bibl. Askev.* and *Barberin.* t. i. 546.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1656. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

De Bure and Harwood have called this edition "beautiful and correct;" but the voice of true criticism, as delivered by Casaubon, Fabricius, and Harles, is decidedly in *condemnation* of it. Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 149, 150; *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 4. Some title-pages are subscribed "Amsterdam," but the edition is the same, according to Fabricius. Heyne says this Elzevir edition, which was edited by *Schrevelius*, was republished at Oxford in 1665, 1675, and 1695. Consult the preface of the Cambridge edition of the *Iliad* of 1689, concerning this work.

BERGLERI. Amst. 12mo. 1707. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 299, has observed that the text is from the *editio princeps*, and the first of H. Stephens—many of whose errors, says Heyne, are admitted. Wetstein (the publisher, as I conceive) prepared the MS.; the first, and perhaps the greater, part of the work was edited by LEDERLINUS; on his death, Bergler completed the edition. Heyne observes that it does not appear what part was undertaken by the latter. The edition is, upon the whole, a neat and correct one, and very serviceable from the commodiousness of its size.

BARNESII. Cantab. 4to. 1711. Gr. 2 vols.

This is the celebrated production of Joshua Barnes, the well-known editor of Euripides and Anacreon. "Dr. Barnes," says Harwood, "spent his whole

fortune on this publication; and this edition will maintain its distinction, not merely from its magnificence and the erudition of the editor, but from the complete Greek Scholia that are subjoined to it."—"In the Scholia," says Harles, "the editor has not been sufficiently cautious, having adopted many of the errors of *Schrevelius*, in the Elzevir edition of 1656." It has been observed by Bergler, in *Act. Erudit. Lips.* an. 12, that the editor has left many defective passages untouched; and that there are errors and omissions in the work, which has not altogether satisfied the minds of learned men. But Heyne (*De Codicibus Homeri*, p. xlii.) has well remarked, that, "notwithstanding the defects of his edition, Barnes must not be robbed of the praise which is justly due to him; he was the first critic of that age, in which so many critics lived and flourished, who made Homer a subject of severe critical study; and he has the honour of being the second, after Turnebus, who investigated the prosody of his author, and detected many errors which disgraced former editions*." Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G. t. i.* 419; Le Clerc's *Bibl. Choisie*, t. xxii. 241.

CLARKII †. Lond. 4to. 1729. 1754. Gr. et Lat. 4 vols.

This has long been the most popular edition of Homer, and will always be admired by the critic and

* "Barnes, although sometimes absurd and injudicious, has deserved much more of Homer than any editor, except Heyne." *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803.

† Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, the editor of this celebrated work, may justly be considered as one of the brightest ornaments of this country—whether we contemplate his erudition, his sagacity, or moral virtues. No one seems to have united, in a more successful degree, the qualifications of a good and great man:

student. It had formerly a very extensive sale abroad ; and such was its authority, that no edition of Homer, whether on the continent or in England, was published without being formed on the basis of Dr. Samuel Clarke's.

of a consummate theologian, accomplished scholar, and rigidly upright moral character. He was born 1675—and at seventeen years of age was entered at Caius College, Cambridge, where his extraordinary parts soon gained him the admiration of his associates. At that time the system of Des Cartes was in full vigour, and the Newtonian principles had hardly taken root in this country : but the theories of Sir Isaac had scarcely begun to dawn upon the old system, when Clarke, struck with their irresistible force and truth, became a convert in their cause, and contributed not a little to their propagation and establishment. He may be considered as the first, and among the greatest scholars of the Newtonian school : for by the assistance of his classical pen, the doctrines of his master rose at once to their meridian effulgence, and totally obscured the expiring rays of Des Cartes' philosophy. Dr. Clarke had already distinguished himself by a variety of theological tracts, and his fame was established upon a firm basis, when he undertook (A. D. 1706) to translate into Latin the *Optics* of Sir Isaac, at the particular request of the latter. With this version Sir Isaac was highly pleased, and remunerated the author with £100 to each of his five children. In the year 1709, he became rector of St. James, Westminster, and upon this preferment took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge. His thesis on this occasion, and his manner of combating the shrewd objections of the well-known Professor James (the controversy being carried on in the Latin tongue), without previous preparation, struck every one with the deepest astonishment. Perhaps the schools of Cambridge never witnessed such an interesting spectacle. In 1712 Clarke published his magnificent edition of Cæsar before noticed at p. 230; and the same year he also published his "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity"—a work which gave rise to much controversy and acrimony against the author, and which incurred the displeasure of both houses of convocation. In 1715-16 he had a dispute with the celebrated Leibnitz on natural philosophy and religion—and, by the assistance of Newton, is supposed to have "broken Leibnitz's heart, by his reply." In 1724 he published a collection of sermons; and in 1727, on the death of his great friend Sir

The *first* volume of the Iliad in 1729 was superintended by the *editor himself*, and is superior in correctness to the remaining ones, says Harles; the second, in 1732, and the two remaining ones in 1740 (forming what is called the first edition of 1729), were published under the direction of his son, the father having died before the appearance of the second volume: although the son informs us, in the preface, that his father had written the annotations to the 13th, 14th, and 15th books, and as far as verse 359 of the 16th; and had revised the text and version as far as verse 510 of the same book. The *second edition* of 1754 has met with the disapprobation of all learned men, and is equally inelegant and incorrect. Harles observes that the text of Clarke is not formed from a collation of ancient editions and MSS., but is taken chiefly from Schrevelius and Barnes: conjectural emendation is rarely admitted. The notes are gram-

Isaac, by whom it was held, he was offered the place of Master of the Mint, worth about £1400 per annum: but this, on advising with his friends, he pertinaciously refused—alleging, that it might interfere with his office as pastor of a church. On the year of his death, 1729, were published ten volumes of his sermons. It is hardly possible to enumerate the various productions of Dr. Clarke in a note attached to a publication like the present: suffice it therefore to say, that his works were published in four magnificent folio volumes, which are now to be procured for a trifling sum. His sermons are a treasure of scriptural knowledge. His “Evidences of natural and revealed Religion,” are well known, and cannot be too frequently studied. Upon the whole, although Clarke had not the sublime genius of Newton, or the critical profundity of Bentley, he may be considered as one of the brightest and most elevated characters of modern times. Upon his tomb, Hare and Hoadly have scattered “flowers of all fragrance;” and the latter has declared that he only wished to be thought of, and spoken of, in ages to come, under the character of THE FRIEND OF DR. CLARKE.

matical and philological, and abound with selections of passages from Virgil analogous to those of Homer.

Heyne thus observes* : “Lauream sibi paravit (Clarkius) ex majore studio grammatices et prosodiæ, saltem in capitibus nonnullis, et in observationibus singulis : quarum repetitione ubique inculcatâ fastidium quidem movit intolerabile, utilitatem tamen iis inesse negari nequit, etsi earum subtilitas magnâ ex parte usu Homérico elevatur, &c. In reliquis, Barnesianis in Homerum studiis fruetur, &c. Ex superioribus editoribus plura utilia in suas notas retulit, multa alia ex lectione classicorum scriptorum una cum locis et versibus Homericis in iis memoratis, &c.” p. xxxiii. “Had the ancient Greek Scholia been printed in this edition,” says Harwood, “it would have superseded every other ; but the want of this is a capital defect †.”

Of this splendid work there are some copies of the *first* edition struck off on LARGE PAPER, and to obtain

* In the *Biographia Britannica* of Kippis, it is said that BENTLEY pronounced this edition of Clarke to be “a work beyond all competition ;”—“which,” says Heyne, “unless said out of pure hatred to Barnes, I can hardly conceive to have been uttered by him.”

† “The edition of Clarke, whatever be its defects, had the merit of appearing in an agreeable form, and the study of Homer was much promoted by it, both in England and Germany : in the latter country, editions were gradually multiplied.” *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803.

At *Paris* they published an edition in 12mo. 1747, 2 vols. on the basis of Clarke ; of which Harwood observes, “Considering the low estate of Greek literature in France, it is agreeable to behold this not inelegant edition of Homer, and of two or three more Greek books, which have been published at Paris in the course of half a century.” It is singular that De Bure does not notice the edition of 1729 : the only edition of Clarke which he mentions is the defective one of 1754, and that but slightly.

the *four* volumes *complete* in this size, is a circumstance of no ordinary occurrence. At Mr. Gouttard's sale a copy of this kind was sold for six hundred livres: I saw at Messrs. Payne and Mackinlay's a similar copy, in morocco, which was valued at 36*l.* 5*s.* Of the number of *octavo* editions which were reimpressions of the 4*to.*, I have understood the most correct, and the best printed, to be the *first* and *second*.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. Fol. 1756-8. Gr. 4 vols.

“One of the most splendid editions of Homer ever delivered to the world,” says Harwood; “and I am informed that its accuracy is equal to its magnificence.” The reader, on perusing the preface, will see with what pains this sumptuous work was executed; each sheet, before it was finally committed to the press, was six times corrected by various literary men. Of this edition there are copies on LARGE PAPER: the original presentation copy, to the late Earl of Bute (to whom it is dedicated), I have seen in the Luton library—it is on large paper, sumptuously bound in red morocco. Mr. FLAXMAN, whose abilities have been before noticed*, has composed *designs* for this work, which are executed with the usual classical taste and correct judgment of this artist. In Mr. Evans's Catalogue 1802, No. 5451, there was a large paper copy of this work, with the *original designs* of Flaxman for the *Odyssey* † inserted: no price was affixed to this treasure, which has long ago been disposed of to some one of the number of classical *connoisseurs* with which this country abounds.

* See “Æschylus,” p. 132.

† Before the *engravings* from them were made.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1759. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

“Erat” (*Ernestus*), says Heyne, “inter commilitones meos in academiâ Lipsiensi, vir longe doctissimus, inprimis grammaticæ subtilitatis studiosissimus.” From the authority of Harwood and Harles, and from the general estimation in which this work is held by learned men, we may justly rank it with the very best editions of Homer. It seems that Ernesti was solicited to undertake it by the booksellers of Leipsic, and that it was not his intention to publish a complete critical work: “futuro editori materiem tantum colligeret,” as it is expressed in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 421. The edition is formed on the basis of Clarke’s, containing his text and notes, and the various readings of a Leipsic MS., with those of the ancient editions. The fifth volume comprehends the hymns, epigrams, and fragments. The *Batrachomyomachia* is accompanied with the particular annotations of Ernesti himself; and the preface is allowed to contain some useful and truly philological observations on the poet, and on those editions of him which had been before published. Upon the whole, this publication of Ernesti does that great scholar singular credit; it is now becoming scarce, and the student will do well to procure it the very first opportunity which offers.

Some copies of this work are struck off on *fine Dutch paper*; which have now become extremely rare and dear.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1780. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

With the Hymns and index complete; also some of the more valuable Scholia. A beautifully printed book, worthy the celebrity of this illustrious seminary, says Harwood. This edition has escaped Harles, both in his *Introd. L. G.* and *Fabr. B. G.*

WOLFII *. Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1794. Gr. et Lat,
5 vols.

Very great and judicious use has been made throughout this work of the Scholia published by Villoison (in the folio edition of the Iliad 1788, which see). "In the prolegomena, the external evidence relative to these most eminent works of classical antiquity is fully examined, and a particular account is given of the ancient critics who have directed their attention to this subject. Wolfius states his reasons for supposing that the works commonly attributed to the great Mæonian bard, were in part only composed by him; that the remainder were the productions of the Homeridæ and other poets; and that the whole were finally arranged and methodized in two poems by Pisistratus and his family. The lover of genuine antiquity will, doubtless, examine all the evidence with the greatest circumspection before he adopts the conclusions of this ingenious editor." KETT's Elements of general Knowledge, *addit. to second edit.* p. 83.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 4to. 1804. Gr. Vols. I. II.
EJUSD. Ibid. Fol. 1806. Gr. Vol. I.

The *quarto* edition comprehends the entire Iliad; the *folio* concludes with the twelfth book: both are to be succeeded by the *remaining works* † of Homer. These latter editions of Wolf are exceedingly splendid publications, the type and paper being of peculiar lustre:

* WOLF published an edition of Homer in 1784-5, 2 vols. 8vo. Gr. "in usum scholarum," without notes, which is a correct and valuable work, exhibiting many improved readings, with the critical history of Homer, by Kuster. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 421.

† "Homeri et Homeridarum Opera et Reliquiæ," is the title of the edition.

the folio edition is printed with the same large types as Griesbach's Greek Testament in fol. vide p. 109, ante. The *fine paper* copies of the quarto edition will probably be thought to exhibit the neater Greek letter of the two. Both contain a new and long preface, full of valuable information; at the conclusion of which we are told that "the text of the Iliad is printed without a single typographical error." The folio edition is the most magnificent Greek volume which has ever issued from the Leipsic press.

GRENVILLIORUM. Oxon. 4to. 1800. Gr. 4 vols.

This is the most critical edition of Homer which the university of Oxford has published. It is formed on the basis of Clarke's, though the editions of Ernesti and Villoison* have been carefully consulted, and the text of the Iliad much improved by inserting the readings of the Venetian MS. collated by the latter editor, and of a MS. in the library of New College, Oxon, which Barnes had erroneously attributed to Queen's College. We are indebted to the editorial talents of the *noble family of the GRENVILLES* for this erudite performance. The Odyssey has received particular illustration from the collation of a Harleian MS., No. 5674, by the celebrated PORSON, "*quam humanissime in se suscepit vir eruditissimus RICARDUS PORSONUS.*" Had the text of the Iliad been enriched with the collation of Mr. Townley's valuable MS. †, by the same incomparable scholar and critic, nothing perhaps would have been wanting to render this edition one of the most admirable and correct of any that has hitherto appeared; though in its *present shape* it has great pretensions to accuracy, and fidelity of execution.

* See edition of the *Iliad*, 1788.

† Which was sent over to Heyne, to be collated by him for his own edition.

The work is printed in a handsome Greek type, with very few contractions; and the LARGE PAPER copies are enriched with three very beautiful engravings, two of the busts of Homer, and the third of an elegant pillar with escutcheons of the *Grenville arms*. These engravings are affixed to many of the *presentation copies*, large paper as well as small. Candour obliges us to confess, that the small paper copies are of an inelegant and disproportionate form.

At the sale of a very splendid collection of books, in 1804, I saw a large paper copy of this work, brilliantly bound in red morocco, *bought in* for the extraordinary sum of 99*l.* 15*s.* It is said only 25 copies were struck off.

HEYNI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1802. Gr. et Lat. 8 vols.

This elaborate and truly erudite performance contains at present only *the Iliad*, the Greek text of which is exhibited in the two first volumes, and the Latin one in the third, preceded by a catalogue of MSS. and editions: the remaining five volumes comprehend the *Variæ Lectiones*, *Annotationes*, &c. &c. from the principal libraries in Europe. At the end of each book there is a commentary, or *excursus*. As it is generally supposed to be the intention of Professor Heyne to publish the *remaining works* of Homer, I have noticed his edition under the “*Opera omnia*” of the poet. The text is formed on Wolf’s edit. of 1785.

In the preface a slight history is given of the origin and progress of the edition, which was begun in the year 1781; and from the year 1783 to 1792, the Professor was assisted by BECK, the editor of Euripides and Apollonius Rhodius. From the year 1792 to the period of its publication, Heyne was left to carry on the work by his own unassisted assiduity and perseverance; he collated six MSS., which were procured

by his bookseller *Reich*, from Breslaw, and received some assistance from *Matthæi*, resident at Moscow; and from Villoison's edition of the *Iliad*, in which a Venetian MS. of Homer is illustrated with ample Scholia; he also obtained a *copy of Bentley's Homer* (chiefly by the friendly interposition of the present *Bishops of Durham and St. David's*), in which that profound critic had restored the long-lost digamma; from our countryman, *Mr. Townley*, he received an ancient and valuable MS. of Homer: these two latter acquisitions are acknowledged by the venerable Professor with pleasure and gratitude.

The *text* of this edition was reprinted in two handsome octavo volumes at Leipsic in 1804.

The work of Professor Heyne will in a great measure preclude the necessity of farther collations, from which nothing of consequence can be expected; and when the Greek language is generally better understood than it is at present, it will be resorted to as a rich repository of philological information. See *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803.

II. ILIAS.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1519. Gr. 2 vols.

Cum Batrachomyomachia. This is merely a reimpression of the second Aldine edition, according to Harles and Heyne. It is scarce, not mentioned by Fabricius, and to be found in few collections. A beautiful copy, in morocco, was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 2028. See a copy in Bibl. Bridges. p. 198; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3456. This edition of the *Iliad* was preceded by one, containing only the *first book*, published at Strasburg by Schott, 1516, in 4to. See Panzer, t. vi. 79, who quotes *Gesner*, p. 66.

STEFANO DA SABIO. Venet. 4to. 1526. Gr.

This is a singularly scarce and curious edition, containing the Greek text of the Iliad, translated into modern verse by *Nicolaus Lucanus*. It seems to have been but superficially known to Panzer, and very imperfectly to Harles. A copy in the Bibl. Croft. No. 1737, is described in the following manner: "HOMERI ILIAS Gr. hodierna, cum fig. lign. 4to. nitidiss. in cor. turc. Stampata in Venetia per Maestro Stefano da Sabio, M. D. xxvi." See a copy Bibl. Askev. No. 1882; Panzer, t. viii. 498. It was unknown to Harwood.

This edition was followed by a Gr. and Lat. one, edited by Camerarius, Argent. 4to. 1540. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 421, which is probably the same as was sold at Croft's sale, No. 1738. See too Bibl. Askev. No. 1877.

TURNEBUS. Paris. 8vo. 1554. Gr.

This is the elegant and excellent edition of Turnebus, and particularly valuable as being the only volume of Homer ever published by that learned printer*. "Many errors propagated in former edi-

* ADRIAN TURNEBUS was not only one of the most careful printers, but one of the profoundest scholars and critics of the 16th century. He was born in 1512, and died in 1565: justly regretted by his countrymen as one of the brightest ornaments of the age. In 1547 he was Greek professor at Paris; and such was his extensive reputation, that scholars from all quarters, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and English, flocked to his lectures. In 1552 he took upon him the care of the royal press for Greek publications; but he resigned this office in 1555. Lambinus, Lipsius, and Montaigne, have been uniform in their praises of this extraordinary character, whose sweetness of countenance is said to have been a counterpart of his mind and disposition. Montaigne thought him the greatest man

tions," says Heyne, "are avoided in this. Turnebus diligently investigated the Roman edition of 1517 (which has already been mentioned as containing the *Scholia of Didymus*), and the various readings collected at the end of the volume shew a judgment far above mediocrity." In the *Bibl. Bridgesiana*, p. 199, I find a copy of this date by Turnebus, containing the *Batrachom.* and *Hymns*, "cum figuris pulcher." which was sold for 6*l.* 6*s.*, and which is now in the Cracherode collection. From some circumstances noticed by Maittaire, *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. 647, and quoted by Mr. Beloe (*Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 102), it seems probable that Turnebus intended to print an edition of the *Odyssey*—so that the purchasers of the *Iliad* might be at liberty to complete their copy.

MORELL. Paris. 4to. 1562-66. Gr.

Of these editions, the latter of which contains only

that had appeared for a thousand years—and declares that his manners were perfectly simple, and free from an overbearing pedantry—a too frequent accompaniment of literary attainments! The "*Adversaria*" of Turnebus, containing miscellaneous remarks on ancient authors, and Latin versions of the Greek, were published at Paris in three volumes, about the close of the sixteenth century. His other works were published in Latin, in one volume folio at Strasburg 1600. His knowledge of Greek is said, by Huetius, to have been profound: and his talent of Latin translation elegant and happy in the extreme—equally free from verbal servility and paraphrastic looseness. How THUANUS esteemed him, may be seen from the life of this latter character, written by my friend the Rev. J. Collinson, p. 5. "It was Thuanus's earnest desire to be admitted to the company of literary characters; and having seen TURNEBUS a little before his death, the impression made upon his imagination was so lively, that the image of this great man appeared continually in his dream. He was a man," says Mr. C. "of consummate erudition and equal modesty."

the first book, "cum meditationibus Girardi," and was printed by Morell's widow, there does not seem to be any accurate intelligence; they are briefly stated by Maittaire, t. iii. 727, 737; Idem, *Vit. Typ. Parisiens.* p. 45.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1676; 4to. 1695. Gr.

With the Scholia. These are called correct and excellent editions by Harwood; according to Heyne, they are taken from the imperfect edition of *Schrevelius* in 1656, published by one of the Elzevirs.

———. Cantab. 4to. 1689. Gr. et Lat.

This is a most excellent edition, preferable to either of the two preceding, and is now become rather scarce. Fabricius, who has spoken highly in its praise, regrets that the university of Cambridge never published the *Odyssey* as a companion to it, according to their promise. The preface is very interesting, and contains much sound criticism.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1714. Gr.

This is a very beautiful and accurate edition, and copies on LARGE PAPER (of which I have seen one of extraordinary size and beauty) are held in great esteem. It was reprinted most inaccurately at Oxford in 1772.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 4to. 1747. Gr. 2 vols.

"A very beautiful edition," says Dr. Harwood, "and more correct than the small one in 12mo. printed at the same place after Dr. Clarke's edition: the *Iliad* was also reprinted very elegantly at Glasgow in 1778, 12mo.

VILLOISONI. Venet. Fol. 1788. Gr.

This is the magnificent and very valuable edition

which presents us with the fac simile of the text and Scholia of a Venetian MS. in the library of St. Mark. The preface of Villoison, containing learned prolegomena, is held in high estimation; and the edition has been of singular service to Wolf, Heyne, and the Oxford edition of 1800. Harwood has not noticed this work; for a more extended account of which I refer the reader to Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 153; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 422. The edition is scarce in this country, and brings a considerable sum.

These are the principal editions of the *ILIAD*; the university of Oxford has, however, published a great number, besides those previously specified, of which it will be difficult to describe the distinctive merits.

III. *ODYSSEA*.

PREVOSTEAU. Paris. 4to. 1582. Gr.

Of this very rare edition, I am not able to tell the reader any thing more than that it was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1887: Harles has barely noticed the name and date.

———. Oxon. 8vo. 1705. Gr. 1782. Gr. et Lat.
2 vols.

The first edition generally accompanies the *Iliad* of 1714; the second is very handsomely printed, and contains the *Batrachomyomachia* and Scholia. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 426.

———. Londini. 8vo. 1758. Gr. et Lat. 2 vols.

“The following circumstances,” says Dr. Harwood, “will convince the reader with what unpardonable negligence and carelessness, editions of the

classics in London are generally executed : verse 216 of the tenth book is printed twice, and a whole verse, viz. 554, is entirely left out."

I am aware of having specified only a few editions of the Iliad and Odyssey as *separate* publications; but the greater part of those in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, which are generally considered to be separate editions, are odd volumes of editions, comprehending both the Iliad and Odyssey. The two universities may have published more separate editions than are here stated, but I flatter myself with not being guilty of many *important* omissions.

IV. BATRACHOMYOMACHIA.

———. ———. 4to. ———. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; *absque ullâ notâ*. For a description of this exceedingly rare and valuable work we are indebted to Morelli, in the Bibl. Pinell. No. 9163. The Greek type is rude but not small, similar to the "Erotemata Grammaticalia Chalcondylæ, 1480," the Psalter of 1481, and the Suidas of 1499, and consequently to the famous "Lascaris Grammatica of 1476*," as Maittaire (t. i. 34) informs us that the Greek character of Suidas and of this latter work is the same. In the opinion of Morelli this edition † is but *very little* anterior to the following one of 1486.

* This work is rendered exceedingly scarce and valuable, as being the *first book printed with the Greek type*. The Rev. Thomas Crofts (Bibl. Crofts. No. 102) was in the possession of a copy which was not sold at his sale, being bequeathed to the late Mr. Cracherode, with whose invaluable collection it is now deposited in the British Museum. At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 2055, this ancient and curious work was sold for 21*l.* 10*s.*

† In the *classified* Pinelli Catalogue, vol. ii. 281-3, this edition

LAONICI. Venet. 4to. 1486. Gr.

This is one of the most singular and scarce editions of all the works of ancient classical authors, and has been usually called the editio princeps of this poem; it is printed in red and black lines alternately. In the Bibl. Askev. No. 1876, there was the following note, written in the copy which sold at the sale for 14*l.* 14*s.*: "This book is so extremely rare, that I never saw any other copy of it, except that of Mons. de Boze, who told me he gave 650 livres for it. Mr. Smith, our consul at Venice, wrote me word that he had purchased a copy, but that it was imperfect: Lord Oxford offered Mr. Maittaire fifty guineas for this identical copy." De Bure informs us that there was a copy in the library of the King of France; and I have understood there is a copy both in His Majesty's and Lord Spencer's collection. A copy of this edition, along with the *preceding* one, *absq. ullâ notâ*, bound in one volume, was sold at the Pinelli sale, for 27*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

PHILYMNI. ——. 4to. 1513. Gr. et Lat.

"*Liber rarissimus, sine accentibus impressus.*" See Bibl. Askev. No. 1874. This rare work is known to few bibliographers. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 338, informs us that Ernesti, in the fourth volume of his edition, suspected this work was published by *Thelonius Cunradus*, the poet laureat. It was preceded by a Greek edition at Paris in 4to. 1507, by TISSARD, whose merits have been detailed in the "*Opera et Dies Hesiodi*," ante p. 369.

is somewhat more minutely described; and it appears that out of the three *water-marks* (*chartariæ officinæ signa*), *two* bear the form of the *head of an ox*, with a flower rising between the horns; similar to what is exhibited by Schwarz, in his *Primaria Documenta de Origine Typographiæ*, part iii. p. 40. No. 9.

LYCII. Lipsiæ. 4to. 1549-50-66. Gr. et Lat.

These are the editions of *Leonard Lycius*, containing the annotations of Melanchthon and H. Stephens, with the metrical version of Lemnius: the two first are critical editions, and their readings have been adopted by Ernesti in his own edition; but the third of 1566 is the more correct and valuable publication, containing sixteen additional verses of the original poem. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 339. There was a fourth edition printed at Frankfort, 4to. 1604, Gr. et Lat.; and a fifth and sixth at Leipsic, 8vo. 1607-22.

MELANCHTHONIS. Paris. 4to. 1560-62. Gr.

Containing the Scholia of Philip Melanchthon, and printed by Richard. Of the first edition a copy is in the Bibl. Askev. sale, No. 1875; of the second, there was a most beautiful copy in the Harleian collection, vol. i. No. 3465.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 8vo. 1721. Gr. et Lat.

In the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 7, there is the following just observation on this work: "This is the most complete of all the editions of the *Batrachomyomachia*; and Maittaire has made it an exact *fac simile* of the Venetian edition of 1486, of which he entertained a very high opinion: it is therefore printed in alternate lines of red and black. This edition, of which it is said in the last page only 204 copies were struck off, begins to be rare on the continent. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 339. The Harleian Catalogue presents us with a fine copy, CHART. MAX. See vol. i. 3489. It is uncommonly scarce in this country.

SCHIERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1765. Gr. et Lat.

This is published on the basis of Ernesti's edition, and contains his notes, with those of Schier. It will

be found a useful work, especially to those who have no opportunity of procuring this poem in the "Opera omnia Homeri" of Ernesti's valuable and scarce edition.

HORATIUS. B. C. 10.

———. ———. 4to. ———.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; *without printer's name, date, or place*, but supposed by the greater part of bibliographers to have been printed at Milan, by ZAROTUS, in the year 1470. Orlandi, De Bure, Saxius, Ernesti, and Harles, have adopted Maittaire's opinion in ascribing it to him; but Ernesti, who was in possession of a copy of it, at first rather hesitated, imagining it to have been Jenson's, though the type, he acknowledged, was less elegant and proportionable than that printer's. In his edition of 1752, Gesner has given a minute description* of the work. Morelli, in the Pinelli Catalogue, No. 9468, seems to differ from those who have attributed it to Zarotus; he says

* "Scholars will be the more interested in the history and description of this edition, because, before the appearance of Gesner, it was the only one in which we could find the celebrated reading of 'pretium mentis' for 'per vim mentis,' in v. 140, Epist. ii. lib. 2." *British Critic*, vol. iii. 61.

Of the date of 1470, is usually allowed to be the publication called "HORATII Sermones." *Impress. in charact. GOTH.* which was purchased at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1946, for His Majesty, for 8*l.* 8*s.* Orlandi is the first bibliographer who has described this curious work. "Horatii Sermones, fol. sine loco, tempore, et typograph. editi. Odæ, Epod. et Ars Poetica, cum Com. Acronii, et Porphyriionis, fol. in veteri et nitido caractere, sed sine anno, loco, et typograph." *Origin. dell. Stamp.* p. 346. "De hoc libro nihil plane liquet," says MITSCHERLICH, Edit. Lips. 1800.

the type resembles that of the "*Apophthegms of Plutarch, Lucan, and Florus*," all printed *absq. ullâ notâ*, to be found at Nos. 6258, 7647, and 9578. Panzer, t. iv. 143, throws no particular light on the subject, referring only to the preceding authorities. Whoever may be the printer, or however bibliographers may differ about the edition, there is but one opinion of its rarity and value. At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1900, it was purchased for His Majesty for 17*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; at the Pinelli sale it was purchased by Mr. Noel for 31*l.* 10*s.*: a copy is in Lord Spencer's collection, which may be found in the Bibl. Revickzk. page 48. De Bure was not able to discover a copy throughout all Paris, and it was not in the celebrated collection of Dr. Douglas; the Crevenna library was without it, and there is no copy of it in the Bodleian. It is so valuable, that Gesner preferred it to *every MS.*

ZAROTUS. Mediol. Fol. 1474 *.

This is a very rare and valuable work. Consult Maittaire, t. i. 336; De Bure, No. 2712; and Gaignat's Cat. t. i. 416. A very fair copy was purchased at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 1947, by Mr. Mason, for 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the same at the Pinelli sale, No. 9469, was purchased by Mr. Edwards for 12*l.* 12*s.* A copy is in Bibl. Smithian. p. 230, which is now in His Majesty's library.

The same year, 1474, Zarotus first published "*Com-*

* Previously to this edition was published the "*Opuscula Horatii*," by PHIL. DE LIGNAMINE, about the year 1471, as stated by Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 85; Laire, *Spec.* 187: it is a work of excessive rarity. I may here mention the "*Horatii Carmina*," Neapol. 4to. 1474, a production unknown to Maittaire and every bibliographer but Morelli and Giustiniani (*Saggio sulla Typogr. di Napoli*, p. 46), according to Panzer, t. ii. 155.

mentarii Acronis et Porphyryonis" on the works of Horace. See Clement, t. i. 43; Maittaire, t. i. 339; and Panzer, t. ii. 15-16. De Bure, Janus, and the Bipont editors have *erroneously* observed that the *text* of Horace accompanies these commentaries: "*Utrumque* librum habet Bibl. Guelpherbyt." says Mitscherlich, who examined each, p. lvi. At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 705, the edition of the commentaries *alone* was sold for 6*l.* 10*s.* See too Bibl. Pinell, No. 11203: the same in Mr. Evans's Cat. along with the works of Horace (A. D. 1802), No. 222, is valued at 2*l.* A copy is in the Bodleian library, and in the Cracherode collection.

CARNERII. Ferrar. 8vo. 1474.

This is an extremely scarce edition, and is curious as being an *octavo*, of which size very few works were published in the fifteenth century: probably it is a small 4to. as noticed in the Bibl. Bridges. p. 227, where it is stated as containing the *Odes*, &c. In the copy of this work which Maittaire saw, the "*Sermones* and *Ars Poetica*" were wanting. See Maittaire, t. i. 336; Orlandi, 137; and Audiffredi, *Edit. Ital.* 232. M. De la Serna Santander, in his *Diction. Bibl. Choisi du xv. Siècle*, No. 738, says, that no bibliographer before or after Maittaire ever saw a copy—but it is not quite clear whether Orlandi and Barrufaldi had not each seen one.

I consider the edition of Zarotus printed in 1475, mentioned by Saxius from a sale catalogue of books published at Venice 1735, as purely *ideal*.

PHIL. DE LAVAGNIA. Mediol. Fol. 1476-77.

Of the edition of 1476, which was the most ancient one in Dr. Douglas's collection, a copy was sold at Gaignat's sale for 126 livres. See Maittaire, t. i. 366; and De Bure, No. 2713. It is called by Mitscherlich,

“an elegant and beautiful edition, printed from that of Zarotus in 1474.” The edition of 1477 is said by the last-mentioned authority to abound with typographical errors, and omissions of whole verses.

Of the date of 1476 was published at Rome an edition of the *four books of Odes*, the *Liber Epodon*, the *Carmen Seculare*, and *Ars Poetica*; with the commentaries of Acron and Porphyrio. “A splendid edition,” says Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* 413), “without signatures, numerals, catchwords, or register.” Mitscherlich has inserted the whole of Audiffredi’s observations, and he refers also to Maittaire, and La Valliere’s Cat. t. ii. 91. I have consulted the work in La Valliere’s Catalogue, and from its description am inclined to think it the same edition which Orlandi specifies at page 346, and which I have mentioned in a note at page 399.

PHILIP. CONDA. Venet. Fol. 1477-78-79.

For the first of these editions, consult Maittaire, t. i. 376; Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3743; Meadian. No. 1695, where it was sold for 2*l.* 15*s.*: it was unknown to Harwood, and has escaped Panzer. The edition of 1478 was purchased by Mr. Wodhull at the Pinelli sale, No. 9470. Mitscherlich observes of it, “Perquam nitida editio, quanquam haud raro mendis typographicis fœdata.” The edition of 1479, and the *two preceding ones*, are supposed by Maittaire to be *one and the same book*, and printed in the same year: this opinion has been hastily adopted by Ernesti, and as readily assented to by Harles. The authority of Mitscherlich is, however, decisive: and his *having examined the two latter editions*, clearly overthrows the supposition of the preceding bibliographers. “*Ducta quidem plane est posteriora 1479 editio ex anni superioris exemplo, adeo quidem, ut paginis ejus respon-*

deat, sed *novæ plane impressionis* habendam esse et literarum characteres, *paulo pinguiore*, et scripturæ compendia, partim facta ubi in alterâ non essent, partim abjecta ubi altera haberet, ostendunt," are the words of Mitscherlich. The errors of the edition of 1478, says Mitscherlich, are *faithfully copied and increased* in the present one of 1479: it is therefore evident there were at least *two distinct impressions* of this edition. De Bure's account of them shews how superficially he had examined them. See too Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 406; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 373.

REGII. Venet. Fol. 1481.

This edition, comprehending the commentaries of Acron and Porphyrio, was purchased at the Pinelli sale by Mr. Noel. See Maittaire, t. i. 419, from whom Panzer takes his account of the work.

LANDINI. Florent. Fol. 1482 *.

This first edition, containing *the Commentary of Landinus*, is very valuable: Gesner ranks it "inter principes Horatii editiones." The beautiful ode of Politian, which Ernesti has extracted (*Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 406), precedes the body of the text. It is printed by Antony Miscomin. De Bure, No. 2717, has accurately described it, and it is called by Audiffredi (*Edit. Ital.* p. 290) "a very beautiful and splendid production." See Bibl. Pinell. No. 9472; Bibl. Revickzk. p. 49, which copy is now in Lord Spencer's collection. There is also a copy in the Bodleian library †.

* This edition was reprinted at *Venice the same year*, and two more Venetian editions appeared in 1483.

† In the Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. No. 754, is an edition of Horace, "cum annotationibus et figuris," *Argent.* fol. 1492,

This edition is particularly noticed by Mr. Roscoe, in his *Life of Lor. de Medici*: the ode of Politian is also given, with an English metrical translation—worthy of the original. In this extract of Politian's ode, by Mr. Roscoe, vol. iii. last line, the word "floribus" is inserted; which, in Ernesti's extract, is made "frondibus:" the epithet "fragrantibus," just preceding, seems to accord better with "floribus:" although it appears more correct, and according to *masculine costume*, that a man should have his brows entwined with "leaves," or "a branch of a tree," rather than with "flowers." Consult Roscoe, vol. ii. 86-7-8, 4th edit. 8vo. The commentaries of Landinus were republished at Venice, by "Forlivio et Socii," in the following year. Idem, *Ibid.*

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1501-3-9-19-27.

The first edition of Aldus, which is in the Italic letter, is a companion to the Virgil and Juvenal of the same date, and is very rare and valuable. See De Bure, No. 2718. At Dr. Askew's sale a copy with the capitals illuminated was sold for 2*l.* 5*s.*; at the Pinelli sale, No. 9474, a copy was purchased by Count Reviczky for 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Renouard mentions his having seen a copy ON VELLUM in His Majesty's library. Cardinal Brienna, he says, sold Mr. Edwards, of Pall Mall, a superb copy ON VELLUM for 50*l.* which originally belonged to Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, and

called "one of the greatest curiosities in the whole Harleian collection. It is adorned with a vast number of cuts, reckoned extremely beautiful when they were done, representing the subjects of the Odes, Epistles, Satires, &c. and one in particular of the *Nine Muses*, amongst whom *Calliope* is seated on a throne, crowning Horace, under which is inserted her speech to that poet in Latin verse. *Jacobus Locher*, a poet laureat, was the author."

contained a manuscript note of that nobleman, in which he stated his peculiar fondness for the poet and for this edition: Lord Spencer is now in possession of this precious volume. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 41.

Of the edition of 1503, no account is to be found in Mitscherlich, Panzer, or any preceding bibliographer. It is thus described in the Bibl. Parisina, No. 206: "Edition si rare, qu'elle a jusqu'ici échappé aux recherches des bibliographes." The truth is, that no such edition ever existed; it turned out to be a *fictitious* one. Renouard takes the opportunity of noticing many errors in the "Catalogue of Mr. Paris's books." See his account of the spurious edition of 1503, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 72.

Of the remaining editions, that of 1519 is the most excellent and correct, according to Mitscherlich, p. xlv-lxxxviii. In the Cracherode collection there is a superb copy on LARGE PAPER. Lord Spencer has a copy ON VELLUM. The edition of 1509 is, however, very valuable, and almost as rare as that of 1501. It contains the useful tracts "*De Metris Horatianis*," and "*De Metrorum Generibus*," which are inserted in Dr. Combe's magnificent edition, and which Doering has republished with improvements * in his edition of 1803. The reader may consult *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 91, t. ii. 34. A copy of the edition of 1509 was sold for 1*l.* 5*s.* at the Pinelli sale.

* "Dr. CHARLES BURNEY, whose learning, taste, and penetration, are justly admired by every scholar, is said to have drawn up a most excellent system upon the metre of Horace. We are confident that this work is replete with accuracy, perspicuity, and elegance; and we hope that the author will not long withhold it from the public." *British Critic*, vol. iii. p. 60, note *.

PETIT. Paris. 4to. 1503.

With the interpretation of Mancinellus and Ascensius: in fine, "*Ad quintum Calendas Septemb. MDIII. in nobilissimo Parrhisiorum gymnasio: IEHAN PETIT.*" Of the same date and form, Petit published the *Odes of Horace*, a work entirely unknown till noticed by Panzer, who was in possession of a copy. See Panzer, t. vii. 505. The Odes, as well as this edition of the entire works, were published for the use of schools, and are consequently become excessively scarce, as Mitscherlich observes. Consult Maittaire, t. ii. 164, t. iv. 504; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 376; and Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 3769. A copy of this work *in cor. turcico*, was sold for 6*l.* 6*s.* at Mr. Bridges's sale, p. 223.

JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1503-14-19.

"These editions of Horace, by the famous Philip Junta, may be numbered among the most accurate and excellent; they are too much neglected by editors, although, when investigated, they will be found to contain matter well deserving attention." See Mitscherlich's edit. p. xlv. Bandini says nothing of their intrinsic merit.

———. 8vo. 1511.

Of this excellent and very scarce edition, it is unknown who was the learned editor. The type is Italic; *no place* is affixed; but from its similarity to the editions of Plautus and Quintilian, published at Lyons, Ernesti (who saw a copy of it) supposed it to have been printed at that place. The text is from Aldus (it also contains the Aldine preface), but corrected in many places from a careful review of the ancient publications. "It is evident," says Mitscherlich, "that the editor was a man of consummate ability:" he is supposed

to be *Simon Carpentar*, who published the *Plautus* and *Quintilian* at Lyons.

Ernesti, Harles, and Mitscherlich, are lavish in their praise of this work, which has escaped Harwood, De Bure, and Panzer, and was not in the Douglas collection. The Strasburgh editions of Schurerius, in 1514 and 1517, are compiled from it.

BONFINIS. Lugd. 8vo. 1518.

This is not only an elegant and rare edition, but is deserving of critical attention from the erudite observations of the editor, relating to the metres of Horace.

ASCENSIVS. Paris. Fol. 1519.

This splendid and uncommon edition contains the commentaries of Acron, Porphyrio, Mancinellus, and Ascensius himself: with some notes of Bonfinis and Aldus Manutius.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 8vo. 1528-31-33-43-49.

These editions of Colinæus, of which the *first* is called "very correct" by Harwood, are little more than reimpressions of the Aldine text. According to Maittaire, *Vit. Typog. Paris.* p. 5, the edition of 1528 is the first of Colinæus's publications printed in the *Italic letter*. To the curious this will be an additional incitement to value the work, as Colinæus is thought, perhaps not very justly, to have surpassed Aldus himself in the *Italic type*.

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 8vo. 1555 *.

This edition is noticed to correct an error of Mit-

* I do not think it necessary to enter into the detail of the various editions printed at Lyons by the *Gryphii*, nor of the Basil editions of Curio, edited by *Bentinus*, which are taken from the editions of Junta and a MS. of Lichendus. The four editions

scherlich, who states that Manutius published *two* previous editions, viz. in 1551 and 1552; which in fact never existed. Mitscherlich supposes they were edited, like the present one, by Muretus; but it appears that Muretus never went to Italy till 1554, after his quarrel with Lambinus; and that his first literary engagements with Paul Manutius commenced in 1554, by the publication of an edition of Catullus of that date. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 292.

FABRICII. Basil. Fol. 1545-55-70-80. 2 vols.

A work of extraordinary ability, and the two first editions of considerable rarity; it is founded on the Venetian edition of 1544, printed by Scotus, and edited by Petrus. The first volume comprehends the commentaries of all the ancient grammarians, from Acron and Porphyrio, to Terentius Scaurus; with the "breves annotationes *Hartungi*, quibus docet potissimum ubi hic noster Græcos imitatus est." The second volume contains the commentaries of Landinus, Luisinus, Grifolius, and Jason de Nores; as well as the annotations of Erasmus, Aldus, Cœlius, Politian, and others.

The edition of 1555, says Mitscherlich, "inter præstantissimas sed rarissimas numeranda est." In the public library at Dresden there is a copy with the manuscript corrections and emendations of G. Fabricius himself. Goetzii *Mem. Dresd.* cited by Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 380. Of the edition of 1580, the following are the observations of Dr. Harwood: "This is the great treasure of learning bestowed on

of R. Stephens are also omitted, as comparatively unimportant with those hereafter to be stated. It may be as well, likewise, to observe, that the old editions of *Vascosan* and *Fezendat*, which at Mead's and Folkes's sale brought 3*l.* and upwards, are now greatly diminished in estimation and price.

Horace; my learned and worthy friend, Dr. PARR, one of the best classical scholars in this kingdom, many years ago informed me of the distinguished merit of this edition. It contains the observations and remarks on Horace, which were made by the great scholars of that illustrious age, the glorious age of the revival of literature, as well as the criticisms of all the old commentators on Horace." Fourth edit. p. 221-2.

This most admirable work was in the Douglas collection, and consulted by Watson in the compilation of his own edition. A copy is in the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 50. According to Mitscherlich, Fabricius published a 4to. edition at Basil in 1555, which I find in the Bibl. Hoblyn. t. i. 253-4.

PULMANNI. Antwerp. 8vo. 1557-64-66-77.

The two first of these editions were printed by *Nutius*; the two latter by *Plantin*: they are all formed on the basis of the Aldine, and contain many useful emendations by Pulmannus. Mitscherlich, xlvi.

LAMBINI. Lugd. 4to. 1561. 2vols. Venet. 1566. EJUSDEM. Paris. Fol. 1567-68-79-87.

Dionysius Lambinus, "magnus Horatii sospitator," was a scholar and critic of no ordinary powers and acuteness; his editions, which marked a new æra in Horatian criticism, have deservedly met with universal applause. Of the above editions, the *second* (of which Mitscherlich was ignorant) is the most rare and beautiful, according to Ernesti and Harles, and contains the learned notes of *Michael Brutus* to the Odes and Liber Epodon. See *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 409, note s. The Parisian edition of 1567 was the last corrected by Lambinus himself. Of the edition of 1579, a fine copy on LARGE PAPER was sold at Sir Charles Scarburgh's sale for 1*l.* 10*s.* Two editions were published

by Wechel at Frankfort, fol. 1577, 4to. 1596. It is extraordinary that Harwood has omitted to mention the merits of Lambinus, who was unquestionably one of the most excellent editors of the Greek and Roman classics.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 8vo. 1575.

A rare and elegant edition, edited by TRETER, and containing his valuable index. Harles quotes Freytag, l. m. p. 641-3: it has escaped Mitscherlich.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 8vo. 1577-88-92,

These editions, the *first* of which is said to be "*bonarum rerum refertissima*," are rare and respectable, says Harles. According to Mitscherlich, they are great improvements on the edition of 1539, published by Robert Stephens, the father. Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 339, says H. Stephens has gone so far as to criticise and correct the commentaries of Lambinus. Although De Bure and Harwood pass over these editions, we may be assured, on the authorities before cited, that they are valuable and rare.

CRUQUII. Antwerp. 4to. 1579-87, 1611.

EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 4to. 1593, 1603.

"Cruquius," says Dr. Harwood, "is deservedly esteemed one of the best commentators on Horace. Consult the notes in these editions on any of the difficult passages in Horace, and you will have your doubts satisfactorily solved." Barthius and Tanaquil Faber think but slightly of Cruquius: they observe, and in this observation Mitscherlich seems to concur, that he has performed little more than the old commentators, Acron and Porphyrio. Harles thinks that Cruquius is not equal to *Lambinus* in research, ingenuity, and general critical knowledge; yet Baxter has

not scrupled to call Lambinus, *Cruquius*, and *Torrentius*, the “tria Horatii lumina!” Of the above editions, the Antwerp one of 1611 is the most valuable and rare.

TORRENTII. Antwerp. 4to. 1608.

Elegantly printed by Plantin. “Critica et inter principes numeranda est editio,” say Harles and Mitscherlich. Harwood also observes that the notes of *Torrentius* are “accurate and judicious.” It seems that *Torrentius* had access to many MSS. at Rome, among the most valuable of which was the *Codex Laurentianus*; but neither of them are here faithfully described, which shews that they were not examined by *Torrentius* himself. The notes of *Torrentius* do not extend beyond the second epistle of the second book: to the “*Ars Poetica*” the commentary of *Nannius* is subjoined. See *Mitscherlich*, t. i. p. vi-xlvi. ; *Ernesti*, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 410.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1612-29-53,

IDEM. Amst. 12mo. 1676.

These editions were compiled by *DAN. HEINSIUS*, and first printed *in offic. Plantin.* 1604-10; they are very elegant. In purchasing the edition of 1629, care must be taken that it corresponds exactly with the following description: “Edition fort jolie, et plus recherchée des curieux quand les trois parties sont rassemblées. La première partie ne contient que le texte d’Horace avec deux titres, l’un gravé, l’autre imprimé. La seconde contient les remarques d’Heinsius, avec un titre imprimé; et la troisième renforme les deux livres ‘de Satyrâ Horatianâ,’ avec un faux titre, ou page perdue à la tête.” See also *Bibl. Reviczky. Catalogue de différentes Collections*, p. 11. The edition of 1676, by *BOND*, is without notes, and

printed with what are called "lettres rondes," or, as termed in Latin, "litteris quadratis." It is preferable to the edition of 1629, and much scarcer: very fine copies, with a large margin, are justly treasured by the curious.

RUTGERSII. Paris. 12mo. 1613.

R. Stephens, the grandson, published this edition, with the notes of Rutgersius*, in which there are many useful and critical remarks; the text is chiefly taken from the editions of Heinsius, with many emendations. Mitscherlich, xlv. A very beautiful copy, CHART. MAX. is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in Mr. White's Catalogue of 1801. According to Harwood, two editions of Rutgersius were published at Utrecht in 1699, 1713: Harles dates the Utrecht edition 1694†.

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 8vo. 1653-58-63-68-70.

"I have had occasion," says Dr. Harwood, "to read through most of these variorum editions, but the first of 1653 is by far the best." Yet Mitscherlich thus speaks of the *last* of 1670: "Memoratu digna

* Of RUTGERSIUS we know but little; he was born in 1589, and died in 1625—only thirty-six years of age. In his twenty-third year he was made counsellor to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was by him sent in a diplomatic capacity to various foreign states. He was a pupil of D. Heinsius, and licentiate of law; he wrote a work "*De variis Lectionibus*," which is called *eruditissimum* by Morhof. His life is to be found among the "*Poemata Rutgersiana*," edited by D. Heinsius. See Kœnigii Bibl. 710. *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* pt. iii. 523.

† I may here mention the famous little SEDAN edition of 1627, which contains the works of Horace in the smallest volume that ever was published of the poet. Mr. Lunn, of Soho Square, once shewed me as a curiosity this edition of Horace bound up with the Sedan edition of Virgil, 1625, both of which were in very fine preservation.

hæc editio hactenus, quod primum *Venusianas* * *Rutgersii lectiones* additas habet, quanquam truncatas atque interpolatas; de quo graviter conqueritur Burman. *præf.* edit. 1699." Harles thus coldly dismisses these variorum editions: "Schrevelii editiones sunt parum utiles." Schrevelius was the editor.

FABRI. Salmur. 8vo. 1671.

In this edition Faber † is very severe on Heinsius, but with little reason, as his own extravagant imagination has betrayed him into errors more unpardonable than those which he condemns. Mitscherlich, *xlvi.* The text of Faber is adopted by DACIER in his Latin and French edition, 10 vols. 12mo. a work which, though elegantly printed, is said by Harles to contain many idle and superficial remarks.

* In Nichols's "Anecdotes, or Life of Bowyer," p. 22, note, mention is made of a work (A. D. 1771) of MARKLAND, under the title of "*Questiones Venusinæ ad Horatii Carmina*," which was finished as far as Serm. i. 3. Mr. Nichols thinks this work was completed, and is still in being. About the year 1774, Markland destroyed almost all his MSS.

† TANAQUIL FABER was an extraordinary character; Morhof, *Polyhist. litt.* lib. i. c. 25, has vividly described him. He was remarkable for the temerity, and sometimes the felicity, of his emendations; in supplying deficiencies, he would boldly trust to his own quick parts, rather than have recourse to the tedious, but more certain, process of examining MSS. and editions—a dangerous precedent, and which our countryman, BENTLEY, has been thought in some instances to have injudiciously adopted. The reader will recollect the edition of *Ælian*, by Faber, p. 121: the present work does not seem to have been better executed. To Faber, Morhof has applied the line "Destruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis." Such are the literary imperfections of this editor; but his domestic calamities should incline us to draw a veil over his errors. He had a learned daughter (Ann Faber), who wrote "in Usum Delphini."

TALBOTI. Cantab. 4to. 1699.

Harwood, Harles, and Mitscherlich, agree in calling this a splendid and correct edition. It was reprinted in 8vo. 1701.

BURMANNI. Traj. Bat. 8vo. 1699, 1713.

These editions, unnoticed by Harwood, contain the "Venusinæ Lectiones Rutgersii," with many useful and learned remarks. The second edition of 1713 is corrected according to MSS., and the edition of Bentley; from which, however, Burman occasionally departs with some boldness. "Utraque editio," says Mitscherlich, "ad usum criticum preclara." See, too, *Suppl. Act. erudit. Lips.* t. vi. sect. i.

BAXTERI. Londini. 8vo. 1701-25.

"The second edition of Horace in 1725," says Dr. Harwood, "is by far the best edition of Horace ever published. I have read it many times through, and know its singular worth. England has not produced a more elegant or judicious critic than BAXTER." Such is the eulogy of Harwood, but in which neither Harles nor Mitscherlich concur. By the former, Baxter is very severely handled; and by the latter, his editorial talents are greatly traduced. Gesner conferred some little reputation on the edition of 1725, by making the text of it the basis of his own: "the work, however," says Harles, "is full of ribaldry and abuse against Bentley." I refer the reader to Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 386; Mitscherlich, t. i. cxlv-cxlviii.

BENTLEY. Cantab. 4to. 1711. Amst. 1713-28.

The merits of Bentley * are highly extolled by Harles and Mitscherlich : " Princeps Criticorum " is a

* This GREAT CRITIC was born at Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, A. D. 1661-2, and received his grammatical education at this latter place : from thence he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, in the fourteenth year of his age. In 1683 he took his master's degree, and probably, about this time, followed the profession of a schoolmaster at Spalding, but continued a very short time in that occupation. Before he was twenty-four years of age, he had written with his own hand a sort of *Hexapla*, in a thick quarto volume, " in the first column of which was every word of the Hebrew Bible, alphabetically disposed, and in five other columns, all the various interpretations of those words in the Oriental, and Greek and Latin languages." The year 1691 witnessed his *first* literary productions ; which were, " A Sermon upon the Folly of Atheism and Deism," and " A Letter to Dr. J. Mill (of whom vide ante p. 92, note *), containing some critical Observations on Malala, a Greek Historiographer." In the following year he was installed a prebendary of Worcester by Bishop Stillingfleet, to whose son he had been tutor. In 1693 he was appointed librarian to the Royal Library, and took uncommon pains to increase and improve the collection, which he found in a very imperfect state. About this time commenced his dispute with the Honourable Mr. Boyle about the EPISTLES OF PHALARIS. Bentley's publications upon it appeared in 1697 and 1699—the latter edition was very rare till it was reprinted in 1777. In the year 1696 he was created doctor in divinity ; and four years afterwards, on the death of his predecessor, Doctor Montague, he was presented by the Crown to the lucrative mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge—upon which he resigned his prebendal stall at Worcester. His first attempt at classical editorship was upon the first two comedies of Aristophanes, published at Amsterdam in 1710 ; and, about the same time, came out his emendations on the fragments of Menander and Philemon, under the feigned name of *Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*. The year 1711 witnessed the above edition of HORACE. In 1716 he was made regius professor of divinity at Cambridge. About this time appeared his proposals for an edition of the Greek

title frequently bestowed on him by German critics. In the above editions the text of Horace is professed

Testament (for which vide p. 98, ante, note *). In 1726 Dr. Bentley published his edition of TERENCE, a very valuable critical performance (vide post. art. "Terentius," vol. ii.), in which he incorporated the notes of Faernus, and gave some curious disquisitions concerning the metres of his author. In 1732 appeared his edition of MILTON, the least successful of all his critical works, and in every respect unworthy of his high reputation. His remarks on CALLIMACHUS, his intended edition of MANILIUS, and his emendations on the "TUSCULANÆ QUÆSTIONES" of Cicero, published in Davis's edition (vide ante, p. 285), must also be considered as leading features in the labours of this extraordinary man. Of his English publications, and especially of his excellent *Sermons at Boyle's Lectures*, it is not necessary to make particular mention in this place. He died on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1742, in the eighty-first year of his age.

He was of a large and robust frame of body, and of strong features: but however severe his aspect, or repulsive his demeanour, his disposition was so gentle and his temper so sweet, "that he never read a touching story without tears." To his latest hour he could read the smallest type of the Greek Testament without spectacles. As to his literary fame, that is every where recorded. Kuster said of him (in edit. Aristoph.) that he was "*Vir supra captum seculi sui doctus: magnum hodie literarum decus et incrementum,*" &c. &c.; and the great Samuel Clarke (of whom vide ante, p. 381, note *) called him "*Criticus unus omnes longè longèque antecellens,*" in præf. Cæsaris.

"BENTLEY'S ordinary style of conversation," says his accomplished and venerable grandson, "was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thou* and *thee* with his familiars carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone that savoured more of the closet than the court—this is readily admitted; and this, on first approaches, might mislead a stranger—but the native candour and inherent tenderness of his heart could not long be veiled from observation, for his feelings and affections were at once too impulsive to be long repressed, and he too careless of concealment to attempt at qualifying them. Such was his sensibility towards human sufferings, that it became a duty with his family to divert the conversation from all topics of that sort: and if he touched upon them himself, he was be-

to be corrected in eight hundred places, partly by conjecture, and partly by the help of MSS.: “ingeniosè

trayed into agitations, which if any one ascribes to paralytic weakness, he will greatly mistake a man, who, to the last hour of his life, possessed his faculties firm and in their full vigour. His emotions, on these occasions, had no other source and origin but in the natural and pure benevolence of his heart.

“He was communicative to all without distinction that sought information, or that resorted to him for assistance: fond of his college almost to enthusiasm, and ever zealous for the honour of the purple gown of Trinity. When he held examinations for fellowships, and the modest candidate exhibited marks of agitation and alarm, he never failed to interpret candidly of such symptoms: and on those occasions he was never known to *press* the hesitating and embarrassed examinant, but oftentimes, on the contrary, would take all the pains of expounding on himself, and credit the exonerated candidate for answers and interpretations of his own suggesting. If this was not *strict justice*, it was, at least in my conception of it, something better and more amiable.

“Bentley’s wife was a woman remarkable for sensibility and judgment, and a most amiable disposition. She loved and revered her husband. When in conversation with him on the subject of his works, she found occasion to lament that he had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon *criticism*, instead of employing them upon *original composition*. Bentley acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and remained for a considerable time thoughtful and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark:—at last, recollecting himself, he said: ‘Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me: yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures—but the wit and genius of those *old heathens* beguiled me; and as I despaired of raising up myself to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of looking over their heads, was, to get upon their shoulders.’”—CUMBERLAND’S Memoirs of Himself, page 9, 10. 14, 4to. edit.

The British Museum has recently obtained a number of Greek and Latin authors, with MS. remarks of Bentley in the margins of them; as well as his collation of two ancient MSS. of Aulus Gellius.

quidem, nec raro tamen audacius," says Harles. "Etiam ubi errat," says Mitscherlich, "ab ingenii doctrinæque magnitudine semper admirabilis et venerandus."

The Amsterdam editions of 1713 and 1728 are preferable to the Cambridge one of 1711; the notes and text are in the same page, and they are accompanied by the index of Treter, corrected by Verburgius. A Cambridge edition was published in octavo, 1713, by Bentley's nephew, with the notes of R. Bentley abridged: but the best 8vo. edition, professedly formed on Bentley's, is the one published at Leipsic in 1763, 2 vols. with additions. Some copies of the Amst. edit. of 1728, are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable sum.

JOHNSONI. Nottingh. 8vo. 1717.

Published under the feigned name of ARISTARCHUS ANTIBENTLEIANUS. "Fuit in hoc viro," says Mitscherlich, "major adversus Bentleium acerbitas, quam doctrina:" though the late Mr. Wakefield says the book "is replete with accuracy of erudition, and sprightliness of wit." The author * is represented, by the same authority, as "a man of extensive and accurate acquaintance with the grammatical proprieties of the Latin tongue." See Wakefield's Life, vol. i. 28.

JOANNIS DU HAMEL. ——. 8vo. 1720-30-64.
2 vols.

The editor has attempted to correct the text of

* Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON was head-master of Nottingham free-school, from the year 1707 to 1720, when he died, it is said, in consequence of mental derangement; for, in a fit of despondency, he drowned himself in a small stream which runs through Nottingham meadows. Vide *supra*.

Horace from MSS. and his own bold conjectures ; but he is arrogant, unlearned, and has shewn himself in every respect unfit for the office he undertook : Sanadon has severely attacked him.

CUNNINGHAMII. Lond. 8vo. 1721. 2 vols.

Cunningham was the celebrated opponent of Bentley, and boasts of having corrected the text in upwards of four hundred places. " So great was his opposition to that critic," says Mitscherlich, " that if he adopted any one of his readings, and found it supported by other authority, he would confess his obligation to *that authority* rather than to *Bentley* ; and if he found some of Bentley's readings *unsupported*, he would, although *pleased* with them, decline inserting them." This editor, however, is preferred by Janus to Bentley ; and Mr. Roscoe says, that he was " the ablest antagonist that ever attacked Bentley on his boasted edition of Horace." Lor. de Med. vol. ii. p. 95-7, note o. Consult Mitscherlich, t. i. p. xlix. ; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 387 ; Le Clerc's *Bibl. ancienn. et mod.* t. xvii. The edition is very beautifully printed, and is sold at a reasonable price.

SANADONI. Paris. 4to. 1728. 2 vols. 8vo. 1756.
8 vols.

These are very respectable editions. Sanadon, who was a much better interpreter of Horace than either Du Hamel or Dacier, has diligently consulted the old commentators ; but chiefly followed Bentley and Cunningham, especially the latter : Harles accuses him of having too great a fondness for allegories, " incautus allegoriarum versator." According to Mitscherlich and Harles, there was an edition of Sanadon published at Padua in 1774, 3 vols. 8vo. by Dorighel-

us, which is said to contain *some good, and many bad criticisms*. Of the above editions, the octavo one of 1756 is the best.

———. Paris. 12mo. 1733. *Typog. Regia*.

This little volume is remarkable for the neatness and delicacy of the type, and is in general bound up with its companion, the Phædrus of 1729, when this latter is struck off on *large paper*. Of the *Horace* there is only one size paper. See De Bure, No. 2730.

PINE. Londini. 8vo. 1733. 2 vols.

This edition, which is taken from the Cambridge octavo of 1701 (on the basis of Talbot's edition of 1699), is much esteemed by the curious. The text is *engraved* as well as the numerous and beautiful vignettes which accompany it: of these vignettes, the copies which contain the *proof impressions* are valuable and much sought after. At Mr. Paris's sale a copy of this kind in beautiful binding was sold for 6*l.* 10*s.*; these proof impressions are rendered particularly valuable from the plates having been injured after a very few were struck off. The curious collector of classics should be informed that the *genuine* edition is distinguished by having, at page 108, vol. ii. the words "Post. Est."—in the spurious it is "Potest." By the kindness of Mr. Manson, the bookseller, I am in possession of the first leaves of this edition, which were separately published by Pine as a specimen of the work. They are brilliantly executed.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1744.

Of this edition*, the following was the opinion of the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, written in the copy which was sold at his sale: "This is an immaculate edition; the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the college of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but not, I suppose, with the same religious fidelity." Neither Ernesti, Harles, nor Mitscherlich, seem to have examined this edition.

SANDBY. Lond. 8vo. 1749. 2 vols.

I have always considered this work as a very pleasing and respectable production, and in point of accuracy preferable to its rival, the edition of Pine. The plates are numerous, and many of them conceived and executed with great taste: the copies on LARGE PAPER are by no means scarce.

WATSONI. Lond. 8vo. 1750. 2 vols. Lat. et Engl.

"Revised, carried on, and published by S. Patrick, L. L. D. editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary and Hedericus's Lexicon." The English notes of Watson are called by Dr. Harwood "the best commentary yet published on Horace." This work is famous for exhibiting Dr. DOUGLAS's† *collection of the editions of Horace*, which, from the year 1476 to 1739, amounted to about *four hundred and fifty* in number! We

* It was preceded by one published by JONES, Lond. 8vo. 1736, in which the most remarkable thing is, the excessive confidence and vanity of the editor.

† He was physician extraordinary to Queen Caroline, George the Second's consort.

may regret, with Watson, that Dr. Douglas did not favour the classical world with an edition of this poet, enriched by such stores of information as he must have possessed; his library, however, was freely thrown open to Watson, who expresses his thanks in very grateful terms. The edition of Watson is so well known, and has been so frequently reprinted (but with less typographical beauty and correctness), that a particular detail may not be thought necessary: it is esteemed superior to DAVIDSON'S edition in 3 vols. 8vo. published on the same plan.

FRANCIS'S edition, in 4 vols. 12mo. Latin and English verse, is highly esteemed for its metrical translation: the edition of 1747, according to Harwood, is the most correct and valuable. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are now very rare.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1752-72-88.

EJUSD. Glasguæ. 4to. et 8vo. 1794.

The merits of these editions, and the celebrity of the editor, are too well known to require illustration. Gesner took Baxter's edition of 1725 for the basis of his text; but his own notes and emendations are so truly erudite, that he has been revered as *the father of modern editors*. According to Harwood, Bishop LOWTH observed that Gesner, in this improvement of Baxter's Horace, had given us the best edition of the poet ever yet delivered to the world. The edition of 1788 contains the additional observations of ZEUNIVS; and the Glasgow editions of 1794, comprehending these additional remarks, may be considered among the most beautiful and popular ones extant of the poet.

BASKERVILLE. Birmingham. 12mo. 1762-72.
4to. 1770.

"This first edition," says Dr. Harwood, "is the most beautiful book, both in regard to type and paper, I ever beheld. It is also the most correct of all Baskerville's editions of the classics; for every sheet was carefully revised by Mr. LIVIE*, who was an elegant scholar." The edition of 1772 is incorrect, and far from being esteemed; the 4to. edition of 1770 is a very beautiful and extremely scarce work, the rarest of

* "LIVIE says he is well pleased with our frontispiece, &c. to his Horace. He could not present his work to Lord Bute, himself, on account of my Lord's indisposition. Mr. Dalton (Dr. Dalton's brother), who teaches the King to draw, presented it. It seems this Mr. Dalton (who gave the drawing of Lord Bute's arms) has lodgings in the palace, and sees the King every day. While Livie was with him, word came that the King was coming into his room; upon which Livie was sent out another way. The King asked Dalton whom he had with him? and was answered, an editor of Horace, who had inscribed it to Lord Bute. Dalton is to present a copy to the King."

"I enclose you a specimen of the decorated parts of Horace, with the frontispiece. The book will be published in a month's time, when I mean you to have a copy from those that are allotted to me."

"My Lord Bute's arms are unexceptionably well finished. The other plates, either through negligence or the wilfulness of the designer and engraver, have given me infinite trouble and vexation. However, with about *two thirds* of my directions observed, they will, I hope, afford you some pleasure; and discover somewhat more *beauty* and *spirit* than one commonly finds in such designs. Send me your remarks very particularly I beseech you."—May 28, 1762. SHENSTONE's Letters (to Mr. Graves). Vid. his Works, vol. iii. 334, 8vo. edit. 1791.

These engravings, about which Shenstone discovers such anxiety, are unworthy of criticism. The arms of Lord Bute, and the dedication beneath, form, however, a very elegant page.

all Baskerville's editions: it is frequently chosen by the curious as a repository for any modern or antique design relating to the poet.

VALARTI. Paris. 8vo. 1770.

The editor of this work, Abbé Valart, professes in his title-page to have formed his edition on seventy-six MSS.; but it does not absolutely appear that he himself examined them; on the contrary, it is evident that he did little more than was before performed by his predecessors: had those MSS. been examined which he boasts of having collated, we should have met with happier illustrations. The conjectures of Valart are, however, sometimes acute and successful, and many parts of the edition bear marks of learning and ingenuity. The text is from Sanadon, with occasional annotations from Bentley and Cunningham: Gesner is also quoted, but not with the respect which is due to him. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 391; Mitscherlich, p. li.

DE SIVRY. Paris. 8vo. 1777. 2 vols.

Many critical emendations are received into the text; some things are altered; and, in imitation of Valart, the editor has divided many of the odes into two parts, namely, in lib. i. od. 4, 7, 9, 27, 36; lib. ii. od. 11; lib. iii. od. 8, 14; lib. iv. od. 6, 12; and the 2d ode of the second book, and 19th of the third, are divided into *three* parts: this is an innovation which few literary men have approved of. In endeavouring to defend Horace from the imputation of indelicacy, and transferring all the blame to the Greek writers whom he imitated, he has been guilty of many frivolous and false remarks. Vide Jani prolegom. p. xli.; and particularly *Biblioth. Philol. Lipsiæ*, t. i. 198-217, where this edition is admirably reviewed and severely

censured," says Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 392.

JANI. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1778. 2 vols.

This is unquestionably an edition of merit, and has become rare in this country. Janus has taken an ample and correct review of MSS. and former editions, and has every where illustrated the text, which is the common one, with care, skill, and judgment. Both Harles and Mitscherlich * speak of him with respect and approbation; but in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. iv. p. 84, he is attacked in one of the severest and most sarcastic reviews that ever issued from the press. Throughout this review, which, though severe, displays great learning, there is so much spleen and malevolence betrayed, that one would think the author of it (Henry Wagner †) was the personal enemy of Janus. This edition does not contain all the works of Horace.

* "Fundamentum posuit (Janus) vulgatam lectionem, a quâ tamen discedendum sibi putavit, ubi immutandam lectionem suaderent artis criticæ regulæ. Quem in finem non codicum solum, quos Lambinus, Cruquius, ceterique Horatii editores contulissent, quosque ipse nactus esset, varietatem enotavit, sed et edd. veteres, quæ ad manus ipsi erant, diligenter consuluit, indeque, quæ Horatio aptæ dignæque essent lectiones, eruit, atque in contextu reposuit. Ipse conjecturis nunquam fere indulsit, aliorumque raro admodum, nec nisi gravissimis causis ita rationem habuit, ut ipsi poetæ textui ingereret." Mitscherlich, p. li. In his preface Mitscherlich calls Janus "elegantissimi judicii virum, ac de Horatio meritissimum." The whole of this is certainly somewhat different to the style of the *Review* above quoted.

† "Vir doctus, et sacris criticis initiatus," says Harles. WAGNER published an edition of Horace at Halle, 8vo. 1770, and with additions in 1771. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 393.

OBERLINI. Argent. 4to. 1788.

A splendid edition: the text is supposed to be very correct. At the end of the volume are various readings from *four* Strasburgh MSS. Didot, in his magnificent edition of 1799, has, in the text, chiefly followed Oberlin.

BODONI. Parmæ. Fol. 1791.

One of the most beautiful specimens of Bodoni's typography; the editor was NICOLAS DE AZARA, who was assisted by various learned men conversant in the knowledge of Roman antiquities: the text is formed after the most approved readings, is accurately pointed, and presents us with a "*nova recensio*" of the poet. Of this beautiful work only 200 copies were printed, and of that number 50 only *upon vellum paper*. See Dictionn. Bibliograph. t. iv. 232.

COMBII. Londini. 4to. 1792. 2 vols.

This sumptuous and celebrated edition is the joint production of Dr. COMBE and the late Rev. HENRY HOMER: the labours of the latter editor* do not extend

* I subjoin with pleasure Dr. Combe's tribute of respect to the memory of HENRY HOMER:

"Fungamur igitur non inani munere, et merita egregii viri Henrici Homer, consiliorum meorum societate mecum nuper conjunctissimi, in memoriam revocemus. Fuit ille literarum, artiumque humaniorum scientissimus, vitâ sanctus, probitatis, fidei, et amicitiarum tenax, in prosequendis studiis pertinacissimus, et, dum vires manebant, labore et vigiliâ indomitus; nihil tamen gravitate severæ serviebat, intervalla enim negotiorum faceto lepore, ut mos est amicorum, dispungebat jucunditer.

"Viri tali ingenio, tantâ rerum cognitione, qui doctorum studiis se adiutorem præstabat, qui bibliothecis tot ornâmenta addidit, quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus? Lugeatis eum mecum omnes, quibuscunque cordi sunt literæ, quibuscunque candor, et fides et honestas in pretio habentur, lugeatis.

beyond the 4th book of the Odes, the remaining part of the work is therefore Dr. Combe's. The text is formed on the basis of Gesner's edition, and the work is enriched by a careful collation of the *editio princeps* (in His Majesty's library), and seven Harleian MSS. thus marked and referred to: A. 2725, sec. 10; B. 3534, sec. 12; C. 2724, sec. 13; D. 3754, sec. 15; E. 2609, sec. 15; F. 4862, sec. 15; G. 2621, sec. 13. The notes are taken chiefly from Cruquius, Lambinus, Torrentius, Sanadon, Bentley, Cunningham, Baxter, Gesner, Klotzius, Janus, Waddelus, Wakefield, and others.

The objections which have been made to this splendid work are, that the text of Gesner has not been always faithfully followed; that the Greek words introduced into the notes are in many instances printed without accents, or with improper accents; that some of the notes do not correspond with the authors from whom they are professed to be taken; that some of the ablest commentators have not been followed throughout the whole work; that material criticisms have been omitted, and immaterial ones substituted; and that explanations and illustrations have been overlooked where it became essential to introduce them. Whatever be the force of such objections, it must not be forgotten that these volumes contain a valuable fund of critical disquisition, and present us with a variety of notes, before scattered throughout preceding editions; that the Art of Poetry is enriched by large quotations from Nannius and Jason de Nores, whose tract is as excellent as it is scarce; also by frequent references to BISHOP HURD's celebrated treatise on this subject; and that the Odes, the Carmen Seculare, and the Satires and Epistles, are

“*O fallacem hominum spem, fragilem fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones quæ in medio spatio sæpe franguntur, et corruunt, et ante, in ipso cursu obruuntur, quam portum conspicerere potuerunt!*”

illustrated by many important extracts from Cruquius, Lambinus, Torrentius, and Zeunius.

“The brightness of the paper, the amplitude of the margin, and the elegance of the type displayed in this work, are nearly unrivalled; they do honour to the taste and liberality of the editors; they shew, that by encouragement and exertion, the art of printing is in a high and progressive state of improvement, and many readers will be eager to purchase an edition which has so many recommendations from novelty and magnificence.” *British Critic*, vol. iii. 48.

Some very few copies were struck off on **LARGE PAPER**, which are now exceedingly rare, and bring a considerable price. The large paper copies of this edition of Horace, and of Wakefield's *Lucretius*, are among the most magnificent publications of ancient classical literature which this country has for many years produced.

WAKEFIELDI. Lond. 12mo. 1794. 2 vols.

A very elegant and correct edition, ornamented with plates; the type is clear and beautiful. “*Justæ quoque recensionis instar habenda est editio a Gilb. Wakefield, acutissimo critico, parata, inter punctione sollicitius facta, delectuque lectionum memorabilis: quanquam cum conjecturis cum aliorum tum suis, quarum quidem feracissimum habet ingenium, nimium pretium subinde statuuisse animadvertas.*” Mitscherlich, lii-cliv. Some copies of this elegant edition are struck off on **LARGE PAPER**.

HUNTERI. Andreapol. 12mo. 1797.

This is a neat and elegant pocket edition, and published with great care and correctness: at the end are some short and perspicuous notes.

DIDOT. Paris. Fol. 1799.

CHARTA REGALI IMPRESSA. This is the celebrated and truly magnificent production of Didot's press, which is printed in the same form, on the same kind of paper, and with the same brilliant type, as his Virgil of 1798. The text is composed on the basis of Oberlin's edition, which is pronounced by Didot (who is editor as well as printer) the most correct of any. Great pains are professed to have been taken in the punctuation; the well-known verse, "*Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas*," is thus pointed: "*Gens humana ruit per vetitum: nefas!*" In examining the text of preceding editions, Didot found the greater part of them incorrect, including that of Wakefield; in Bodoni's edition he points out but two errors, which are in page 220, v. ii. 15: he considers De Sivry's edition of 1777 among the most accurate.

This splendid edition is adorned with twelve very beautiful vignettes; the designs are by *Percier*, and the engravings by various artists. The whole work is, in fact, truly sumptuous and magnificent; and, as well as the Virgil of 1798, its companion, eclipses all other editions in typographical beauty. The volume consists of 412 pages, including eight of preface. Only 250 copies were struck off; and Mr. Dulau, of Soho Square, in whose repository I examined it, informed me that the *proof impression copies* were sold for 15*l*. In the library of the Royal Institution there is an exquisite copy, bound in a peculiar style of classical elegance by Staggenier—which was presented to the Institution by Mr. Thomas Hope.

WETZELII. Lignit. 8vo. 1799.

"This edition contains copious indexes, in which much historical, mythological, and geographical information is carefully and accurately conveyed; but

few readers will be disposed to acknowledge the assistance derived from it, nor will they find much use in the various readings subjoined to each argument of the poems. Wetzelius is so entirely guided by JANUS, that there is scarcely one original observation of his own: in acrimonious ridicule and censure of the great Bentley, he seems to have even outdone his master." Such is the opinion of DOERING, in præfat. xii. xiii.

MITSCHERLICHII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1800. 2 vols.

Of this elaborate and very excellent edition, only two volumes are yet published, the latter concluding with the "Liber Epodon;" to which are added 431 pages of "*Analecta ad Horatii Carmina.*" Both the volumes contain about 700 pages, and are ornamented with vignettes from the pencil of Fiorillo, which, on the *fine paper* copies, have an elegant and pleasing effect.

The first volume, after *an ode**, and a preface of twenty-two pages, presents us with a most valuable account of the MSS. and editions of Horace; of the former in forty-one, and the latter in one hundred and twelve pages: this is followed by Suetonius's life of Horace, and the body of the work, or first book of the Odes. The text, which is taken from no particular edition, is accompanied by very elaborate notes or commentaries, in which the beauty and force of particular passages are illustrated in a critical and erudite manner; all the ancient and modern commentators have been carefully consulted; and whatever ability, ingenuity, and successful research are displayed in those copious stores of criticism, have been diligently and successfully collected by this indefatigable editor:

* See this ode in the second edition of the "Introduction," p. 205.

Horace is also illustrated by a selection of parallel passages from the old Greek poets. In short, the notes of this edition, though exceedingly voluminous, contain a rich fund of philological information and critical research : it is, however, a dear work. Some copies are struck off on *fine paper*.

DOERINGII. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1803. 2 vols.

This neat and useful edition professes to illustrate the poet by parallel passages from other writers, comprehending, among other annotations, many of those by Mitscherlich. The preface is short and sensible ; it is followed by Suetonius's life of Horace, and the valuable tract, "*De Metris Horatianis*," corrected and improved by SPARRIUS, of whom the editor (præf. xiii.) speaks in terms of high praise. The notes which accompany this edition are very judicious.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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